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[★] SPRINGFIELD, M., P. L.

THE  
TENTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH &  
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1850.

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NEW YORK:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.  
1850.

## Notices.

The MISSION HOUSE is at the corner of *Centre and Reade Streets*, New York; entrance at No. 23 Centre Street.

Letters relating to the Missions, and other operations of the Board, may be addressed to WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, as above.

Payments of moneys for the use of this Board may be made to the Treasurer, Rev. D. Wells, at the Mission House, New York; Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; Mr. W. D. Snyder, 25 Sansom Street, Philadelphia; Mr. Harvey Childs, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Samuel Russel, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Thos. Moodie, Columbus, O.; Mr. J. D. Thorpe, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. David Keith, St. Louis, Mo.; Col. Samuel Winfree, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Wm. H. Crane, Augusta, Ga.; and to James Adger, Esq. Treasurer of the Southern Board of Foreign Missions, Charleston, S. C.

The MISSIONARY CHRONICLE is published monthly at the Mission House, 23 Centre Street, and contains two sheets: a Title-page and Index accompany the December number. It is the organ of the Domestic and Foreign Boards of Missions. Address, 23 Centre street. The subscription price is *one dollar* per annum, for the *Pamphlet* edition, payable on or before the delivery of the June number of each year. A *Newspaper* edition of the Chronicle is also published, of which the price is \$2 00 for five copies to the address of one person, or fifty cents for a single copy. The Newspaper edition of the Chronicle will be sent, free of charge, to Ministers, Licentiates and Students of Theology, of the Presbyterian Church, and Donors of \$10 00 annually to either the Foreign or the Domestic Board of Missions.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY, a small Newspaper, is published monthly by the Board of Foreign Missions.—Terms, for a single copy, 25 cts; for 8 copies, \$1 00; for 20 copies, \$2 00; for 35 copies, \$3 00; for 60 copies, \$5 00. Address, No. 23 Centre street.

### FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I bequeath to my executors the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars in trust to pay over the same, in \_\_\_\_\_ after my decease, to the person who, when the same shall be payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Board, and under its direction, and the receipt of the said Treasurer shall be a full and legal acquittance of my said executors for the same.

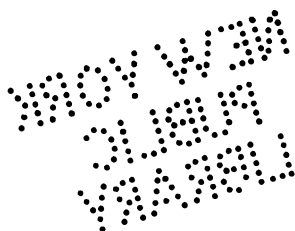
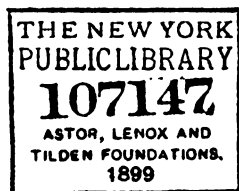
*Honorary Directors for Life* may be constituted by the payment of \$100 00; *Honorary Members* by the payment of \$30 00.

THE  
TENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
MAY, 1847.

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NEW YORK:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:  
AT THE MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.

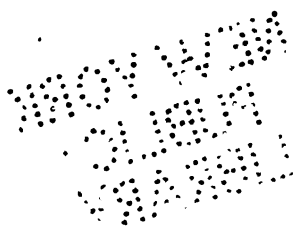
1847.



## TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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The BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.



## Report of the Executive Committee.

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EVERY year's experience in the work of Foreign Missions manifests more clearly, that the great end in view will be attained, "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." On this truth his servants may rest with perfect confidence. However weak and feeble may be the agency of his Church, it is to no uncertain conflict she has been called. Faith in the Divine promises sheds a beam of heavenly light upon her darkest trials and discouragements. "The Lord is risen, indeed, and is now set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens." "The gates of hell shall not prevail against his Church." His infinite power and wisdom will complete all his purposes of infinite love and mercy. By the Divine blessing on the appointed means, all his promises shall be fulfilled, and these eternal purposes of mercy accomplished; "His kingdom shall come, his will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven, and this world be filled with his glory."

In the record of the Foreign Missionary work, for the past year, much will be found for praise and thanksgiving to God, and much for humiliation and self-abasement to the Church. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and thy truth's sake." Every year gives us painful evidence that our time is short, in the removal by death of beloved brethren associated with us in the same work. Since the last Report, the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., a member of the Board, and the Rev. Thomas Wilson, a missionary in Africa, have finished their labours, and are now, as we trust, present with the Lord.

### FINANCES.

The amount of Receipts, from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, has been	\$93,679 34
To which add the balance in the Treasury, on 1st of May, 1846,	1,949 35
Making for the service of the year,	95,628 69
The Expenditures, as shown in the Treasurer's Report, have been	95,458 36
Leaving a balance of	<u>\$170 33</u>

Many boxes of valuable clothing have been received from the female members of different churches, which are gratefully acknowledged. While doing good to others, we trust they have



found this work of piety refreshing to themselves. It is an important way of providing for the destitute, and we doubt not an acceptable service in the sight of God.

### PUBLICATIONS.

Of the *Missionary Chronicle*, in Newspaper form, 7,620 copies are now published; and of the Pamphlet edition, 462 copies; being a slight decrease during the year. Of these, 2500 are free copies. Of the *Foreign Missionary*, 12,580 copies are published, being a decrease of 420 during the year.

Annual Report, 1846, 3500 copies.

Letters to Children, by the Rev. W. S. Rogers, 7000 copies.

Address before the Synod of New York, by the Rev. W. W. Phillips, 2000 copies.

Missionary Manual 2000 copies.

### AGENCIES.

In the West and South-west, the Rev. I. N. Candee and the Rev. W. S. Rogers have been employed as agents the whole year. In the Eastern Synods, the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jun., since his arrival from India, has been occupied a part of the year in visiting the churches.

### MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

During the year, the following Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries have been sent out :

#### *To China.*

Rev. William Speer and Mrs. Speer.

“ John B. French.

“ John W. Quarterman.

#### *To Siam.*

Rev. Stephen Mattoon and Mrs. Mattoon.

Samuel R. House, M.D., Licentiate Preacher.

#### *To North India.*

Rev. John H. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison.

“ David Irving and Mrs. Irving.

“ Augustus H. Seely and Mrs. Seely.

Robert M. Munnis, Licentiate Preacher.

#### *To Africa.*

Rev. Harrison W. Ellis and Mrs. Ellis.

#### *To the Choctaw Indians.*

Mr. Charles H. Gardner, Teacher, and Mrs. Gardner.

Mr. Joseph M'Lure, Steward, and Mrs. M'Lure.

Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter.

*To the Creek Indians.*

Mrs. Mary Loughridge.

*To the Iowa and Sac Indians.*

Rev. William Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

*To the Jews.*

Rev. Matthew R. Miller.

### Indian Tribes.

### CHOCTAW MISSION.

Rev. James B. Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey.

Mr. Oliver P. Starke, Principal Teacher.

Mr. Charles H. Gardner, Teacher, and Mrs. Gardner.

Mr. Lewis Bissel, Teacher.

Miss Elizabeth J. Morrison, Assistant.

Mr. John Lathrop, Mechanic, and his wife.

Mr. Joseph McLure, Steward, and his wife.

Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter.

To bring the affairs of Spencer Academy under proper regulations, no little difficulty was anticipated, at least for the first year. Time is required to obtain suitable assistants to carry forward a large Manual Labour Institution. Whilst the instruction of the Students, under all the circumstances, had been well conducted, the other concerns of the Institution were found to be in much disorder. Accounts amounting to a considerable sum, above the endowment, were found to be unpaid, and the supplies of provisions, clothing, books, and other necessary articles, were greatly deficient. It was believed, however, that by proper management, and a rigid system of economy, these difficulties would all be removed; and although the necessary arrangements are not yet completed, much progress has been made in bringing the affairs of the Institution into proper system and order. When the state of the finances was laid before the Choctaw Council, they made an appropriation for the payment of the debt from another fund; in order that the Institution might pass without encumbrance under the direction of the Board.

Mr. Ramsey took charge of the Institution on the 1st of June, ninety-eight students being then in the Seminary. The examination took place in July, and was creditable to the Students and to their Teachers, and satisfactory to the Trustees, and a large number of the nation who were present.

The Term commenced on the 5th of November, when eighty of the Students were in attendance. At first, everything was promising, and the young men and their teachers rejoiced in again

meeting together. But how little do we know what a day may bring forth! In a few days, severe sickness appeared among them, and, in three weeks, half their number were prostrated by fever, and three were removed by death. Those in health were exhausted in taking care of the sick; and, to add to their difficulty, Mr. Ramsey himself was attacked with severe illness. In this state of sickness and of trial, nothing remained but to suspend the duties of the school, and permit such scholars as were able, to return home. The suspension continued until January, when most of the young men returned, and the regular course of instruction was resumed.

In this severe affliction, the Committee would desire to recognize the hand of God, and so feel more deeply, that, without him, his servants can do nothing. Their prayer is, that this trial may be sanctified to the young men whose lives have been mercifully preserved, and to their parents, as well as to all connected with the Institution, or with its direction.

The conduct and behaviour of the Students, their ability to learn, their attention to religious instruction, and their cheerful submission to the rules of the Institution, have been most satisfactory. Much care and constant labour will be required in its direction; but when the Choctaw Nation and the Indian Department, with such enlightened liberality, have provided such ample means to sustain it, the duty of the Board to watch over it, and provide qualified agents for its management, is very clear. When all this is done, the blessing of God is still wanting to make it an agency for good to this people and to the Church.

### CREEK AND SEMINOLE MISSION.

Rev. Robert M. Loughridge, and Mrs. Loughridge.  
Mr. John Lilley, Teacher, and Mrs. Lilley.

In December, Mr. Loughridge was united in marriage to Miss Mary Avery, of Conway, Massachusetts, a lady formerly engaged as a teacher among the Cherokees.

A steady improvement has been manifested during the last year by the Creeks, in their attention to the preaching of the Gospel. Many of them have laid aside their superstitions, a few are considered Christians, and others are much interested on the subject of religion. The church numbers fourteen members, besides the mission families. The cause of temperance is advancing, more than two hundred having signed and kept the temperance pledge of total abstinence. On the strength of this favourable beginning, special efforts will now be made to bring the importance of the temperance cause more distinctly before the nation.

The school numbers forty-two: eighteen boys, and twenty-four girls. Twenty-one of these board in the mission family. The studies pursued are spelling, reading, writing, mental and practical arithmetic, and geography.

Many of the pupils evince a high degree of natural talent, and their progress is in every way equal to what is common in other schools. This is especially the case with those who speak both languages. The children who board in the mission families, are required to engage actively, two or three hours each day, in some useful employment,—the girls in knitting, sewing, cooking, or aiding in the work of the dairy, as the case may be; the boys in working on the farm, in the garden, or some other useful employment. The parents generally are truly anxious to have their children educated. They begin to feel the importance of knowledge, both to their individual and national prosperity. With the buildings now erected, and the present force of the mission, nine-tenths of the applications for admission into the school have to be rejected.

In conformity with a late treaty with the Creek Nation, the Indian Department have decided to establish two large Manual Labour Boarding Schools; one to be placed under the direction of the Board, and the other under the direction of a sister church. When the arrangements are completed, the buildings will be commenced without delay.

During the last summer, Mr. Loughridge made a visit to the Seminoles. He was well received by them, and he found the people generally willing to have missionaries and teachers among them; and some were anxious to have their children educated. Some of them knew nothing about ministers or preaching, and thought it safest and best to oppose all the ways of the white man, "such as schools, preaching, fiddle-dancing, card-playing, and the like." It is with much regret the Committee have to report, that no advance towards establishing a station among this people has been made during the last year. They have not obtained the men, nor have they the pecuniary means; and thus the remnant of this warlike tribe are left without the knowledge of the Prince of Peace.

## IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. William Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton.

Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, and Mrs. Irvin.

Mr. Francis Irvin, Farmer.

The health of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton was so far restored, that they were able to join the mission in September. For several months, both Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have suffered severely with fever, which greatly embarrassed the work of the mission. Their health is not yet fully restored, and it may be necessary for them to have a few months' relaxation from the care and labour of the mission.

The Boarding School was opened early in the summer, when the Iowas brought many more children to the school than could be received. The Sacs were entitled to have an equal number

with the Iowas received into the school, and it was necessary to give them sufficient time for sending their children, before the school was filled with children from the other tribes. Up to the latest dates, however, the Sacs have declined to send a single scholar. This is the more remarkable, as the Sacs are more industrious, more temperate, and in other respects much in advance of the Iowas. The agents of the government have strongly advised them to send their children to the school, and time has been given them to decide the question. If they still refuse, the school will be filled up with other children, as far as the means at the disposal of the Committee will permit.

In the school are thirty scholars. The building will easily accommodate eighty scholars; but the funds of the Board will not enable the Committee to receive so large a number. Thus far everything is promising in the school; the children are contented, and learn as fast as white children. A male teacher and a female teacher are greatly needed; but, as yet, the Committee have not been able to procure either of them.

Stated preaching is continued at the mission, and the Indians are visited at their houses, as far as the time of the missionaries will permit. When teachers for the schools are obtained, the time of the missionaries will be fully given to their work of directly preaching the Gospel.

These Indians being within a few miles of white settlements, no means that have yet been tried prevents them from receiving spirituous liquors. To them this has been a dreadful curse; and even yet it threatens their total extinction. For ten years the missionaries have laboured faithfully among them; and although they have done much to stay the plague, none of the adult Indians have given evidence of a change of heart. The hope of the tribes now centres on the children, for the first time placed fully under Christian influence and instruction. The blessing of God, and that alone, will give these means success.

## MISSION TO THE OMAHAW AND OTOE INDIANS.

Rev. Edmund McKinney and Mrs. McKinney.

Mr. Paul Bloohm, Assistant.

The station occupied by these missionaries is at Bellevue, west of the Missouri River, and north of Nebraska or Platte River.

In pursuance of instructions from the Committee, these brethren left the Iowa mission the last of August, and, early in September, reached the place selected for a station, at Bellevue. Until a cabin could be built, their only shelter was a porch of one of the Agency buildings. The site of the mission is in the forks of the Missouri and Papion Rivers, on the second bottom, elevated 70 feet above the water, and in the neighbourhood of the Omahaw and Otoe villages.

The Otoes are divided into six bands, and number 1166. They are much esteemed by the neighbouring tribes, for their daring spirit, both in war and the chase; but their moral character is far from being good. They indulge to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors, and have at times displayed the character of perfect savages in acts of ferocity and violence. As they live mostly by hunting, the men, women and children follow the buffalo far to the west and southwest. They are desirous, notwithstanding, of having missionaries and teachers to reside among them, are willing that their children should be taught, and will listen themselves to the preaching of the Gospel.

The Omahaws number 1050, and are esteemed more docile and harmless than the adjoining tribes. They have long been most anxious to have missionaries and teachers among them; and since the brethren have come, they have given them a most cordial welcome. It is affecting to hear them relate their efforts to obtain a knowledge of truth. Their remote ancestors had cut a pole, which was to be held sacred, and handed down to the latest generations, and had also given them a sacred pipe, with which they were to worship, on the death of a chief, or other important event; but these, they say, could not give them any instruction, for which reason they thought our Bible was to be greatly preferred. They are extremely anxious to have their children taught. Provision was liberally made last year by a few ladies in New York to support a large number of these children in the Boarding School at Iowa. This was, at first, the earnest request of the chiefs; but, when the Indians were applied to for their children, they were afraid, and unwilling to trust them to go so far away, lest the tribes in whose bounds the school is placed, should do them injury.

They have been forced to leave their old villages above the Council Bluff, by their enemies, the Sioux, and are at present very much dispirited. They are also restricted in their hunting-grounds, by their cruel and powerful neighbours. From these causes, they are very poor; both men and women are clothed in skins, and their children, even in winter, are nearly naked, and often entirely so. During the last summer, they suffered from an attack of the Iowas, by which a number were wounded, and also from a murderous attack of the Sioux, by which seventy-three of their number were killed.

"By this dreadful calamity," writes Mr. McKinney, "many of the Omahaw families have been entirely destroyed; many husbands and fathers have lost their wives and children, and the whole nation now in this neighbourhood completely broken down in spirit. They seem to think there is no hope for them, and ask of their agent and missionary, in their most afflicting circumstances of bereavement and destitution, What now shall we do? Their agent, Major John Miller, a professing Christian, takes a most lively interest in their affairs, and at all times co-operates with the mission to do them good. Every means in our power have

been used to raise their spirits, and to direct their aims and efforts into the channel most likely to lead to permanent benefit. One ground of hope is, that they cling with great confidence to the white people, and seem to expect a change for the better, not so much by becoming a strong savage people, as by adopting the white man's mode of living. When Big Cane, their principal chief, was told that the ladies of New-York felt a deep interest in his people, and were desirous of feeding, clothing, and educating their orphan children, he expressed great satisfaction, and attributed it to the agency of the Great Spirit. When asked how many orphans they had, he replied, 'We are all orphans, and need the aid of our white brethren.'

Like most of the other tribes on the Missouri river, the Omahaws are strongly addicted to intoxicating liquors. Poor as they are, they will often give a horse for a few gallons of whiskey; and their wisest and most influential men are often engaged in drunken frolics. Their agent and the missionaries are doing every thing in their power to correct this dreadful evil. They have told them that they can do nothing to assist them unless they give up a practice which they know to be wrong, and which they see is drawing them to certain ruin. This contest between light and darkness will be severe, and life or death to these poor Indians is suspended on the issue. With much to discourage, there are already tokens for good among them.

"The Omahaws," writes Mr. McKinney, "have listened with great seriousness and apparent interest to the word of God. For two Sabbaths past the skin lodge in which I preach, holding about twenty persons, has been full. At the end of every sentence my congregation responded in a deep sonorous guttural assent. At the end of my sermon they all knelt down of their own accord, while I led in prayer, responding in the same manner as when I preached to them. We greatly need a log cabin for a place of preaching and holding religious worship. This would help to give regularity and stability to the exercise, and though it is the day of small things, in the end, I trust, our labours will be attended with glorious results."

Thus has commenced a mission greatly needed, and full of difficulties, but not without encouraging indications for good. The blessed agency of the Gospel, and that alone, will save this perishing people; should the mission be withdrawn, or not sufficiently sustained, they will soon disappear, and their cry for assistance be heard no more.

## CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and Mrs. Dougherty.

The condition of these Indians, on the whole, is that of steady improvement. There are, however, many things to try the faith

and patience of the brethren labouring among them. The preaching of the Gospel has been statedly continued every Sabbath morning and evening, and on Wednesday evening. A Sabbath-school has been held on Sabbath afternoon, attended chiefly by adults. The church now numbers twenty native members, whose example still continues to exert a good influence on those who are not connected with the church.

The school in the first part of the year declined in interest and in the number of children who attended. But afterwards it rose to its former promising condition. The names of fifty-eight Indian children are on the roll, with an average attendance of from twenty-five to thirty-five. Seven white children belonging to the families employed by the government, have also attended. A new and more commodious school-house has been erected during the year. The number of youth and children who can read and write is increasing every year, and ten of the adults who have attended the Sabbath-school only, are beginning to read.

Mr. Bradley, for some years engaged as an assistant missionary among the Indians, and latterly as a teacher, ceased to occupy that station on the first of July, with the consent and kind regards of the Committee. They are making arrangements to supply his place with another teacher.

The result of the means used is thus given by Mr. Dougherty in his report to the agent of the government:

"Six years ago the site occupied by the village was a dense thicket. The village now extends near a mile in length, containing some twenty log-houses, and some good log-stables belonging to the Indians. During that period they have cleared and cultivated some two hundred acres of new gardens, besides what additions were made to their old ones. There they seldom raised more than a scanty supply for their families; now they raise and sell several hundred bushels of corn and potatoes. Both the chiefs have good houses, with shingle roofs; and there are six other good houses belonging to the Indians, with shingle roofs. This has required much labour, and indicates a good degree of industry. In abstinence from beastly intoxication, they are improving. Soon after I came among them they had a drinking frolic, at which every man present, but one, was drunk, and threats were made against me, if I did not leave their country. The next frolic I hired one of the chiefs to abstain, and aid me in getting materials for my house. Now, even when some go and bring liquor here, only a part can be induced to drink. The most of them would live here during the year, and never taste or desire it; but when they go to receive their annuities, meeting their friends, their resolution is overcome. If drinking is discouraged, and they are properly encouraged to sobriety, we may hope to see a new generation of sober men and women growing up here. A church has been organized, with which twenty of the native people are connected."



*Western Africa.***KROO MISSION.**

**SETTRA KROO.**———Rev. James M. Connelly and Mrs. Connelly.  
                                   Robert W. Sawyer, Native Teacher.  
**KING WILL'S TOWN.**—Rev. James M. Priest and Mrs. Priest.  
**NANNA KROO.**———Washington M'Donough, Teacher.

This mission has, during the year, been attended with some discouragements, whilst in other things there has been an advance in the missionary work.

Much diversity of sentiment, and no little contention, have existed among the Kroo people in relation to the sale of their country. This has created serious ill feeling among themselves, and has in a measure drawn their minds away from a subject of more importance. In the early part of the year the head men of Settra Kroo expressed themselves decidedly adverse to the labours of the missionaries. They would neither sell nor lease a lot of ground in their town suitable for a chapel, and they exercised their influence against the school. At a later period this opposition, though not withdrawn, was less openly manifested, and permission was granted to the missionaries to occupy a town-house, just erected, as a place of preaching. Besides this, the building of a chapel has been commenced on the mission premises. The boarding-school was for a time reduced to eight scholars. Afterwards the number increased to sixteen, and subsequently to thirty.

While this opposition was exhibited at Settra Kroo, some of the adjoining towns showed a better spirit. The people of Nanna Kroo proposed to build a school-house, and to board Mr. M'Donough if he would agree to teach among them; and the head man of Blue Barre built a school-house for a native teacher.

Mr. Priest was absent from King Will's town for several months, on a visit to his relations, who had just arrived and were settled in Monrovia. He organized a small church at Kentucky, in Africa, and during his stay preached in this new settlement. Mr. M'Donough took charge of the station during his absence. The school is small, only numbering five or six scholars in regular attendance.

Mr. Connelly, at the last dates, proposed to make a journey of a hundred miles into the interior. He is fully of opinion that he will be cordially received, and his object is to make a careful examination of the different tribes, with a view to occupy a station at some eligible place.

Faith and patience and perseverance are all needed to sustain the brethren in their labours among this shrewd and active, but capricious, and debased and depraved people. The truth has been

sufficiently brought to bear upon them, to manifest and call into action the native enmity of the human heart against the cross of Christ. Discouraging as some of the aspects of this field are, they are not more so than those of other fields in the early stages of missionary labour,—fields on which are now won the brightest trophies of redeeming love.

## LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA—Rev. James Eden.

Rev. Harrison W. Ellis.

During the last year, the Rev. Thomas Wilson, who for three years had laboured faithfully at Sinoe, was removed by death. His sickness was of short duration. On Sabbath, the 3d of September, he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The next day he was attacked with severe vomiting, and on Friday, the 8th, his trials and his labours were brought to a close. His death is a great loss to the Church, and to Africa. His experience and knowledge, his industry and perseverance, fitted him for usefulness, in this important sphere of labour.

In January last, the Rev. Harrison W. Ellis sailed from New Orleans for Africa. The freedom of himself, his wife, and two children, had been purchased by the liberality of the churches in Mississippi and Alabama. His literary attainments, in his circumstances, were most remarkable; but his unobtrusive piety, his strong good sense, and his ardent desire to carry the Gospel to benighted Africa, were his highest recommendations for the missionary work. He was licensed and ordained to the work of the ministry by the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, to many of whose members he had been long and personally known. Until he has fully passed through the acclimating fever, he has been instructed to remain at Monrovia, where he will have the aid, if necessary, of medical skill. In the coming year, the Committee expect to send out another qualified coloured missionary from South Carolina, who is now pursuing his studies in the Theological Seminary in Columbia. Should this be the will of God, one of these brethren will be assigned to strengthen the mission in Liberia, and the other to join the mission to the native tribes.

The school at Monrovia has for some time been discontinued. The church edifice was greatly injured by a storm, and for some time could neither be used for the school, nor for public worship. Before it was repaired, other schools were established, which rendered this school less necessary; nor was the strength of Mr. Eden sufficient to continue in the charge of the school, and his duties to the congregation.

It may be mentioned here, that a deep interest has been excited among a large number of the coloured communicants in the Southern churches, by Mr. Ellis' going as a missionary to Africa.

Many of them have contributed freely, and of their own accord, of their limited means, to support the African mission. Were this subject brought fully to their notice, they would in a great measure, if not entirely, sustain the African mission in all its different branches. That these self-denying efforts would promote their own spiritual interests, is most certain: "for he that watereth, shall be watered also himself."

### North India Missions.

THE Missions of the Board in North India continue to enjoy the favour of God. Discouraging events have certainly occurred, and were to be expected; but on the whole there has been a decided and visible advance in the work of evangelization among the Hindus; and the signs of future progress were never more full of promise. The missionaries have now become better furnished for their work; native assistants are rising up around them; their schools and presses are in full operation; the countenance of enlightened rulers has been extended to their labours; a growing feeling is implanted in the native mind that the Missionaries, and not the Brahmans, nor the Mulavis, are the ministers of the true religion; and their preaching has not been in vain.

The encouraging condition of these missions is one of the reasons which call for their enlargement. There are other most important reasons,—the wants of perishing heathen do not become less urgent by the delay of Christians to supply them; and the commandment of our Lord, to preach the Gospel to every creature, is always in force. But the Church is encouraged in her work of mercy, in this great field, by visible tokens of success, and by seeing wide doors of usefulness standing open on every side. Recent events have considerably extended the field of labour, in which the earliest Mission of the Board in India is planted, by giving free access to a large district in the Panjab. The missionaries now on the ground call loudly for more assistance, and there are approved brethren just entering the sacred office at home, who are willing to go far hence to the Gentiles. It gives the Committee sincere pleasure to state that three of these brethren have been engaged for the missionary work in India, and with the leave of Providence, will sail for their field of labour during the present summer.

The leading particulars in the condition of these missions will be here briefly described, as in the Reports of former years. For more complete details, reference is made to the reports of the missions and the communications of the missionaries, which have appeared in the Missionary Chronicle.

## LODIANA MISSION.

- LODIANA.—Rev. Joseph Porter;  
 “ Levi Janvier; Mrs. Janvier;  
 Adolph Rudolph, Licentiate Preacher; Mrs. Rudolph;  
 Rev. Golak Nath;  
 William Basten, } Catechists.  
 Holdhar, }
- SAHARUNPUR.—Rev. Joseph Caldwell; Mrs. Caldwell;  
 John Coleman, Catechist;  
 John Gabriel, } Native Assistants.  
 Theodore Wylie, }
- SABATHU.—Rev. John Newton; Mrs. Newton;  
 James Briscoe, Native Assistant.
- Station not yet designated:* Rev. John H. Morrison; Mrs. Morrison. *In this Country:* Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson; Mrs. Jamieson. *Returning to this Country:* Rev. James R. Campbell; Mrs. Campbell.

Considerable changes have been made during the year, as is shown by this view of stations and labourers, in the disposal of the brethren connected with this Mission. On Mr. Jamieson's removal from Sabathu, Mr. Newton was appointed to occupy that post, a measure rendered the more advisable by the enfeebled health of Mrs. Newton. Mr. Jamieson reached this country in June last, with his children, for whose education he has since made satisfactory arrangements. He was united in marriage in December to Miss Eliza M'Leary, of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and will return to his field of labour during the present summer. Mr. Campbell has been compelled, though with deep regret, to leave his station, at least for a season, by the severe and long continued illness of Mrs. Campbell, a removal to a colder climate being the only means of her recovery. They were at Calcutta, on their return home, in January. Previous to Mr. Campbell's removal, the Committee had requested Mr. Caldwell to return to Saharunpur, with a view to relinquish Merat as a station,—having learnt that it was not the design of a sister institution to leave that city unsupplied with missionary labourers, as the Committee had understood on first consenting to occupy it. Mr. Rudolph is a German by birth, and was formerly connected with a local missionary society in Upper India, from which he brought very satisfactory recommendations. He enjoys the full confidence of our brethren, to whom he has been known for several years, and has been licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Lodiana.

Mr. Morrison, formerly connected with the Allahabad Mission, from which he was compelled, by ill health, to return to this country, has now gone back to his chosen field of labour. He sailed from Boston in July, and had arrived at Calcutta, at the date of the last advices. On the 1st of January, Golak Nath, a Native Licentiate Preacher of the Presbytery of Lodiana, was ordained by that body as an Evangelist.

The regular routine of missionary labour at one of the stations of this mission was greatly disturbed during the early part of the year under review, by the war between the Sikhs and the British. The success of the British arms relieved the city of Lodiana from the greatest danger, and enabled the missionaries to resume all their regular duties, besides extending their sphere of direct missionary labour. The Committee desire to employ an effective force at suitable places in this newly opened country. They consider this duty the more sacred, because the Lodiana Mission was established with a view, from the first, to the spread of the Gospel in the Panjab.

### *Preaching and Religious Instruction.*

At all the stations, religious services have been conducted as in former years in the churches and bazars. Tours have been made in the adjacent country, in order to preach the Gospel more widely among the people,—two of these journeys penetrating into the new British territory west of the Sutlej. Religious tracts, and portions of the Sacred Scriptures, have been extensively furnished to natives who are able to read them. The Bible Class and Monthly Concert meetings have been continued, except when interrupted at Lodiana by the war. And a large amount of Gospel truth has been communicated in conversational and informal intercourse with the people. Thus the good seed of the word has been sown with an unsparing hand, in season and out of season. The results of these labours are not yet apparent. A few persons have evinced so much feeling on religious subjects, as to be called inquirers; multitudes have heard the Gospel, particularly at the large Melas or fairs, with serious attention; and the word of the Lord shall not return unto him void.

The church at Lodiana now contains sixteen members. The brethren of that station were permitted to receive two persons, a man and his wife, natives of Cashmere, and formerly Moham-medans, into the fellowship of the church; and their two children enjoyed at the same time the privilege of receiving the seal of the righteousness of faith, as the offspring of those who profess the faith of Abraham. At Saharunpur, it became painfully necessary to suspend two of the members of the church from its privileges, and to dismiss one who had been employed as a Scripture reader.

### *Schools.*

At Lodiana, the English or High School has upwards of fifty scholars on the roll, with an average attendance of forty. Its pupils leave their studies too soon, tempted by the offer of small salaries as clerks; yet they remain long enough to receive a large amount of moral and religious instruction; and their future influence in the community will undoubtedly tend to weaken the power of idolatry, and to elevate the character of their countrymen. The Church should have faith to pray that these young men may become decided Christians. The Persian school has been continued, with an attendance of twenty scholars. The pupils of the boarding-schools at Lodiana and Saharunpur have become reduced in number, some of them having been married, and others employed as assistants in the missionary work. There are now six orphan girls at the former station; and the nine orphan boys at the latter will be placed at the different stations, as their services may be most useful. It will be remembered that these orphans were received under the care of the mission during the severe famine that prevailed a few years ago. Under ordinary circumstances, native children cannot be procured as inmates of our mission families. The English school of Saharunpur contains eighteen scholars, besides the orphan boys. Its efficiency has been increased during the last year.

### *Printing—Depository.*

Notwithstanding some interruption, occasioned chiefly by the war already referred to, more work has been done on the press than in any former year. The number of pages is not greater, but a considerable portion of them was larger in size.

The following statement presents the issues of the press :

<i>Urdu</i> : . . . . .	Gospel of Luke to Romans, . . .	5,000	copies	. . .	2,290,000	pages
	Matthew's Gospel, . . . . .	8,000	"	. . .	1,360,000	"
<i>Panjabi</i> : . . .	Matthew's Gospel, . . . . .	14,000	"	. . .	1,560,000	"
	Mark's Gospel, . . . . .	10,000	"	. . .	1,000,000	"
	Alphabetical Cards, . . . . .	200	"	. . .	200	"
<i>Anglo-Panjabi</i> :	Idiomatic Sentences, . . . . .	2,000	"	. . .	528,000	"
<i>English</i> : . . .	Sundry—Job-work, . . . . .	3,380	"	. . .	17,800	"
Total, . . . . .		38,580	"	. . .	6,756,000	"

In the year ending October 31, 1846, there were remaining in the Depository 17,684 copies of seven Urdu and three Panjabi works. The distribution from the Depository to the different stations amounted to 10,352 copies of the same works. The returns of the Depository differ from those of the Press, because a considerable portion of the works printed were in the Bindery, and not yet delivered into the Depository.

In concluding their Report, the brethren of this Mission make the following statement :

We wish once more to call the attention of the Board to the necessity of strengthening the mission, by sending out a new reinforcement as speedily as possible. One man, we are aware, is now on his way to join us ; but this is far less than the wants of the mission call for. The indications of Providence have been such, that we have thought it our duty during the present meeting, to resolve upon establishing a new station in the Panjab, although for want of men, the work is already suffering at the most important of the existing stations. The new station, it is true, will be occupied at first only by a native assistant. But missionaries from home are required, both for that station and for many others, which ought to be taken up with the least possible delay, on both sides of the Sutlej ; such, for example, as Rupar, Jagraon, Kotla, Ambala, Patiala, Kaithal, Naba, Sunam, Firozpur, Hoshiarpur, Rahon, Kapurtalla, Jalandhar and Nawan-Shahr. Of these, Jalandhar is the one we have determined to occupy immediately. The vast moral field in which our mission is located, seems to have been allotted for cultivation, in an especial manner, to the American Presbyterian Church. While we are actually on the ground, and it is generally understood that we design to extend our operations throughout the country occupied by the Sikh nation, other missionary societies which might be disposed enter where so wide a door has been opened, would naturally be deterred by feelings of delicacy, from volunteering to take any part with us in the work of evangelizing the people. This throws additional responsibility on our church ; and we earnestly hope, both for our own sake and the sake of the poor Panjabis, that the Board may be enabled, on behalf of the Church, to meet this responsibility.

### FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

**FUTTEHGURH.**—Rev. James L. Scott ; Mrs. Scott ;  
Rev. William H. McAuley ; Mrs. McAuley ;  
Rev. Gopee Nath Nundy ; Mrs. Nundy ;  
Kalachand Dutt, Teacher.  
Bhagwandas, Catechist.

**MYNPOORY.**—Rev. John J. Walsh ; Mrs. Walsh ;  
Halasi, Native Assistant.

**AGRA.**——Rev. James Wilson ; Mrs. Wilson ;  
Rev. John C. Rankin ; Mrs. Rankin ;  
Daniel Wells, Native Assistant.

*Stations not yet designated :* Rev. David Irving ; Mrs. Irving ;  
Rev. Augustus H. Seely ; Mrs. Seely ;  
Robert M. Munnis, Licentiate Preacher.

*In this country :* Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr. ; Mrs. Wilson.

Messrs. Irving, Seely and Munnis sailed for their field of labour in July, and reached Calcutta in January. Mr. Wilson and his family, whose return on account of Mrs. Wilson's ill health was mentioned in the last Report, arrived in this country in October. The health of Mrs. Wilson was somewhat improved by the voyage, though far from being restored. Mr. Rankin has been compelled, on account of seriously impaired health, to spend most of the year at Simla, in the Himalaya mountains. Mrs. James Wilson, whose return to this country with her children to make

arrangements for their education was mentioned in the last Report, having accomplished that object, is now expecting to go back to India in company with Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, of the Lodian Mission.

### *Agra.*

The last Report of the Committee mentioned that it had been considered expedient to form a new station at Agra. For the present, this station is connected with the Furrukhabad Mission. The absence of Mr. Rankin has proved a serious hinderance to the progress of the work at this important city; but Mr. Wilson has been permitted to make a good beginning. A very eligible site has been secured for the mission houses, which are now building. Amongst the residents at Agra, were found several persons who were members of the Presbyterian Church, including a gentleman who had formerly lived at Allahabad, and was a Ruling Elder in the church at that city, as well as an efficient friend of the mission. It was considered proper to organize these persons as a church, which numbers now thirteen European and two native members. To their service, Mr. Wilson has devoted a part of his attention. But his principal labours have been spent in promoting the work of the North India Bible Society, of which Institution he is the Secretary, and in superintending the native agents of the Agra Local Missionary Society, of whom there are eight. During two months, he made an extensive tour for preaching the Gospel and distributing the Scriptures and religious books; besides visiting melas or fairs for the same purpose.

### *Church at Futtehghurh.—Preaching.*

Five persons, pupils of the Orphan Asylum, have been received as members of the church at Futtehghurh, making the whole number thirty-four. Kalachand Dutt has been ordained as a Ruling Elder. Only one case of discipline had occurred, for which admonition was considered a sufficiently severe punishment. It is stated in the Report of the Mission, that "the members of the church have been generally consistent in their walk and conversation; but we do not find that deep-toned piety which we could wish to see. We are thankful, however, for the degree of evidence which they exhibit of a change of heart, and we pray that their faith and its fruits may abound." Besides English preaching in the morning and Hindustani in the evening of the Sabbath in the Mission Church at Futtehghurh, Hindustani worship has been conducted in the Orphan School premises at that place, and at Mr. McAuley's, near the city of Furrukhabad. These are regarded as interesting and promising services.

At Mynpoory, English and Hindustani services have been held on the Sabbath, the latter attended by about twenty persons, and a service in the Bazar, attended by an audience of about one hundred. A strong opposition to the Gospel must be expected at



this station, on account of the large number of Brahmans. Out of 18,000 inhabitants, one-third are of the priestly class.

From Futtehghurh some excursions were made, during which the Gospel was preached; and the brethren report a very favourable change in their reception in some of the villages. Some years ago, an apostate Christian succeeded in filling the minds of the people of certain villages near this station with prejudices against the mission, to such a degree, that they treated the missionaries not only with opprobrium, but with violence. This feeling has passed away, and the missionaries are now received with respect, and their messages heard with attention.

### *Schools.*

The schools under the care of this Mission contain nearly the same number of scholars as were reported last year: viz.

City School, Furrukhabad,	Boys, 135.
Orphan School, Futtehghurh,	Boys, 39.
“ “ “ “	Girls, 43.
School at Mynpoory,	Boys, 73.

Four Bazar Schools, at Furrukhabad and its vicinity: number of scholars not reported.

The course of study in the City School is the same as mentioned in former years, the Bible being still the text-book, while Grammar, Geography, History, Geometry, &c., have been regularly taught to the more advanced classes; and their progress has been quite satisfactory. The parents are now required to consent to their sons' remaining a certain number of years in the school; or, failing to do this, to pay a monthly sum for their tuition; and also to pay a fine for each day's absence. Their being willing to make such an engagement, shows their sense of the value of the school; and this new regulation has been found to exert a happy influence on the scholars. To the liberality of the government, the mission is indebted for a donation of about seven hundred volumes of school-books, some of them very valuable. The missionaries express themselves as chiefly anxious for the conversion of these promising scholars unto the religion of Jesus, and they record their belief, "that the seeds of eternal truth have been planted in some of their hearts, and will in due time bring forth fruit unto the glory of God." In the bazar schools, beside the branches of native education, the Scriptures and a small Catechism are studied, and thus the minds of the scholars are brought in contact with the word of life.

The Orphan School has been attended with its usual prosperity. Six of its inmates have been married, and three have died, during the year. Concerning two of these, Mr. Scott wrote as follows: "They were both of them much engaged in praying, before they departed. One of them, about eight years old, said that she was

going to God, and that Jesus had said, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me.' We hope they have gone to a world where they will suffer no more." Six orphans were admitted into the Asylum during the year. The course of instruction continues unchanged, and the children have been gradually advancing in their studies. In the working department, the girls make various kinds of useful and fancy articles, which have found a ready sale; and the boys, besides making carpets and tents, have commenced the manufacture of saltpetre. The proceeds of the work have contributed largely to the support of the school.

The school at Mynpoory has laboured under embarrassment, from the difficulty of procuring suitable teachers, and the irregular attendance of the pupils. Of the seventy-three scholars in attendance, sixty-six are of Brahman parentage, and are accustomed to observe numerous holidays. In the latter part of the year under review, the progress of these scholars was encouraging, and the prospects of the school for the next year were considered more favourable.

### *Christian Village.*

At Futtehghurh, a number of the orphans, on reaching an age to leave the Asylum, have been married and settled in a village under the care of the Mission. Concerning this little town, the missionaries say, in their report:

"The Christian village now numbers sixteen families, with twelve children; and, with one or two exceptions, they are doing well. As their numbers and age increase, they become objects of deep interest to the mission and to the cause of Christ in this land. They will soon be capable of exerting an extensive influence, either for good or evil; and it is to this village we must look, in a great degree, for realizing the hopes of the founders of the Institution. Should it prove a Christian village indeed, it will present to the eye of faith one green, cheerful spot, amidst the vast wastes of surrounding idolatry. Several of the families are members of the Church, have consecrated their little ones to God in baptism, and appear to be sincere Christians. We trust they will exert a saving influence, which, with the divine blessing, may bring them all within the fold of Christ."

### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Rev. Joseph Warren and Mrs. Warren.

" John E. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.

" Joseph Owen and Mrs. Owen.

" John Wray and Mrs. Wray.

John Haru, and Simeon, Native Assistants.

"The members of the Allahabad mission," these brethren write, "in presenting another Annual Report of their labours, render

thanks that hitherto the Lord has helped us. We have had some afflictions, and received many mercies; even crosses from God's sovereign hand have been blessings in disguise. God has crowned the year with his goodness, and we have filled it with our unfaithfulness. Truly we are unprofitable servants, but he hath not dealt with us after our sins."

During the year, the Rev. James Wilson removed to the new station at Agra. The necessity of Miss Vanderveer's leaving India was mentioned in the last Annual Report; and she arrived in the United States in June last. Her health, though somewhat improved, will not permit her return, greatly to her regret, to the missionary work.

### *Preaching and Religious Instruction:*

Messrs. Freeman and Wray spent several months, during the last cold season, in preaching the Gospel and distributing Scriptures and tracts, through a large district of country, in which many towns and villages were visited, some of them for the first time. They were everywhere received with civility, and in many places their message was heard with deep attention. In many of the villages and hamlets, but few readers were found; the tracts and pamphlets were gladly received, and even the village Brahmans, in many places, agreed to read them to the people.

After the departure of Mr. Wilson for Agra, the church in Allahabad chose Mr. Freeman as their pastor, and he was regularly installed by the Presbytery of Allahabad. At the same time John Haru, a native member, having been duly chosen, was ordained to the office of Ruling Elder. The religious exercises, in both these cases, were in the native language and in English, and were deeply interesting to the congregation, and to the spectators. Although the Presbytery have deemed it proper that one of the brethren should exercise the pastoral office in the church, the other members of the Presbytery assist regularly in conducting religious worship. Half of all the services in Urdu are assigned to the pastor, and half to the other brethren. In the English service, they preach in rotation. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered every other month, in English and in Urdu alternately. The English service, on the first Sabbath evening of the month, is devoted to the monthly concert, whilst the same service in Urdu is held on the first Monday of the month. Meetings for prayer and instruction are regularly held through the week. "The church members," the brethren report, "have appeared to walk together in harmony and peace; and, as far as our knowledge enables us to speak, we think there has been a more regular attendance at our different meetings, an advance in religious knowledge, and a desire to grow both in knowledge and grace. We have had no extensive visitation of the Spirit of God, yet we have been blessed with several additions to the church, who are witnesses that the Lord is still with us to establish the work of

our hands. But we need more of His blessed influences to give an increase of holiness and devotedness to all our members. During the year, nine native members have been admitted on profession of faith, and five members by certificate from other churches. The members on the church record are thirty-three."

For some years past the mission were much in want of a suitable house of worship. This desirable object has now been obtained, chiefly by the liberal donations of Christian friends in India. The Church is seventy-eight by forty-five feet, built in a substantial manner, and with durable materials. The building cost \$3000, of which but \$500 were from the funds of the Board.

It is now ten years since the church at this city was organized, by the late Rev. James McEwen. During this time seventy-four persons have been admitted to its communion, of whom sixteen were Europeans, eighteen East Indians, and forty natives. Fifty-one of these were received on profession of their faith, viz: five Europeans, ten East Indians, and thirty-six natives. Besides these, six others were removed by death, who had applied for admission, and concerning whom the missionaries hope that they died the death of the righteous.

The distance of the printing establishment from the church, made it necessary to hold religious services for the large native force employed, and for other families, in that part of the city. Until the present year, no place could be obtained for that purpose, except a room in the printing office. This, besides being too small, was otherwise objectionable, especially in the opinion of the natives, for the solemn worship of God. Having obtained a suitable lot, a chapel has been erected containing a room for public worship, twenty-six by twenty-four feet, with a verandah across the front sufficiently large for a day-school. Regular preaching in Urdu is held on the Sabbath, and a prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. At the other chapels in the city, belonging to the mission, in the leper and blind asylum, in the fort to the soldiers, and in the villages near the city, religious services have been held as often as the other duties of the brethren would permit.

### *Education.*

There are under the care of the mission :

The Mission College, with 100 scholars.	
Orphan boys' school	27
Orphan girls' school	21
Seven boys' bazar schools	300
Female bazar school	60

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On the 1st of October, the government college at Allahabad was transferred to the care and control of the mission. This institution had been established and supported by the British India

government, its object being the education of native youth in the English language and learning. The furniture, and as many books as the brethren chose to select from a large library, were given to the mission, and for the present, the free use of the college building. The magistrate is to visit the school from time to time, to see that all things are kept in proper repair, and that they are not alienated from the use for which they were granted.

As the Bible and the Christian religion had heretofore been excluded from the course of studies, it was a point of much solicitude with the missionaries and their friends, to see what course would be pursued by the students, on their finding that the school was to be conducted on Christian principles. Nor was Satan idle; reports were everywhere circulated, that the students were to be compelled to become Christians. On the first day after the change, the first class, with a part of the second class, were not satisfied with the answers to their inquiries, and to the number of seventeen refused to attend, and withdrew from the school. On the next day fifty attended, and six weeks afterwards the number was more than one hundred, besides the boys from the orphan school. The Bible and Christian books have been introduced, the heathen holidays discountenanced, and a radical change accomplished in the religious character of the institution. What will be its future history, it is not easy to predict. The brethren greatly need the prayers of the churches, that faith and wisdom and piety may be given to them. With the Divine blessing on the hearts of these youth, a powerful agency for good will be raised up in this populous and important section of India.

The boys' boarding school continues to do well. Among the boys are a number well advanced in their education, and four of them, now young men, are members of the church, giving much promise of future usefulness.

The girls' boarding school, under the superintendence of Mrs. Freeman, still meets the wishes and the hopes of its teachers. Seven of the scholars are members of the church, and all are growing up under religious training and in habits of industry.

In the boys' bazar school, the improvement in the more advanced classes has been quite encouraging. Many of them read the Bible in Urdu, Hindi and Persian, and also the Pilgrim's Progress, and Indian Pilgrim in Urdu, both in Persian and Roman letter. In no instance have they refused to read the books put into their hands, and have cheerfully committed the catechism to memory. These schools are regularly visited by one of the brethren; they afford good places for preaching, and always supply an interesting congregation. The natives frequently stop to hear the boys read the Bible, and sometimes a goodly number will collect to hear the Gospel message.

The girls' bazar school, under the care of Mrs. Wray and Mrs. Owen, is supported by subscriptions in the city, at the expense of 564 rupees, or \$282. It numbers sixty scholars, with an average attendance of fifty-five. A native Christian and his wife have

been procured as teachers, and the aspect of the school is encouraging. The elder girls read the Bible in Hindi, and have committed to memory a number of hymns in Urdu, and made some progress in learning sacred music. A few can write neatly in the Hindi characters; while a larger number are learning to write on the slate. They are taught the use of the needle, and assist in mending their own clothes. The majority of the children are young, and in the first stage of their education.

### *Printing.*

During the year a substantial depository has been completed. This building was greatly needed, to preserve the publications and paper on hand from the white ants, and from dampness in the rainy season. A larger amount of printing has been executed than in any former year. Yet there are still many important works which are greatly needed, lying over for want of funds.

During the year there have been printed—

<b>In English.</b>				
	<b>PP.</b>	<b>COPIES.</b>	<b>WHOLE PP.</b>	
Agra Catechism, with proofs - - -	60	2000	120,000	
Catechism in verse - - - - -	12	500	6,000	
First Catechism - - - - -	64	2000	128,000	
Hymn Book, for the Rev. Mr. Marriott -	182	200	27,000	
			<hr/>	281,000
<b>In Urdu, Native Character.</b>				
Blount's Elisha - - - - -	164	2000	328,000	
Rise, Progress and Decline of Mohammedanism	96	5000	480,000	
			<hr/>	808,000
<b>In Urdu, Roman Character.</b>				
Child's Book on the Soul - - - - -	122	2000	144,000	
Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical - - -	288	1000	288,000	
Shorter Catechism, for examination - - -	98	50	1,400	
			<hr/>	433,400
<b>In Hindi, Nagari Character.</b>				
Thirsa Goltsh, or the Conversion of a Jewish Girl - - - - -	70	2000	140,000	
Word of God concerning Idolatry - - -	12	10,000	120,000	
Nicodemus, or the Inquirer - - - - -	12	10,000	120,000	
Exposure of Hinduism - - - - -	48	10,000	480,000	
Brief Sketch of Hinduism - - - - -	12	10,000	120,000	
A Religious Address - - - - -	12	10,000	120,000	
Epitome of Christianity - - - - -	30	5000	150,000	
Substance of Scripture - - - - -	30	5000	150,000	
Primer - - - - -	24	2000	48,000	
Catechism - - - - -	24	2000	48,000	
			<hr/>	1,496,000
<b>In Hindi, Kaithi Character.</b>				
Gospel by Matthew - - - - -	140	8500	1,190,000	
Gospel by Luke - - - - -	90	5000	450,000	

Psalms and Proverbs - - - - -	332	5000	1,660,000
Total in Hindi, Kaithi - - - - -			3,300,000
Total in Hindi, Nagari - - - - -			1,496,000
Total in Urdu, Roman - - - - -			433,400
Total in Urdu, Native - - - - -			808,000
Total in English - - - - -			281,000
Total pages - - - - -			6,318,400

"In conclusion," the brethren write, "it will be seen that we had reason for opening our report with the language of humiliation, and that we ought to conclude by calling ourselves unprofitable servants. In the worth and power of Christ our Saviour we confide, and are persuaded that though we be all unrighteousness, Satan may accuse us in vain, whilst Christ is for us. The church is his, and under his safe guidance all will be well. A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. Jehovah shall hasten it in his time."

#### **Siam Mission.**

Rev. Stephen Mattoon and Mrs. Mattoon.  
Samuel R. House, M.D., Licentiate Preacher.

These brethren sailed for their field of labour on the 21st of July, and arrived at Macao, China, on their way to Bangkok, on the 26th of December.

In this dark field of labour, the way is fully open for the missionary of the cross. It is therefore the duty of the Church to send the message of mercy to this benighted people. These brethren will specially need the graces of faith and patience to sustain them in the work, and the daily prayers of God's people for his blessing to rest upon their labours. Here is the head-quarters of the most extensive system of idolatry and atheism in the world; the king of Siam is, by his office, its chief protector, and its support is drawn from the revenues of the state. But the day is coming when the multitude of the idols shall be cast down, when in place of the heathen temples which now fill the land, the churches of the living God shall be multiplied and established, "joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody."

#### **China Missions.**

##### **CANTON MISSION.**

Rev. A. P. Happer, M.D.  
Rev. Wm. Speer and Mrs. Speer.  
Rev. John B. French.

Messrs. Speer and French sailed from the United States for this mission on the 21st of July, and arrived at Macao on the 26th of December.

Until their arrival, Mr. Happer was alone in this mission. A portion of his time was given to the prosecution of the language; and public religious services have been conducted almost every Sabbath in English at the mission premises.

The boarding-school consists of nineteen boys. Their attendance has been regular. They have manifested a good degree of diligence, and their progress has been gratifying. Their moral conduct has been good, with a few exceptions; and their general bearing such as is common to boys of their age everywhere. Their religious instruction has been constant; they read the New Testament in Chinese, Milne's Chinese Catechism, and other Chinese books prepared for the religious instruction of the young. In English they can read in easy lessons, and have committed to memory half of Brown's Catechism for children.

Macao continues to be the seat of the mission. It has been found impossible to obtain a residence in or near Canton, except in the foreign factories, which are not deemed eligible for missionary labour. The state of feeling in Canton, against the residence of foreigners in that city, has been hitherto most decided. This state of things will not likely continue long. It is not to be expected that foreign nations will permit the solemn stipulations of their treaties to be set aside with impunity.

### AMOY MISSION.

Rev. John Lloyd.

Rev. Hugh A. Brown.

In this mission, as in the other Chinese missions of the Board, the chief occupation of the missionaries continues to be the study of the language. In the early part of the summer, both the brethren at Amoy were attacked with an affection of the eyes, from which they have suffered great inconvenience. Reading and writing were found to be injurious to their recovery; hence their progress in acquiring the language was somewhat impeded. Being unable to use books for this purpose, they spent their time chiefly in mingling and conversing with the people, thus increasing their acquaintance with the colloquial language of the natives, and embracing many opportunities of promoting the object of the mission.

Their visits to the villages for preaching the Gospel, and their conversations with the people, have been always deeply interesting. In the city, they have rented a house for a chapel, in which, on alternate afternoons, they have conducted religious services. This measure was regarded, at first, somewhat as an experiment; but it has fully met the expectations of the missionaries. They have commonly found good and attentive audiences, and have been able to distribute religious tracts, sometimes to persons from various parts of the adjacent main land, and always under cir-



cumstances which were favourable to their being carefully examined.

In the city and the neighbouring villages, the missionaries are everywhere received with kindness and respect by the people, and the officers of the government have treated them with marked attention. All the missionaries at Amoy, by special invitation, dined with the highest officers of the District, the other mandarins of rank being present.

In the view of the facilities afforded to them, and their free access to the people, the brethren are greatly encouraged in their work; but they are overwhelmed with its magnitude, especially when compared with their own small number. They call earnestly for additional labourers to assist in gathering this immense harvest.

### NINGPO MISSION.

Rev. Walter M. Lowrie.

" M. Simpson Culbertson and Mrs. Culbertson.

" Augustus W. Loomis and Mrs. Loomis.

" Richard Q. Way and Mrs. Way.

" John W. Quarterman.

D. Bethune McCartee, M. D.

Mr. Richard Cole, Printer, and Mrs. Cole.

Mr. Quarterman joined this mission during the last year, having gone to China in the same ship with Messrs. Speer and French, of the Canton mission.

"In reviewing the events of the past year," the mission write, "we would acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of our Heavenly Father, which has been so abundantly manifested to us. Goodness and mercy have followed us continually. The health of the mission has in general been good throughout the year, though several of our number have suffered much for a time from debility and weakness. These have all been restored to their usual health. We have been led to feel more than ever, in our advancing experience, the incalculable importance of high attainments in personal holiness in those who engage in the missionary work; and while we must humble ourselves in the dust for our own deficiencies—deficiencies of which we have been made deeply sensible—we would offer grateful praise to Him who has borne with our unfaithfulness, and still permits us to feel that His Spirit has not been withdrawn from us."

During the year, the English troops were withdrawn from Chusan, and the island restored to the Chinese authorities. The hope that, after this event, the mission station would be permitted to remain, has been disappointed. The mandarins, fearful of Imperial displeasure, gave early notice to the foreign residents, to be prepared to leave the island as soon as the troops were withdrawn. As an inducement to comply with their wishes at once, they

offered to provide them with houses in Ningpo, free of rent for several months. The station was accordingly given up, and Mr. Loomis removed to Ningpo in July.

*Preaching, and Religious Instruction.*

Stated religious services in English have been regularly maintained. These have been attended by the mission families, and two or three other families residing in Ningpo; and, during a part of the time, by the officers of an English steamer stationed in the river. Two additions have been made to the church on profession of faith: the one a female assistant in a school for girls, under the care of an English lady, Miss Aldersey; the other a young man, also in the employment of this lady; and though the fourth native convert, he is the first fruits of the Gospel from the natives of Ningpo. After a very full and satisfactory examination as to his Christian experience, knowledge of Christian doctrine, and motives for desiring to become a disciple of the Saviour, he was received into the communion of the church, and baptized by the pastor, in the presence of a number of the Chinese people. Exclusive of the ministerial brethren, the church consists of twelve members, four of whom are natives of China.

In stated religious Chinese services, a most encouraging commencement has been made. A service has been kept up during the year by Dr. McCartee, in the room in which the English service is held. The audience is chiefly the boys from the school, and the girls from Miss Aldersey's school, though there are always a few others. In June, another service in Chinese was commenced in the city, the audience varying from forty to seventy. A second service in the city was commenced in September, and has been well attended. The missionaries have not yet acquired much fluency in speaking this difficult language, but they are now able to communicate the plain truths of the Gospel, so as to be understood. The services consist simply of a short prayer, followed by an address suited to the wants of a people utterly ignorant of the first principles of our holy religion. Sometimes it is a simple Scriptural narrative, with appropriate remarks; and sometimes a more formal exhibition of the depravity of the heart, the necessity of a Saviour, the atonement of Christ, and the absurdity of idolatry.

It is a reflection deeply interesting, that the glad tidings of salvation are publicly proclaimed, from one Sabbath to another, in a great city wholly given to idolatry, and in which, five years ago, the foot of a missionary had not entered.

Much truth is also communicated, in private conversation with individuals and with families, as opportunities are afforded. Occasional excursions are also made to the neighbouring villages. On all suitable occasions, portions of the sacred Scriptures and religious tracts are distributed, care being taken to place them only in the hands of those who can read. When the language is fully mastered, these visits to the villages, for preaching the Gos-

pel, will form an important part of missionary labor, as there is around the city an extensive district, to every part of which free access is afforded.

### *School.*

The school now consists of thirty scholars, the number to which it has been restricted. The scholars are boarded, and in part clothed, at the expense of the mission, and of course are under the entire control of the missionaries, and separated in a great measure from the injurious influences of a heathen people. The morning of each day is devoted to reading Christian books in the Chinese language, which are explained by the Chinese teacher, under the superintendence of the Principal. The afternoon is employed in reading the Chinese classics, commonly read in the native schools. There are two classes in Arithmetic, and a commencement has been made in the study of Geography. In the present state of geographical knowledge in China, this is one of the most important branches of secular instruction. Special attention is of course given to the religious instruction of the pupils, as the chief object of collecting them together. "This school," the brethren write, "is our chief hope for raising up a native ministry, and, therefore, independently of the interest which attaches to it in reference to the pupils themselves, is on this account an object deserving of the special and constant prayers of God's people. We trust the Lord of the harvest will send forth from it many efficient labourers into his vineyard."

A school for girls, under Mrs. Cole, has been decided on, and two little girls have been obtained. As the education of females is at war with the deep-rooted prejudices and long-established customs of the Chinese people, it is a difficult work to collect a school of female children.

### *Medical Practice.*

Dr. McCartee having dissolved his connection with the Medical Missionary Society, has found abundant employment in the unrestricted practice of his profession. Numerous applications have been made to him, also, at his own house. In attending to the numerous cases, many sufferers have been relieved from their pains, and their attention directed to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world.

### *The Press.*

The practicability of printing Chinese with metallic divisible type is no longer an experiment. It has been fully demonstrated. It possesses many and great advantages over the method of print-

ing by blocks. The books thus printed are greatly admired by the Chinese, and an application has recently been made from one of the Mandarins of Ningpo to print a favourite work for himself and his friends. Some improvements are yet wanting in some of the characters, but these must be made gradually as they are suggested by experience. A font of Mr. Dyer's type, cast at Singapore, has been procured, and will add much to the facilities for executing the various kinds of printing required.

During the year the following works have been printed :

TITLES.	SIZE.	PP.	COPIES.	TOTAL PP.
Tract on Idolatry - - - - -	12mo.	16	3,000	48,000
Decree Tolerating Christianity - - -	12 "	16	31,000	496,000
Appendix to do - - - - -	12 "	4	31,000	124,000
Catechism for Children - - - - -	12 "	76	1,200	91,200
Tract on the Sabbath - - - - -	12 "	12	6,000	72,000
Tract on Idolatry, 2d edition - - -	12 "	16	5,000	80,000
The Syrian Monument - - - - -	12 "	16	500	8,000
Discourse on the Character of God - -	12 "	12	1,000	12,000
Ditto, 2d edition - - - - -	12 "	12	2,000	24,000
Abridgment of Christian Doctrine - -	12 "	40	2,000	80,000
Tract on Opium - - - - -	12 "	12	2,000	24,000
Life of Christ - - - - -	12 "	48	2,000	96,000
Extracts from the Mandarin, or the Chinese Speaker - - - - -	8vo.	106	500	53,000
Appendix to the List of Characters - -	4to.	12	150	1,800
Total pages - - - - -				1,310,000

One thousand copies of the Tract on Idolatry, and of the edict on Christianity, were printed for the Baptist Mission. The selections from the Mandarin, or the Chinese Speaker, is a work designed to give specimens of the colloquial style of the Mandarin dialect. It was compiled and translated by the late Robert Thom, Esq, British Consul at Ningpo, and was printed for him.

There is now in the press, the Gospel by Luke, with explanatory remarks; and Gutzlaff's translation of the Pentateuch.

In the report of the Ningpo Mission, the obstacles to the spread of the Gospel, and the encouragements to labour in that great field are given at some length. Their remarks are too extended for this report, and will be found in the pages of the Missionary Chronicle. Further experience, and more intimate knowledge of this people, will perhaps lead to some modification of the views expressed, but, coming as they do, from brethren on the ground, they will be read with interest by all who desire to have a correct knowledge of the Chinese people.

In concluding their report, the mission observe—

In the review of the year, we must acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of God, in moving the heart of him whom he has placed upon the throne, to repeal those sanguinary laws which, during several reigns, have made the profession of the religion of the Cross a capital offence. This is another of those providential events, by which the great Head of the Church is preparing the way for the establishment of his kingdom in this empire. Who can doubt that he will carry on that which he has so wonderfully commenced? We are far from anticipating that the tide of foreign influence will be stayed, or that the gates of China will ever again be closed against the Gospel. Yet we must

not too confidently expect that the onward progress of the Gospel will not again be retarded. The political revolution, which commenced in the triumphant career of the British arms, has not yet wrought out its results, and it belongs not to us to say what will be its future developments. Symptoms of instability already begin to be manifested. The weakness of the government can no longer be concealed, and the lowest of the people have not failed to observe it. In any event, we know that He, to whom all power is given in heaven and upon earth, will not be indifferent to the welfare of his church. In his own good time the promise will be made good, and they of the land of Sinim will cast their idols to the moles and to the bats, and give glory to the God of heaven, who only doeth wonders.

A strong appeal has been made by the brethren of this mission to the Committee and the churches to send forth six additional missionaries. A part of that appeal is here inserted :

Six are asked, not because we do not wish more ; we would gladly receive many more ; and, as already stated, we believe they would find abundant work ; but we ask this small number, because we know that the churches cannot appreciate the wants of this vast population as we who are on the ground, and passing daily through these crowded streets. We ask a number, which we trust the churches will not refuse, and when those whom they shall send are here, and it is seen that there is room for them and abundant work, we doubt not the number will be cheerfully increased. We ask these for the *Mission of Ningpo*, not that we would have other stations robbed to supply our lack, but fewer than these we cannot be content to request may be sent to us. While, as has been said, we would not have it thought that unless the whole number can be sent, it will be useless to send a part at first. We shall joyfully hail even one labourer, whom the Lord of the harvest shall send hither, for—and oh that we could feel it more, and that the churches could feel it more—night is coming on apace, the night when no man can work ; and more, these people are dying by hundreds and thousands. Ought we not to be in haste in giving them the Gospel ? And if our voice could be heard in the church of our native land, and in the schools of the prophets, where any have seemed to hear the voice of the Lord, “Go work to-day in my vineyard,” but are still hesitating, not satisfied which way it is their duty to go, we would say, Brother, come hither ; here are fields on which you may scatter the precious seed, and we trust also that he who gives the increase, may grant that you shall have cause to rejoice in the fruit of your labours.

### Missionary Operations in Papal Europe.

The missionary labours of the Evangelical Societies of Paris and Geneva have been continued during the year with increased energy, and most encouraging and remarkable success. Their fields are indeed white unto the harvest, and the blessing of the Lord has been with them on the right hand and on the left. Thousands of Roman Catholics are earnestly calling for Protestant instruction ; entire villages come as one man to hear the word of God ; and in numerous instances has their attention to the truth resulted in their saving conversion. The Church of Rome denounces anathemas against them, and daily prayers have been appointed to arrest the progress of the work. Whoever reads the Bible, or a Protestant book, or attends evangelical preaching, or talks with the preachers, is excommunicated. But these things have lost much of their terror, and the desire for the word of God increases on every side.

In the midst of these cheering results, the hands of these brethren

ren are greatly straitened for want of funds. The scarcity of food, and much general distress among the people on the continent of Europe, are greatly against them; and in their difficulties they have made most pressing appeals to sister churches in other lands.

The sum sent to them during the last year is mentioned in the report of the treasurer. It has been contributed by a few churches and a few individuals. Should the members of our beloved Church generally take an interest in this remarkable movement in Papal Europe, how easily could the wants of our brethren be fully supplied

3

### *Mission to the Jews.*

Rev. Matthew R. Miller.

Many thousands of the children of Israel have their residence in the city of New-York and in other cities of the United States, and their number is increasing every year by emigration from Europe. Among these are men of learning, and especially distinguished for their knowledge of Jewish literature. Hence it is practicable for Mr. Miller to prosecute in this city those studies which are requisite to qualify him fully for his work. He commenced in August, and has been learning Rabbinical Hebrew, and reading the Jewish commentaries, under a thorough Jewish scholar. A knowledge of German also is necessary, as the largest number of Jews, both in this country and in Europe, speak that language. No other place could be more favourable for his acquiring the necessary qualifications. Whether this city will be the best place for his permanent labours, must be decided in view of the opening providences of God. Thus far all the indications lead to the belief that no other country presents greater facility of free access to this people. Mr. Miller has formed a number of acquaintances among the Jews, has conversed with many of them on the most vital questions, and has distributed a number of tracts, which were received without objection.

The whole word of God is full of the most precious promises to Israel, his chosen people. The veil of unbelief which now rests upon their minds will be taken away, and they shall be brought into his church with the fulness of the Gentile nations. Nor is this all. The blessing through them reaches the Gentiles also, for "What shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead?" But this great and glorious work will be accomplished, not by miracle, but by the divine blessing on the appointed means of grace: "For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe. For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom; but we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God."

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1. This Report shows that a larger number of labourers have been sent out during the year to the different missionary fields, than have been sent out in any previous year. The Report of the Treasurer shows, also, a considerable increase of contributions from the churches, individuals, and associations, — their increase being \$12,700 over those of last year.

2. It is a privilege to any branch of the church of God, to be engaged in making known the Gospel to those who are destitute of it; and from the very nature of the work it cannot but be a blessing to the Church herself. Every influence of the missionary cause tends strongly to promote the spirit of prayer, and the active piety of her members. In this are verified the words of the Lord Jesus, when he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" and again it is written, "He that watereth shall be watered also himself." It is impossible that it should be otherwise. Here are nearly one hundred labourers from the bosom of the Church, personally known to thousands of God's people at home, and remembered in their daily prayers. Here are also native ministers of the Gospel, native assistants, and native churches, all redeemed, as we trust, from the degradation of heathenism and sin, by the spirit of the living God. Here are thousands of youth and children training up for God, and the printing presses sending forth yearly millions of pages of the Word of Life, in languages spoken by more than half the human family. In the view of such facts as these, our beloved Church, after all the sacrifices of men and means she has bestowed, is surely a debtor to the foreign missionary cause; — this day are the beloved brethren who are labouring among the heathen, doing the Church at home more real service than they could render, were they all to return to-morrow to labour in the vineyard at home.

3. Many of the churches, and very large numbers of the church-members, have done nothing for a whole year, so far as pecuniary help is concerned, to send the bread of life to the perishing heathen. It has been necessary to repeat this sad and melancholy statement every year for ten years past. It does seem to be almost incredible that so many ordained ministers of the Gospel, and so many churches under the care of the General Assembly, should view this cause, apparently, with so much indifference. Whilst this, the largest portion of the church, is doing nothing, another portion, with much self-denial, and with great liberality, bring their gold and silver to sustain it, and their sons and daughters, however dear, are freely given to carry it forward. These two portions cannot both be right. This is the cause of God, or else the device of man. To those who have the Bible, and admit

it to be a revelation from God, the question is too plain for argument. If this work be not from God—if it be a delusion, then all is delusion. Just as surely as Jesus of Nazareth was sent of God, suffered the death of the cross, and rose again from the dead, just so surely has he charged his disciples to carry his Gospel to all nations. If Paul was his apostle, then are we right in following him as he followed Christ. There is no other alternative, but either give up the Bible, give up the hopes of the Gospel, turn away from Gethsemane and Calvary, and from the God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, or go forward with the work of foreign missions.

4 There is cause of thanksgiving and gratitude to God for what has been done, and the friends of this cause who have sustained it from the first, have reason to be encouraged; but there is also in the present condition of this enterprise, and in the opening providence of God towards it, a loud call for more prayer and humiliation than at any time heretofore. Without the blessing of the Head of the Church, the labours of all his servants will be in vain. Whilst these earnest appeals are made for more enlarged means, let none for a moment suppose, that gold and silver, whatever be the amount contributed, or that however numerous, able and devoted may be the men employed, these alone will ensure the onward progress of the work. These are wanted, because such is God's appointment. But to renew the soul is his, and his glory will he not give to another. Whilst his servants are engaged in the most self-denying efforts to promote his glory, the more deeply they feel the inefficiency of all human agency, the more likely will they be to receive the Divine blessing. Our greatest wants are—more of the spirit of believing prayer—more humility in the sight of God—more faith in the Divine promises—and more of the spirit of Christ.





## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

*Statement of payments made on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the  
Presbyterian Church, for the year ending May 1, 1847.*

### MISSIONS:

#### LODIANA MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	\$12,865 86
Outfit and expenses of Rev. John H. Morrison and wife,	-	385 86
Passages of do. to Calcutta	- - - - -	400 00—\$13,651 72

#### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Remittances drafts and supplies	- - - - -	10,435 14
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#### FERRUKHABAD MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	14,705 79
Balance of outfit and expenses of Rev. David Irving and wife	- - - - -	382 00
Balance of outfit of Rev. A. H. Seely and wife	- -	201 25
Outfit and expenses of Rev. R. Munnis	- - - - -	409 00
Passages of five missionaries to Calcutta,	- - - - -	1,000 00—16,698 04

#### CANTON MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	2,161 71
Outfit and expenses of Rev. Wm. Speer and wife	- -	517 50
Outfit and expenses of Rev. John B. French	- - -	195 14
Passages of three missionaries	- - - - -	750 00—3,624 35

#### AMOY MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	1,261 30
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#### NINGPO MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	10,820 59
Outfit and expenses of Rev. John W. Quarterman	- -	211 12
Passage of do.	- - - - -	250 00—11,031 71

#### SIAM MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	2,873 03
Balance of outfit and expenses of Rev. S. Mattoon and wife,	-	300 00
Passages of three missionaries	- - - - -	750 00—3,923 03

#### AFRICAN MISSION.

Remittances, drafts and supplies	- - - - -	1,370 16
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#### CHIPPewa AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Drafts and supplies	- - - - -	1,908 89
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## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

MISSION TO THE CREEKS.	
Drafts and supplies - - - - -	2,435 34
MISSION TO THE IOWAS AND SACS.	
Drafts and supplies - - - - -	4,005 23
MISSION TO THE OTOS AND OMAHAWES.	
Drafts and supplies - - - - -	1,373 40
MISSION TO THE CHOCTAWS.	
Drafts and supplies - - - - -	10,173 10
MISSION TO TEXAS.	
Drafts and supplies—balance - - - - -	44 93
MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.	
Remittances to Paris and Geneva - - - - -	3,002 00
MISSION TO THE JEWS.	
Expenses of missionaries, teachers and books - - -	479 93

## AGENCIES.

Rev. I. N. Candee, one year's salary - - - - -	1,000 00
Do. do. travelling expenses and postage - - -	249 38
Rev. W. S. Rogers, one year's salary - - - - -	600 00
Do. do. travelling expenses and postage - - -	398 04
Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr., travelling expenses and postage	311 88
Corresponding Secretary's do. do. - - - - -	28 72
Assistant Secretary's do. do. - - - - -	14 93
Voluntary Agents' do. do. - - - - -	44 00—2,646 95

## SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Corresponding Secretary's salary, one year - - -	2,000 00
Assistant Secretary's do. do. - - - - -	1,000 00
Treasurer's do. do. - - - - -	1,500 00
Clerk hire and copying - - - - -	475 51—4,975 41

## PRINTING.

Excess of expenses above receipts for Missionary Chronicle	617 90
Do. do. do. Foreign Missionary -	234 83
Expense of 3500 copies of Tenth Annual Report, with the Triennial statement of receipts - - - - -	409 00
Abstract of do. - - - - -	12 00
Missionary Papers, Addresses, Sermons, &c. - - -	199 33—1,473 06

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage - - - - -	279 65
Fuel and light - - - - -	85 78
Fixtures and furniture, and repairs - - - - -	134 83
Library, maps, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., - - -	80 83
Binding books, letters, pamphlets, newspapers - - -	35 50
Blank books and stationery - - - - -	43 39

# PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

41

Freight and cartage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	39
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	00
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	89
Miscellanies: boxes, twine, nails, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	47
										894 67
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		<u>\$95,458 36</u>

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

The undersigned have examined the above statement, and find it correct.

E. PLATT,  
T. PRINGLE, } *Auditors.*

NEW-YORK, May 8th, 1847.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account current with Daniel Wells, Treasurer.* Cr.

1847.		1847.	
May 1.	To payments on account of the Board, as per accompanying statement - - - -	\$95,458 36	
	Balance on hand, carried to new account - - - -	170,33	
		<u>\$95,628 69</u>	
		May 1. By balance on hand, as per last Annual Report - - - -	
		By donations from Churches, Individuals, and Associations - - - -	
		Received from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church - - - -	
		Legacies - - - -	
		Received from the United States Government, for the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians - - - -	
		Received from do. for the Sacs and Foxes - - - -	
		Received from do. for the Iowas - - - -	
		Received from do. for the Choctaws - - - -	
		Received from the American Bible Society, for printing Bibles in North India - - - -	
		Received from the American Tract Society, for printing Tracts in North India and China - - - -	
		2,000 00	
		<u>2,000 00</u>	
		<u>\$95,628 69</u>	
		- 170 33	

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct,  
E. PLATT. } Auditors.  
T. PRINGLE, }

Mission House, New-York, May 8, 1847.

NOTICES OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
AT THE  
TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Tenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held in the Mission House, New-York City, on the 10th of May, 1847; and its sessions were continued on the 20th, 25th and 29th of May, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., during the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The following members were present:

*Ministers.*—Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., President; GARDINER SPRING, D.D., NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., JACOB GREEN, REUBEN SMITH, JOHN GOLDSMITH, REUBEN FRANK, ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D., ROBERT MCCARTER, D.D., JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D., MATTHEW BROWN, D.D., ELISHA P. SWIFT, D.D., WILLIAM M. ATKINSON, D.D., JOHN GRAY, D.D., JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D., THOMAS L. JANEWAY, WILLIS LORD, JAMES HOGG, D.D., ANDREW O. PATTERSON, D.D., WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D., BENJAMIN H. RICE, D.D., JOSEPH H. JONES, D.D., CHARLES HODGE, D.D.

*Laymen.*—DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT, ROBERT CARTER, EBENEZER PLATT, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WILLIAM STEELE, JAMES N. DICKSON, GILBERT T. SNOWDEN, THOMAS PRINGLE, SAMUEL WINFREE, A. G. McILVAINE.

All the sessions of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the meeting held in New-York, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee, were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees—the Missions in each general field of labour being placed in the hands of separate Committees. Upon their recommendation, the Board adopted the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The subject of increasing the interest and utility of the meetings of the Board in New-York, received the consideration of the members who were present at the sessions held in that city; and upon the report of a Committee, to whom this subject was referred, the Board resolved, That an annual meeting should be held in New-York on the Monday before the second Thursday in May, to be preceded by a Sermon on the previous Sabbath evening; the meeting for business to be commenced at four o'clock of Monday, and to continue through the next day, and the whole to be concluded by a public anniversary meeting on Tuesday evening.

The Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements for securing a general attendance of the members of the Board.

The propriety of holding missionary conventions was also considered, and approved by the Board. And the Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements, as far as is expedient and practicable, for assembling such conventions in various parts of the Church.

On the Sabbath evening preceding the meeting of the Board, a public meeting was held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Grand-street, New York. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Phillips, McCartee, and McElroy, an Abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Assistant Secretary, and Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Jamieson and H. R. Wilson, Jr.

At the sessions of the Board in Richmond, arrangements were made for holding a public anniversary meeting in that city on behalf of Foreign Missions. This meeting was accordingly held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, May 24th, Sidney A. Baxter, Esq., a Vice President of the Board, presiding. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, an Abstract of the Annual Report was presented by the Rev. John C. Lowrie, Assistant Secretary, and Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. John B. Adger, E. R. Beadle, and Henry R. Wilson, Jr.

The Annual Sermon was preached before the Board in the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, on Sabbath evening, May 23d, by the Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D.

The Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D., was elected to preach the next Annual Sermon for the Board before the General Assembly, and the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., was chosen Alternate.

#### ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1847, ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Monday, the 24th of May, the Annual Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, and referred to a Committee, consisting of the Rev. A. O. Patterson, D.D., Rev. H. R. Wilson, Jr., and Mr. Charles W. Harris. A series of Resolutions was reported by this Committee on a subsequent day, which received the consideration of the Assembly, remarks being made by the Rev. Drs. Patterson and Hoyt, the Rev. Messrs. H. R. Wilson, Jr., L. Young, D. X. Junkin, and other members. The Resolutions were then adopted, and are as follows, viz.

I. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions be approved, and be referred to the Executive Committee for publication and distribution among the churches.

II. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly has abundant ground of encouragement and devout thanksgiving to the Great Head of the Church, in the evidence of success which has attended the operations of the Board during the ecclesiastical year.

III. *Resolved*, That as God in his providence is opening many effectual doors, and spreading out before our Board of Foreign Missions many interesting and extensive fields, and inviting them to enter and take possession, it is the imperative duty of the Church, with combined and more vigorous efforts, to prosecute the work in which we have embarked.

IV. *Resolved*, That as there are adequate pecuniary resources in the churches under the care of the General Assembly, if called forth, to meet all the engagements of the Board, it be recommended to them to extend the sphere of their operations as far as practicable in strengthening existing stations and in establishing new ones.

V. *Resolved*, That whilst it is our duty to labour and pray with increased energy and zeal for the conversion of the heathen, the Assembly recognizes its obligation to increase its efforts in behalf of Papal Europe, as well as the seed of Abraham, remembering that all the "kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

VI. *Resolved*, That whilst the Assembly learns with pleasure that there has been a considerable increase in the amount of contributions from the churches to this cause the last year, it is with painful regret they learn that a large proportion of our churches have contributed nothing to this important object, and that some of our churches, instead of sustaining their own Board, direct their contributions through other and foreign channels

VII. *Resolved*, That all the churches under the care of this General Assembly are expected, as a matter of duty and consistency, to contribute, systematically and annually, to the funds of this Board.

VIII. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Board to adopt measures to secure the object referred to in the preceding resolution, by a wise system of agency or otherwise, and that it be recommended to the Presbyteries efficiently to co-operate in this matter.

IX. *Resolved*, That recognizing our dependence upon the blessing of God and the Holy Spirit for the success of this great enterprise for the conversion of the world, it be earnestly recommended to all the churches under our care to cultivate the spirit of prayer, and more earnestly and unitedly to seek the divine blessing upon the efforts of this Board, as well as of other institutions, especially in the Monthly Concert.



## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

On the 29th of May, the following persons were elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year:

### *President.*

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

### *Vice-Presidents.*

Messrs. CHARLES CHAUNCEY,

" JOHN JOHNSTON,

" SILAS HOLMES,

" HARMER DENNY,

" ALEXANDER HENRY,

" MATTHEW L. BEVAN,

Messrs. SIDNEY A BAXTER,

" NATHANIEL EWING,

" ALEX. C. HENDERSON,

" JAMES BLAKE,

" JOHN T. McCOUN,

" JOHN M. M'CALLA.

### *Executive Committee.*

Rev. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,

" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,

" WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D.,

" JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,

" DANIEL WELLS, *ex off.*,

Mr. JAMES LENOX,

" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

" DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT,

" JAMES T. SOUTTER,

" ROBERT CARTER,

Mr. WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

*Corresponding Secretary*, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

*Recording Secretary*, Rev. JACOB GREEN.

*Assistant Secretary*, Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

*Treasurer*, Rev. DANIEL WELLS.

*Auditors*, Messrs. THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT.

**MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBY-  
TERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.**

**May, 1848.**

***Ministers.***

George Junkin, D.D.,  
J. J. Janeway, D.D.,  
A. W. Leland, D.D.,  
George W. Janvier,  
John Johnston,  
Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,  
John M. Krebs, D.D.,  
John McDowell, D.D.,  
Joseph McElroy, D.D.,  
Robert McCartee, D.D.,  
William W. Phillips, D.D.,  
John Goldsmith,  
Nicholas Murray, D.D.,  
Thomas L. Janeway,  
George W. Musgrave, D.D.,

***Laymen.***

John Henderson,  
William McIlvaine,  
Benjamin McDowell,  
Otis Childs,  
James M. Ray,  
Thomas McKeen,  
George Morris,  
Robert C. Grier,  
Matthew Newkirk,  
Frederick Nash,  
Joseph Patterson,  
Alex. H. Kerr,  
H. R. Gamble,  
John W. Sherrerd,  
J. W. Anderson,

**May, 1849.**

Daniel McKinley,  
Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,  
George Potts, D.D.,  
James W. Alexander, D.D.,  
John N. C. Grier, D.D.,  
Edward D. Smith,  
Thomas Smyth, D.D.,  
Gardiner Spring, D.D.,  
E. P. Swift, D.D.,  
Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D.,  
John Gray, D.D.,  
Joshua L. Wilson, D.D.,  
Reuben Frame,  
Samuel Miller, D.D.,  
Alexander Maclin,

A. W. Mitchell,  
Thomas Pringle,  
Ebenezer Platt,  
Alexander Symington,  
Charles S. Todd,  
Samuel Winfree,  
Abel Head,  
Benjamin Emerson,  
John D. Thorpe,  
J. L. Jernegan,  
Samuel Russell,  
Peter V. B. Fowler,  
Gilbert T. Snowden,  
Robert L. Stuart,  
Wm. Q. Morton.

**May, 1850.**

John T. Edgar, D.D.,  
Charles Hodge, D.D.,  
Archibald Alexander, D.D.,  
Wm. M. Atkinson, D.D.,  
John C. Backus,  
Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,  
Matthew Brown, D.D.,  
Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
John N. Campbell, D.D.,  
Henry R. Wilson, D.D.,  
Henry R. Weed, D.D.,  
Wm. Neill, D.D.,  
Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,  
Peyton Harrison,  
Samuel Beach Jones.

James Adger,  
James Agnew,  
John H. Hill,  
J. S. Copes, M.D.,  
Hugh Auchincloss,  
A. G. McIlwaine,  
Moses Allen,  
Walter Lowrie,  
Harmer Denney,  
Wm. Shear,  
Wm. Steele,  
Edgar C. Wilson,  
James Donaldson,  
James Whitehill,  
Samuel C. Henderson,

**Charles Chauncey.**

May, 1851.

Willis Lord,  
C. C. Cuyler, D.D.,  
Ashbel Green, D.D.,  
David Elliott, D.D.,  
James Hoge, D.D.,  
Robert Davidson, D.D.,  
W. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
Benj. H. Rice, D.D.,  
John M. Dickey,  
S. L. Graham, D.D.,  
S. S. Davis, D.D.,  
D. V. McLean,  
Reuben Smith,  
Jacob Green,  
James M. McDonald.

James Lenox,  
M. L. Bevan,  
James N. Dickson,  
Nathaniel Ewing,  
Alexander Henry,  
Robert Archer,  
J. P. Engles,  
Wm. Harris, M.D.,  
John Kerr, M.D.,  
James H. Fitzgerald,  
Robert Carter,  
J. J. Bryant,  
John T. Gilchrist,  
D. W. C. Olyphant,  
Luke Loomis.

# Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Total received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending 1st May, 1847, \$82,739 34, from the following sources :

NOTE.—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.	
<i>Pby of Londonderry.</i>	
Newburyport 2d	9 50
<i>Pby. of Troy.</i>	
Troy 2d st ch	346 00
Waterford	207 00
Cambridge	31 00
Lansingburg	83 15
Caldwell	15 07
Stillwater	111 46
	783 61

<i>Pby of Albany.</i>	
Albany 2d	90 86
Albany 1st	913 00
Mayfield Central	55 00
Albany 3d	25 00
Northampton	12 00
Westminster, Utica	1'8 50
Princeton	18 48
Ballston Spa	30 35
Johnstown	35 17
Galway	73 00
West Galway	15 00
Charlton	3 50
Miscellaneous	25 00
	1401 88

<i>Pby. of Columbia.</i>	
Lexington	60 66
Windham 2d	14 00
Stockport	3 00
	77 06

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.	
<i>Pby of Ogdensburg.</i>	
Oswegatchie 1st	181 93
Oswegatchie 2d	37 00
Hammond	24 70
Morristown	19 16
Miscellaneous	2 50
	244 29

<i>Pby. of Steuben.</i>	
Vienna	63 02
Bath	65 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	128 02

<i>Pby. of Wyoming.</i>	
Caledonia	32 00
Warsaw	45 00
Wyoming	1 00
Scottsville	8 50
Miscellaneous	20 00
	106 50

<i>Pby. of Buffalo City.</i>	
Portageville	5 73
Aurora	3 00
Buffalo 1st	110 75
Lancaster	4 00
Miscellaneous	3 50
	126 98

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.	
<i>Pby of Hudson.</i>	
Scotchtown	100 00
Goodwill	52 00
Goshen	139 97
Hopewell	12 31
Hamptonburg	11 50
Coshecton	5 00
West Town	31 12
Liberty	30 00
Hempstead	22 00
Deer Park	24 16
	428 05

<i>Pby. of North River.</i>	
Newburgh	87 80
Rondout	151 55
Smithfield	35 21
Fishkill	5 00
Marlborough	46 14
Matteawan	46 50
	382 20

<i>Pby. of Bedford.</i>	
Bedford	178 78
Red Mills	10 00
South Salem	221 62
Poundridge	35 16
Rye	72 75
South Greenburg	27 18
Whiteplains	1 00
Mount Pleasant	21 00
Gilead	5 00
	572 49

<i>Pby. of Long Island.</i>	
Bridgehampton	4 00
Smithtown	31 10
Huntington	15 41
Hempstead	8 60
Southampton	135 00
East Hampton	64 50
Sag Harbour	100 00
West Hampton	20 00
Middletown	27 00
	408 60

<i>Pby. of New-York.</i>	
Jersey City	154 40
Brick, N Y	689 14
Thompsonville	33 77
Wallabout	43 87
First, N Y	370 39
Newtown	35 00
Fifteenth st, N Y	39 68
Greenbush, N Y	4 53
University Place,	
N Y	1051 57
Duane st, N Y	1100 71
Brooklyn 2d	106 50
Rutgers st, N Y	284 15
Chelsea, N Y	591 66
Forty-second st, N Y	113 34
Jamaica	50 37
Williamsburg	42 74
Brooklyn 1st	475 41

Yorkville	2 18
Hammond st, N Y	35 50
Madison Avenue, N Y	74 23
Manhattan, N Y	9 50
	8632 62

<i>21 Pby. of New-York.</i>	
Scotch ch, N Y	1931 00
West Farms	6 66
Peekskill	87 00
Canal st, N Y	270 68
Delhi	20 00
Mount Washington	25 00
	2336 34

SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY.	
<i>Pby. of Elizabethtown.</i>	
Mount Freedom	5 00
Woodbridge 1st	75 00
Plainfield 1st	17 00
Lamington	87 50
Westfield	60 19
Elizabethtown 1st	455 59
New-Providence	4 84
Baskingridge	73 00
Perth Amboy	45 00
Connecticut Farms	10 00
Liberty Corner	23 75
Rahway	211 00
Paterson 1st	63 86
Morristown 1st	2 00
	1123 73

<i>Pby of New-Brunswick.</i>	
Kingston	94 86
New-Brunswick 2d	25 00
Trenton 1st	6 20
Princeton	298 29
Middletown Point	7 70
Boundbrook	114 75
Allentown	40 00
New Brunswick	174 87
Freehold Village	150 14
Cranberry 2d	68 00
Freehold	44 60
Lawrence	60 94
Pennington	50 00
Dutch Neck	12 50
Nottingham	12 00
Shrewsbury	28 00
Trenton City	113 50
Up. Freehold 2d	10 00
Titusville	25 00
Manchester	8 00
	1334 85

<i>Pby. of Newton.</i>	
Newton	34 12
Mansfield	40 00
Easton	236 02
Greenwich	102 00
Belvidere	81 00
Allen Township	50 00
Upper Mt. Bethel	1 00
Stillwater 1st	10 00
Harmony	25 00

Lower Mount Bethel	20 00
Fox Hill	6 83
Hackettstown	45 00
Knowlton and Blair-	
town	27 00
	726 97

<i>Pby. of Raritan.</i>	
Amwell 1st united,	
and Amwell 2d	36 00
Lambertsville	40 00
Solebury	8 00
Pleasant Grove	31 42
L. Ger. Valley	2 58
Flemington	30 00
Clinton	28 37
Kingwood	12 00
Amwell lat	45 00

	233 37
<i>Pby. of West Jersey.</i>	
Burlington	151 03
Blackwoodstown	15 50
Greenwich	15 00
Cold Spring	25 00
Bridgeton	324 10
Salem	50 00
Cedarville	16 75
Deerfield	44 00
Williamstown	8 00
Woodbury	20 25
Mount Holly	61 98
Columbus	3 50

	738 01
<i>Pby. of Luzerne.</i>	
Wilkesbarre	50 00
Mauch Chunk	25 00
Summit Hill	25 00
Beaver Meadow	5 25
Kingston	16 00
Lackawana	5 00
Conyngnam and Nan-	
tyooke	10 50

	138 75
<i>Pby. of Susquehanna.</i>	
Wysox	3 00
Rome	1 06
Troy	5 75
Athens	5 40
Towanda	19 79
Orwell	17 00
Wyalusing	4 50
Warren	4 00
Welsh ch	4 00

64 50

#### SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

<i>Pby. of Philadelphia.</i>	
Philadelphia Central	527 54
Great Valley	37 25
Philadelphia 2d	404 39
Do. Scots	340 81
Do. 10th	1013 85
Do. 6th	570 01
Do. 9th	139 00
Do. Union	53 44
Do. 7th	3 8 78
Do. 4th	52 50
Do. North	225 65

3673 32

#### 2d Pby. of Philadelphia.

Neshaminy	130 00
Abington	130 00
Manayunk	2 00
Doylestown	47 50
Germantown	100 00
Frankford	45 00
Newtown	37 50
Bridesburg	25 00

507 00

<i>Pby. of Newcastle.</i>	
Forks of Brandywine	53 63
Red Clay Creek	19 00
Doe Run and Coates-	
ville	30 00
Oxford	120 96
Fagg's Manor	72 35
New-London	50 00
Wilmington 1st	84 00
White Clay Creek	48 33
Rock	3 00
New-Castle	216 75
Rockland and Bran-	
dywine Lyceum	67 50
Miscellaneous	5 00
	830 62

<i>Pby. of Donegal.</i>	
York	24 34
Wrightsville	10 00
Churchville	50 00
Slate Ridge and Cen-	
tre	30 00
Pequa	15 00
Chestnut Level	28 00
Little Britain	9 50
Waynesburg	206 79
Donegal	27 00
Marietta	101 50
Strasburg	1 00
Lancaster	121 13
Union	17 00
Columbia	95 00
Cedar Grove	93 42
Middle Octorara	10 00
Chanceford	24 00
Mount Joy	60 40
	924 08

<i>Pby. of Baltimore.</i>	
Alexandria 1st	101 77
Baltimore 1st	846 40
Baltimore 2d	564 23
Ellicott's Mills	14 00
Bridge st, Georget'n	75 43
Monokin	16 12
Wycomico	7 25
Frederick	20 50
Aisquith st, Balti-	
more	44 89
Taney Town	188 00
Bladensburg	5 90
	1872 40

#### Pby. of Carlisle.

Upper and Lower	
Path Valley	39 90
Middle Spring	25 00
Toms Creek and Pi-	
ney	10 00
Chambersburg	613 75
Big Spring	232 00
Sherman's Creek	45 00
Mercersburg	195 00
Gettysburg	176 50
Gt Conewago	175 25
McConnellsburgh	24 00
Licking Creek	11 00
Landisburg	53 55
Bloomfield	101 52
Buffalo	100 28
St. Thomas	46 72
Rocky Spring	5 00
Lower Marsh Creek	112 00
Millerstown, Centre	
and Upper	65 77
Silver Spring	244 00
Shippensburg	367 00
Monaghan and Pe-	
tersburg	13 67
Greencastle	162 62
Williamsport	23 00
Dickinson	141 00
Schellsburg	8 87

Bedford	40 00
Cumberland	25 00
Faxton and Derry	50 00
Roxbury	16 23
Carlisle	151 06
Waynesboro'	29 50
Miscellaneous	48 25
	3332 46

#### Pby. of Huntington.

Bellefonte	212 84
Up. Tuscarora	1 00
Lewistown	67 22
Huntingdon	133 64
Hollidaysburg	137 61
Alexandria	113 75
Pine Grove	92 22
E. Kishacoquillas	20 47
Shirleysburg	50 00
Shavers Creek	57 51
West Kishacoquillas	12 75
Jock Run	88 00
Williamsburg	48 75
Charnfield	13 50
Waynesburg	30 31
Mifflintown and Lost	
Creek	98 00
Spruce Creek	57 50
Millerstown	60 00
	1285 05

#### Pby. of Northumberland.

Line Creek	163 37
Milton	79 77
Danville	120 00
Chillisquaque	27 00
Washington	54 80
Buffalo	110 00
Bethel	25 25
Lewisburg	106 50
Warrior Run	83 00
Bloomsburg	46 33
Williamsport	49 94
New-Berlin, Mifflin-	
burg and Hartleton	93 00
Derry	107 70
Gt. Island	45 00

1113 71

#### SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.

##### Pby. of Blairsville.

Murrysville	2 33
Poke Run	16 48
Blairsville	21 78
Salem	77 20
Beulah	35 00
Johnstown	22 25
Congruity	27 87
Indiana	26 00
Warren	3 38
Bolling Spring	5 50
Fairfield	5 16
Elder's Ridge	10 63
Currie's Run	5 87
Crooked Creek and	
Appleby Manor	7 00
Glial	18 00
Perry	1 51
Ligonier	15 00
Glade Run	6 00
Rural Valley	6 00
Ebeneser	48 44
Bethel	8 67
Salisbury	22 56
Unity	18 37
	411 00

##### Pby. of Red Stone.

Laurel Hill	13 00
Tent	11 50
Rehoboth	37 00
Clarksburg	10 00

Morgantown	13 00
Spring Hill, Laurel	
Run and Peters-	
burg	24 82
Uniontown	39 00
Mount Pleasant	54 25
Greensburg	12 00
Brownsville	22 51
Roundhill	17 00
Long Run	21 00
Kingwood	1 00
	276 07

*Pby. of Ohio.*

Pittsburg 1st	534 50
Concord	25 00
Alleghany City 1st	144 18
Alleghany City 2d	21 00
Bethany	57 64
Sharon	14 00
Mount Pisgah	10 57
East Liberty	118 25
Pittsburg 2d	163 32
Bethel	193 64
Laurenceville	43 36
Highlands	9 75
Canonsburg	41 59
Centre	37 80
Monongahela City	30 00
Mingo	22 00
Raccoon	32 82
Bethlehem	13 16
Sharpsburg	15 00
Lebanon	13 01
Fairmount	19 37
Montours	19 00
Manchester	40 00

1622 05

*Pby. of Allegheny.*

Slatelick	16 50
Union	15 00
Muddy Creek	6 25
Mount Nebo	8 00
Butler	61 72
Plainsville	11 18
Rich Hill	2 00
Scrub Grass	8 00
Lower Bull Creek	2 71

131 36

*Pby. of Beaver.*

Little Beaver	27 22
Neshanock	30 00
New-Castle	8 00
Puisank	10 00
Unity	31 67
Bridgewater	38 00
Clarksville	16 35

154 24

*Pby. of Erie.*

● Mill Creek	3 00
Salem	7 25
Cool Spring	9 00
Georgetown	6 50
Fairfield	3 43
Meadville	74 00
Sugar Creek	5 00

108 18

*Pby. of Clarion.*

Leatherwood	2 94
Clarion	15 50
Concord	3 31
Callensburg	20 18
Bethesda	6 00
Richland	6 30
Miscellaneous	10 00

65 83

## SYNOD OF WHEELING.

*Pby. of Washington.*

Washington	174 96
Lower Ten Mile	8 00
Forks of Wheeling	34 00
Wheeling	71 20
Fairview	6 00
West Liberty	27 70
West Union	12 00
Cross Roads	122 69
Frankfort	6 95
Mount Prospect	26 62

540 12

*Pby. of Steubenville.*

Steubenville 2d	259 69
Harlem	6 54
Union	4 06
Hagerstown	10 50
Feed Spring	7 00
Island Creek	20 00
Bloomfield	10 10
Steubenville 1st	211 50
Harrisburg	7 80
Cross Creek	8 00
Richmond	5 61
Carrollton	4 37
Amsterdam	2 50
Two Kidges	23 00
Centre Unity	3 19
Wellsville	32 94
Big Spring	28 00
Corinth	2 50
Bethlehem	6 37
Still Fork	6 00

659 63

*Pby. of St. Clairsville.*

Beech Spring	24 00
Rockhill	27 67
New-Castle	5 00
Morristown	10 00
Fairview	3 00
Freeport	1 00
Sharon	1 00
Wheeling Valley	6 00
Martinsville	6 52

84 19

*Pby. of New-Lisbon.*

Bethesda	25 31
New-Salem	8 85
New-Lisbon	107 12
Deerfield	76 12
Newton	31 37
Rehoboth	3 02
Clarkson	3 00
Poland	67 38
Liberty	39 81
Canfield	53 34
Salem	54 84
Bethel	33 12
Hubbard	11 00
Brookfield	9 00
Westersfield	2 00
Champion	6 78
Coltsville	5 24
Yellow Creek	36 50
Miscellaneous	3 58

577 34

## SYNOD OF OHIO.

*Pby. of Columbus.*

Columbus	371 15
Blendon	4 48
Miffin	9 57
Lithopolis	13 00
Mount Pleasant	132 03
London	4 00

Truro	88 48
Hamilton	14 25
Circleville	63 60
Worthington	7 40
Welsh ch (Brown	
township)	2 28
Scioto	7 60
Welsh ch (Colum-	
buss)	28 90
Tarleton, Amanda and	
Adelphi	15 00

761 74

*Pby. of Coshocton.*

West Carlisle	11 06
Jefferson	4 00
Keene	10 29
Wakatomika	2 50
Apple Creek	24 71
Coshocton	68 20
Unity	27 00
Mount Eaton	10 00
Berlin	6 33
New-Philadelphia	7 00
East Hopewell	13 75
Clarke	2 00
Evans Creek	4 00

188 84

*Pby. of Hocking.*

McConnellsville	15 00
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*Pby. of Marion.*

York 1st	2 65
Little Mill Creek	50 00
Millford Centre	6 20
Bucyrus	10 00
Iberia	2 50
Canaan	8 80
Mount Gilead	62
Marion	21 00
Kingston	1 00
Liberty	10 93

64 10

*Pby. of Richland.*

Mansfield	37 38
Perrysville	12 00
Lake Fork	
Roads	22 00
Martinsburg	29 50
Clear Creek	3 25
Hopewell	3 50
Orange	3 00
Ashland	10 00
Sharon	11 75
Frederick	30 05
Lexington	3 82

166 25

*Pby. of Wooster.*

Sugar Creek	21 11
Springfield	10 00
Guilford	40 83
Mount Hope	22 25
Congress	5 00
Chippewa	5 00
Northfield	35 77
Wooster	56 47
Jackson	15 43
Wayne	4 00
Fulton	7 00
Marshallsville	1 75
Green	50
Harrisville	6 00

232 11

*Pby. of Zanesville.*

Newark	30 55
Cambridge	35 00
Pleasant Hill	6 00
Norwich	11 53

Rushville	3 00
Blue Rock	10 00
Buffalo and Salt Creek	35 00
Washington	29 15
Senecaaville	6 00
Olive	11 14
Cross Roads	2 12
Hebron	3 25
Madison	18 00

199 74

## SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

<i>Phy. of Chillicothe.</i>	
Bloomingsburg	31 31
Rocky Spring	1 00
Hillsborough	9 25
Chillicothe	69 55
Bainbridge	10 10

111 11

<i>Phy. of Miami.</i>	
Dick's Creek	48 00
Harmony	3 25
Springfield	141 69
Yellow Spring	28 65
Lebanon	13 49
New Jersey	34 85
Xenia	18 46
Bell Brook	4 97
Middletown	15 10
Franklin	19 18
Greenville	13 12
Union	6 10
Honey Creek	15 38
Bath	1 35
Dayton	213 64
Central Church	3 00
Washington	8 00
Salem	14 37
Mount Pleasant	15 86

694 17

*Phy. of Cincinnati.*

Cincinnati 1st	611 78
Cincinnati 5th	29 59
Cincinnati Central	15 10
Goshen	33 10
Springfield	1 00
Bethel	23 67
Reading	22 55
Pleasant Ridge	36 23
Monroe	9 94
Hopewell	32 69
Somerset	22 45
Walnut Hills	39 59
Miscellaneous	11 10

888 49

*Phy. of Oxford.*

Mount Carmel	27 38
Venice	32 00
Oxford	90 78
Harmony	9 25
Somersville	1 85
Connersville	4 25
College Corner	1 00
Rising Sun	21 61
Bethel	21 00
Eaton	10 00
Lexington	14 17
Richmond	16 25
Brookville	11 45
Miscellaneous	53 00

339 98

*Phy. of Sidney.*

Urbana	116 95
Piqua	57 18
Buck Creek	2 00
Sidney	64 49
Salem	7 45

Newton	6 25
Covington	15 06
Bellefontaine 1st	2 00
Troy	40 48
Miscellaneous	18 96

331 82

*Phy. of Maumee.*

Blanchard	12 60
West Union	17 50
Lima	21 80
Findley	130 41
Enon Valley	2 07
Truro	13 25

197 62

## SYNOD OF INDIANA.

<i>Phy. of Salem.</i>	
Livonia	4 62
New Albany 1st	25 00
Corydon	7 10
Phail	8 00
Orleans	4 00
Bloomington	10 62
Owen Creek	3 30
New Philadelphia	5 15
Bedford	7 51
Jeffersonville	4 31
Miscellaneous	3 55

83 19

*Phy. of Vincennes.*

Terre Haute 1st	28 20
Hopewell	3 45
Claibourne	4 60
Carlisle	7 50
Terre Haute 2d	3 50
Evansville	5 10
Washington	5 72
Princeton	55 50

113 47

*Phy. of Madison.*

Madison 1st	43 69
New Washington	10 00
New Lexington	5 10
Poplar Ridge	1 75
Miscellaneous	200 00

260 44

*Phy. of Crawfordsville.*

Rockville	6 00
Bethany	4 50
Waverland	27 13
Crawfordsville	8 62
Thorntown	7 35
Prairieville	6 98
Putnamville	5 01
Frankfort	11 46
Jefferson	2 61
Union	10 16
Lebanon	50
Hopewell	1 98

92 28

*Phy. of Indianapolis.*

Hopewell & Shiloh	17 50
Indianapolis	125 27
Rushville	14 57
Greensburgh	30 16
Sand Creek	12 11
Muncie	3 00
Concord	4 65
Shelbyville	6 00

214 26

## SYNOD OF N INDIANA.

<i>Phy. of Logansport.</i>	
Logansport	12 15
Rossville	8 95
Monticello	4 90
Delphi	45 85

Lafayette	31 39
Dayton	3 13

96 37

<i>Phy. of Lake.</i>	
Sumption's Prairie	28 70
Valparaiso	15 00
La Porte	27 00
South Bend	96 10
Miscellaneous	1 50

178 20

<i>Phy. of Michigan.</i>	
Pontiac	23 00
Lyon 1st	8 00

28 00

<i>Phy. of Fort Wayne.</i>	
Union	9 00
Swan	1 00
Fort Wayne	32 67
Decatur	1 00
Auburn	2 00
Lagrange Centre	16 00

61 67

## SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

<i>Phy. of Kaskaskia.</i>	
Elkhorn	3 30
Galum	84
Gilead	10 00
Mount Vernon	5 00
Vandalia	5 00
Hillsboro'	13 00
Sugar Creek and Carlisle	10 00
Chester	4 75
Bethany	2 00

53 89

*Phy. of Sangamon.*

Springfield 1st	85 33
Jacksonville	54 82
Union	38 53
West Union	7 10
North Sangamon	16 00
Irish Grove	13 12
Providence	6 00
Petersburg	12 00
Miscellaneous	8 32

241 27

<i>Phy. of Schuyler.</i>	
Sterling	2 00
Princeton	2 00
Galena	10 00

14 00

*Phy. of Palestine.*

Pisgah	26 00
Palestine	5 00
Paris	48 26
Charleston	10 51
Pleasant Prairie	5 00

94 77

*Phy. of Peoria.*

Bennington	3 00
Rochester	8 00
Lewistown 1st	25 00
Prince's Grove	5 00
Miscellaneous	2 50

43 50

*Phy. of Iowa.*

Round Prairie	16 00
Burlington	10 00

26 00

## SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

<i>Phy. of Missouri.</i>	
Boonville	5 00

Recheport	6 35
Marshall	2 10
Miscellaneous	5 00

18 35

*Pby. of St. Louis.*

St. Louis 2d	400 85
Eagle Fork	6 00
St. Charles 1st	93 65
St. Louis 4th	45 41

546 90

*Pby. of Potosi.*

Potosi	21 30
Farmington	47 00
Whitewater	7 75
Apple Creek 1st	9 50
Apple Creek 2d	3 65

89 20

SYNOD OF KY. 40 00

*Pby. of Louisville.*

Louisville 1st	371 70
Louisville 2d	21 00
Shiloh & Olivet	52 95
Mulberry	30 70
Big Spring	25 25
Taylorville	4 10
Shebysville	139 80
Louisville 3d	21 41
Baristown	45 00
Louisville 4th	1 45
Miscellaneous	21 00

742 35

*Pby. of Muhlenburg.*

Hopkinsville	6 55
Marion	2 25
Fredonia	3 16
Madisonville	2 50

14 36

*Pby. of Transylvania.*

Richmond	83 45
Silver Creek	28 75
Danville	601 05
Sanford	13 60
Hanging Fork	10 00
Harrodsburg	85 00
Lebanon	4 70
Perryville	10 00
Paint Lick	62 51
Lancaster	36 62

935 67

*Pby. of West Lexington.*

Lexington 1st	26 46
Bethel	41 87
Nicholasville	35 00
Pisgah	45 55
Frankfort	117 85
Horeb	25 00
Winchester	54 85
Salem	14 10
Woodford	28 80
Harmony	13 00
Georgetown	29 97
Cherry Spring	33 50
McChord	213 65
Union	23 00
Mount Sterling	40 25

743 75

*Pby. of Ebenezer.*

Maysville	55 81
Covington 1st	59 65
Flemingsburg	52 21
Washington	55 37
Paris	54 02
Augusta	17 51
Sharon	13 00

Lebanon	3 31
Carlisle	7 00

318 85

*Pby. of Bowling Green.*

Greensburg	14 31
Bowling Green	7 00
Munfordsville	17 00
Elizabethtown	5 00
Henderson	42 45

85 75

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA 28 25

*Pby. of Greenbrier.*

Union	5 00
Point Pleasant	13 00
Kanawha Salines	20 00
Western ch	4 00
Miscellaneous	7 00

49 00

*Pby. of Lexington.*

Tinkling Spring	61 42
Oxford	10 33
Bethesda	2 50
Union	27 00
New Monmouth	12 00
New Providence	21 12
Bethel	40 25
Mossy Creek	8 12
Lexington	75 50
Fairfield	6 00
Mount Carmel	5 00
Cook's Creek and Harrisonburg	9 00
Windy Cove	15 07
Lebanon	4 29
Hebron	51 00
Augusta	39 50
Staunton	35 01
Timberidge	8 00
Pisgah	4 65
Goshen	5 67
Central Union	3 00
Warm Springs	4 55
Bensalem	2 00
Waynesboro'	17 17
Miscellaneous	6 00

474 84

*Pby. of Winchester.*

Mount Zion	10 00
Moorefield	21 50
Romney	51 50
Patterson's Creek	16 13
Winchester	73 37
Fredericksburg	100 00
Rappahannock	3 00
Charlestown	30 00
Miscellaneous	7 50

312 00

*Pby. of West Hanover.*

Bethlehem	38 53
Buffalo	21 00
Village ch	47 18
Charlottesville	46 00
Cumberland	9 00
Briery	81 70
Hampden Sidney	18 23
Peaks and New London	12 00
Lebanon	12 79
Farmville	31 00
Cove	15 00
Bethany	17 50
New Concord	4 00
Diamond Hill	2 37
Maysville	20 00
Old Concord	15 00
Amherst	5 00
South Plains	5 00
Blue Stone	5 00

New Store	4 50
Bethesda	13 50

422 57

*Pby. of East Hanover.*

Richmond 1st	237 10
Norfolk	85 00
Nottoway	103 00
Petersburg	5 11 77
Sussex	25 00
Powhattan	31 00
Brunswick	18 51
Richmond 2d	31 33

1135 75

*Pby. of Montgomery.*

Salem	41 00
Buchanan	5 00
High Bridge	7 50
Christiansburg	10 00
Mountain Union	8 88
Wytheville	10 01
Miscellaneous	5 25

85 63

SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA, 47 00

*Pby. of Orange.*

Bethlehem	10 00
Lexington	13 50
Milton	16 83
Yancyville	18 00
Raleigh	157 29
Hillsboro'	20 00
Spring Grove	2 00
New Hope	7 75
Spring Hill	8 33
Clarksville	33 75
Greensboro'	121 41
Newbern	20 00
Danville	43 00
Shiloh	14 00
Northush	16 00
Oxford	8 72
Lewisburgh	5 72
Grassy Creek	9 13
Hawfields	6 50
Cross Roads	6 00
Washington	123 85
Harmony	5 70

667 47

*Pby. of Concord.*

Mallard Creek	10 00
Ramah	75
Unity (Lincoln)	34 25
Davidson College	17 00
Providence	8 00
Rocky River	55 70
Joppa	10 00
Unity (Rowan)	8 00
Tabor	8 00
Third Creek	23 61
Thyatira	9 40
Long Creek	13 00
Hopewell	3 00
Fourth Creek	12 00
Ebenezer	14 15
Poplar Tent	37 00
Bethpage	6 10
Drusilla	2 80
Siloam	3 00
Salisbury	56 82
Back Creek	5 21
Sugar Creek	7 45
Miscellaneous	2 00

341 13

*Pby. of Fayetteville.*

Rock Fish	5 00
Rock Fish Factory	8 27
Union (in Moore)	4 00



Mount Carmel	15 12
Mount Harmony	2 50
Fayetteville	40 51
Antioch	16 13
Philadelphus	12 40
Bluff	13 18
China Grove	8 75
Long Street	5 00
Bethel	18 41
St. Pauls	8 90
Bethesda	4 13
Shiloh	3 00
Grove	12 50
Union (in Duplin)	5 00
Sardis	7 65
Black River	18 56
Hopewell & Mount Williams	11 88
Ashpole	10 60
Centre	30 65
Wilmington	62 28
Laurel Hill	17 56
Miscellaneous	50

342 17

## SYNOD OF W. TENNESSEE.

145 00

## Pby. of Holston.

Knoxville 1st	157 02
Pleasant Forest	1 25

158 27

## Pby. of West Tennessee.

Cathies Creek,	7 50
Zion	45 00
Bethesda	23 00
Florence	93 00
Hopewell	22 50
Miscellaneous	10 00

241 00

## Pby. of Nashville.

Nashville 1st	354 65
Nashville 2d	61 81
Galatin	37 00

452 45

## Pby. of Western District.

New Shiloh	12 01
Trenton	17 70
Jackson	131 10
Memphis 2d	39 18
Mount Bethany	69 00
Somerville	139 10
Emmaus	67 22
Portersville	15 50
Denmark	210 75
Memphis 1st	164 75
Mount Carmel	229 72
La Grange	31 56
Pro-perity	47 45
Raleigh	17 80
Brownsville	131 23
Union	51 62

1379 68

## SYNOD OF S. CAROLINA.

170 30

## Pby. of S. Carolina.

Greenville	1 75
Good Hope	29 00
Broadway	7 62
Midway	3 78
Rock ch	3 75
Lebanon	19 05
Little Mountain	6 01
Whiting	60 00
Fairview	10 57
New Harmony	3 00
Providence	22 50
Rocky River	21 25

Roberts	13 00
Miscellaneous	9 00

288 00

## Pby. of Bethel.

Bethel	15 00
Ebenezer	10 00
Yorkville	100 00
Purity	39 50
Concord	10 50

175 00

## Pby. of Harmony.

Darlington	87 00
Mount Zion	51 00
Williamsburg	21 50
Sumpterville	53 00
Concord	40 00
Hopewell	48 51
Beaver Creek	65 00
Cheraw	50 00
Harmony	25 00
Winnaboro'	86 00
Camden	150 00
Olivet	12 00
Horeb	5 00

697 01

## Pby. of Charleston.

Charleston 2d	720 28
Walterboro'	35 00
Columbia 1st	153 00
Beach Island	40 00

948 28

## SYNOD OF GA.

131 00

## Pby. of Hopevell.

Athens	110 00
Lexington	20 00
Milledgeville	90 50
Sparta	17 50
Macon	227 43
Lincolnton	4 40
Augusta	430 97
Miscellaneous	30 00

930 80

## Pby. of Georgia.

Bryan	54 26
Pleasant Grove	20 00
Darien	28 00
Waynesville	55 00
St. Mary's	19 37
St. Augustine	2 62
Midway	71 50
Miscellaneous	17 35

268 10

## Pby. of Flint River.

Columbus	218 00
Decatur	18 00
Newman	10 00
La Grange	72 00
Fairview	14 81
Griffin	25 00
Alcovia	5 00
Hopewell	5 00
Long Cane	5 00
Miscellaneous	2 00

374 81

## Pby. of Florida.

Quincy	100 67
Tallahassee	50 23
Thomas County	1 50
La-Monia	10 85

163 25

## Pby. of Cherokee.

Roswel	77 00
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## SYNOD OF ALABAMA.

## Pby. of South Alabama.

Mobile 2d	147 00
Mobile, Gov. st.	251 35
Valley Creek	286 30
Pisgah	107 25
Burnt Corn	5 00
Centre Ridge	50 00
Selma	40 60
Marion	34 20
Miscellaneous	5 00

926 70

## Pby. of Tuscaloosa.

Livingston	68 20
Mount Zion	30 20
Concord	6 00
Ebenezer	11 00
Mesopotamia	20 00
Greensborough	153 94
Tuscaloosa	10 50
Demopolis	57 00
Hebron	25 00
Pickensville	14 00

405 82

## Pby. of East Alabama.

Good Hope	48 50
Montgomery	44 00
Eufaula	16 00
Wetumpka	69 50
Taladega	23 00
Miscellaneous	30 00

221 00

## SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.

## Pby. of Mississippi.

Port Gibson	92 40
Bethel	332 45
Pine Ridge	53 20
Jackson	63 22
Natchez	762 54
Grand Gulf	2 61

1366 42

## Pby. of Louisiana.

Jackson	15 00
Comite	5 00
Baton Rouge	7 27
Lafayette City 1st	20 00
New Orleans 2d	188 60
N. O., Lafayette Square	537 45
Miscellaneous	5 00

778 32

## Pby. of Clinton.

Canton	41 45
Vicksburg	14 00

58 45

## Pby. of Tombecbee.

Columbus	89 00
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## Pby. of Chickasaw.

Holly Springs	35 00
Monroe	6 00
Bethany	4 00
New Hope	8 00
Spring Hill	20 00
Ripley	14 00
Lebanon	2 00
Chulahoma	2 00
Salem	10 00
Oxford	2 00

103 00

## SYNOD OF REFORMED PBY.

CHURCH.	954 57
Legacies	3318 32
Seminaries	325 05
Miscellaneous	16350 40

**SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO THE RECEIPTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1846.**

	From May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.		From May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.
<b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF WHEELING.</b>		
Pby. of Londonderry		9 50	Pby. of Washington	1085 16	540 12
Troy	679 12	786 51	Steubenville	473 88	659 63
Albany	1336 64	1404 86	St. Clairsville	155 25	84 19
Columbia	32 00	77 06	New Lisbon	425 17	577 34
	2047 76	2278 03		2144 41	1861 28
<b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF OHIO.</b>		
Pby. of Steuben	96 00	128 42	Pby. of Columbus	186 47	761 74
Wyoming	38 50	106 50	Marion	28 00	64 10
Ogdensburg		244 23	Zanesville	159 47	199 74
Buffalo City	115 53	146 98	Ri island	43 63	165 95
	250 03	506 79	Wooster	50 13	30 11
			Coshocton	74 13	188 84
			Hocking	16 56	15 00
<b>SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.</b>				536 39	167 78
Pby. of Hudson	484 70	478 05	<b>SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.</b>		
North River	383 50	382 20	Pby. of Chillicothe	130 02	111 11
Bedford	677 37	572 49	Miami	676 5	697 17
Long Is and	506 48	408 60	Cincinnati	1065 45	888 49
New-York	8462 52	8632 62	Oxford	345 97	349 98
2d New-York	2681 79	3335 34	Sidney	200 65	337 81
	12699 35	1760 30	Maumee	121 25	197 62
				2539 84	2531 19
<b>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF INDIANA.</b>		
Pby. of Elizabethtown	*2081 79	113 73	Pby. of Salem	135 35	83 19
New Brunswick	187 14	134 85	Vincennes	131 85	113 47
West Jersey	504 76	738 01	Madison	46 5	260 44
Newton	746 67	746 97	Crawfordsville	76 38	91 28
Raritan	141 06	233 37	Indianapolis	203 39	214 26
Susquehanna	87 1	61 50		593 48	763 64
Luzerne	83 85	136 75			
	4920 39	4378 18	<b>SYNOD OF NOR. INDIANA.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.</b>			Pby. of Logansport	25 58	96 37
Pby. of Philadelphia	3708 27	3373 32	Michigan	4 00	18 00
2d Philadelphia	393 76	507 00	Lake	115 65	178 20
Newastle	741 21	840 52	Fort Wayne	71 60	61 67
Duogal	349 40	914 08		216 84	334 24
Baltimore	193 73	1872 40	<b>SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.</b>		
Carlisle	1402 73	3352 46	Pby. of Kaskaskia	65 38	53 89
Huntingdon	500 93	1855 06	Sangamon	254 02	241 27
Northumberland	671 40	1113 71	Schuyler	10 38	14 00
	9668 43	13528 54	Palestine	49 55	94 77
			Peoria	10 00	43 50
			Iowa	22 10	26 00
<b>SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.</b>				411 43	473 43
Pby. of Blairsville	354 83	411 00	<b>SYNOD OF MISSOURI.</b>		
Redstone	482 69	276 07	Pby. of Missouri	16 87	18 36
Ohio	1258 38	1642 05	St. Louis	368 71	545 90
Allegheny	148 06	131 35	Palmyra	12 31	
Beaver	157 28	154 24	Potosi	12 00	89 20
Erie	134 64	108 18			
Clarion	81 41	65 83			
	2607 29	708 73		409 82	633 45

\* In this amt. \$1,000 is included which should have been credited in Miscellaneous.

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT.

	From May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.		From May 1, 1845, to May 1, 1846.	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1847.
<b>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</b>		40 00	<b>SYNOD OF GEORGIA.</b>		131 01
Pby. of Louisville	654 31	742 3	Pby. of Georgia	287 87	258 10
Muhlenburg	44 00	14 35	Hopewell	932 42	93 80
Transylvania	975 77	93 67	Flint River	162 30	374 81
West Lexington	464 43	743 7	Florida	163 63	163 25
Ebeneser	242 8	318 8	Cherokee	77 00	77 00
Bowling Green		85 76		1623 22	1944 86
	2381 36	2880 74			
<b>SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.</b>	103 63	18 2	<b>SYNOD OF ALABAMA.</b>	70 85	
Pby. of Greenbrier	3 0	49 10	Pby. of S. Alabama	465 0	926 70
Lexington	276 72	474 64	Tuscaloosa	462 55	405 82
Winchester	635 28	312 00	E. Alabama	89 91	221 01
West Hanover	394 36	422 57		1 88 34	1553 62
East Hanover	1194 68	1 35 7			
Montgomery	101 18	86 63	<b>SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.</b>		
	2742 3	24 9 04	Pby. of Mississippi	865 27	1366 42
<b>SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA.</b>	44 50	47 00	Louisiana	44 52	778 32
Pby. of Orange	521 3	667 47	Clinton	16 17	58 45
Fayetteville	354 52	342 17	Tombeckbee	105 1	89 10
Concord	319 25	3 4 13	Chickasaw	101 01	103 10
	1272 57	1400 77		1527 8	1395 19
<b>SYNOD OF W. TENNESSEE.</b>	40 0	145 10	<b>SYNOD REF. FBY. CHURCH.</b>	1639 0	962 57
Pby. of Holston	273 45	158 27	Legacies	8978 10	3306 62
West Tennessee	329 10	2 1 00	Seminaries	404 08	325 06
Nashville	442 10	462 45	Miscellaneous	11823 09	16350 40
W. District	238 95	1379 68			
	1303 55	2346 43	<b>Total</b>	76394 53	32739 24
<b>SYNOD OF S. CAROLINA.</b>	442 04	171 31			
Pby. of South Carolina	3 10	285 00	<b>Whole number of Churches contributing</b>	898	1037
Bethel	208 6	175 00			
Harmony	253 56	697 01			
Charleston	774 45	948 28			
	1748 59	2276 59			

THE  
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1848.

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## ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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The BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS present to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a condensed view of the Foreign Missionary work for the last year. In the Report of the Executive Committee the state and condition of the different missions are recorded; and the amount received, and the sums paid, under the different heads of expenditure, are stated in the Statement of the Treasurer. In this Report, much will be found for praise and thanksgiving to God. He has permitted our branch of His Church to engage in the great work of making known the Saviour, in the many wide and desolate heathen fields already in part occupied; and He has given evidence of His gracious blessing on the labors of the missionaries, called, as we trust, and sent out to this work, by the Holy Ghost.

Here also will be found much cause for humiliation, on the part of the Church, that more has not been done. In the past year, millions of the human family have gone to eternity, who never heard the

name of Christ ; while many of our churches, and church members, have done nothing to make that blessed name known to those who are sitting in darkness, and who dwell in the valley of the shadow of death.

The removal, by death, of beloved brethren, year by year, reminds us that our time is short. Alexander Henry, a vice-president, and member of the Board ; the Rev. James Eden, of the African Mission ; Mrs. Cornelia Speer, and the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, of the China Mission ; and the Rev. N. Merritt Owen, when preparing to sail for the India Mission, have finished the work given them to do, and are now, we trust, present with the Lord.

MAY, 1848.

## Report of the Executive Committee.

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### FINANCES.

The amount of receipts from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, has been	\$108,586 38
To which add balance in the Treasury on the 1st of May, 1847, - - - - -	\$170 33
	<hr/>
	\$108,756 71
The expenditures, as shown in the Treasurer's Report, have been - - - - -	\$109,183 66
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance against the Treasury of	\$426 95

Clothing for the Indian and African Missions from fifty-one churches and individuals have been received, to the amount of \$1872 13. Had these articles not been furnished by the female members of the Church, the efficiency of the different missions just to that amount would have been lessened. These articles must be provided for the missionaries and the mission schools, and they cannot be procured in the wilderness. The letters received at the Mission House are abundant evidence how cheerfully these labors of mercy have been performed, and how freely these gifts to the Saviour's cause have been made—thus verifying his own words, when he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."



## PUBLICATIONS.

Of the *Missionary Chronicle*, 8,400 are now published. Of the *Foreign Missionary*, 15,000 copies; of the *Annual Report of 1847*, 3,500 copies; *Letters to Children*, by the Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, 7,000 copies; *Letters to Sabbath Schools*, by the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, 5,000 copies; *Address of the Executive Committee*, by request of the Synod of New Jersey to their Churches, 250 copies.

## AGENCIES.

In the Atlantic Synods, the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr., and in the west and south-west the Rev. William S. Rogers, have been employed the whole year. In the Synods of Pittsburg, Wheeling and Ohio, the Rev. A. O. Patterson, D.D., has been employed a part of the year. No branch of labor in the cause of our Master is more arduous than that of an Agent among the Churches. These brethren have faithfully performed the laborious trust committed to them.

## MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

*To India.*

Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and his wife,  
Rev. A. Alexander Hodge and his wife,  
Rev. C. W. Forman,  
Mrs. James Wilson.

*To the Omahaw and Ottoe Indians.*

Mr. D. E. Reed, Teacher.

*To the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.*

Mr. Andrew Porter, Teacher.

*To the Creek Indians.*

Rev. David W. Eakins,  
Rev. Hamilton Balentine,  
Miss Nancy Thompson, Teacher.

*To Africa.*

Miss Louisa A. Coke, Teacher.

## Indian Tribes.

## CHOCTAW MISSION.

Rev. James B. Ramsey,  
Mr. Oliver P. Stark, Teacher,  
Mr. Charles Gardner, Teacher,  
Mr. Lewis Bissell, Teacher,  
Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter, and their wives;  
Miss Elizabeth J. Morrison, Assistant.

The number of scholars in the Institution has varied from seventy-eight to ninety-six. Four of the most advanced students have been removed from the Academy, to be placed in one of the Eastern Colleges, the Choctaws having a separate Fund for that purpose. The attention of the boys to their studies, and with few exceptions, their obedient and cheerful submission to the rules of the School, have been most praiseworthy.

A church has been organized at the station, consisting of sixteen members; four of these are students, heretofore connected with the church at Wheelock. Another of the students was admitted on confession of faith: three others applied for admission, and although there was no reason to doubt their sincerity, it was deemed best to delay their admission till the next communion service, that they might obtain a fuller knowledge of the great truths of the Gospel. Two of the missionary brethren of the American Board were present, and took part in the religious services, and it was a time of much interest and solemnity.

During the year, various improvements have been made which were greatly needed. The dining room has been enlarged, a new kitchen, with a cellar under the whole, has been built, and furnished with the best modern improvements. The stock on the farm has been increased, and additional agricultural tools provided. A patent horse-mill, complete, with the machinery for the motive power, was sent from Cincinnati, which will save much time and labor. Towards a suitable philosophical apparatus, an air-pump, and an electrical machine, with their accompaniments; a magic lantern and slides of the best construction for astronomy, costumes of the different nations, and natural history, have been procured and forwarded.

In the spring and summer, the Corresponding Secretary

visited the different Indian Missions in the West. Whilst at this station, he met the chiefs and trustees, residing in the Red River district. They were much pleased with his visit. It gave them, they said, both strength and encouragement to go forward with the cause of education; and it showed the interest which the Board took in their welfare, when they sent one of their officers so far to visit their Institution.

An account of this visit has been published in the *Missionary Chronicle*. The following extracts may properly be repeated here:—

“This Institution is one of vast interest to this people. There are many bright and noble boys here, obedient, cheerful, anxious to learn, that they may benefit their people. It will require both care and labor in its management. Able and self-denying men are wanted to train these boys in true religious and secular learning. As so many of them speak only Choctaw, their studies must necessarily be delayed. Hence, there is danger that, for a time, too much will be expected from the Institution, both by the Church and the Choctaw nation. For half the boys it is now but a school of the most elementary instruction. Many of the boys are quite small. If these remain they will have the best chance to become useful scholars, under the able men we have now there, as superintendent and teachers. I pressed upon the trustees the necessity of the boys remaining in the school; and well and ably did Col. Pitchlynn and Col. Fulsom press the same view upon the students.

“There is much of encouragement in the present condition of the Choctaws. They are all living on farms, and sustaining themselves by cultivating the soil. Many of their improvements are small, and their cabins small, but not more so than is found in every new settlement, where the beginning was made in the woods. Many of the farms are well improved, and the buildings good. Their country has in it abundance of good land, and stock is easily raised. On their farms, many families are living comfortably, who are wholly Indian, and cannot speak a word of English. They are destitute, of course, of stated preaching; and they need schools and teachers in the different neighborhoods.

“There are not wanting those among the whites, who are suggesting doubts to the Indians, about so much of their money going to white men for schools. Without information, the Indian is suspicious of all white men; nor is it any wonder that he is so, when there are so many who think it no sin to defraud and cheat the Indian. These evil efforts against schools are not without their effect; but the advance of education will soon render them harmless. Day-schools are

even now wanted in some of the districts. The Institution will soon furnish the best of teachers, and a system ought to be adopted by which a part of the support of the teachers would be received from the Board, and a part from the communities respectively among whom they teach."

### CREEK AND SEMINOLE MISSION.

Rev. R. M. Loughridge, and Mrs. Loughridge,  
Rev. H. Balentine,  
Rev. D. W. Eakins ;  
Mr. John Lilley and Mrs. Lilley ;  
Miss Nancy Thompson, Teacher.

The Creek country is divided into two sections, called the Arkansas district, which is on the north, and the Canadian district, which is on the south. The Mission stations of the Board are in the Arkansas district. The Seminoles are settled by themselves in the Creek territory.

The Kowetah station, where the mission was first commenced, is twenty-five miles west of the eastern boundary, and eight miles from the northern. The Tallahassee station is sixteen miles east of Kowetah, and the school at the Agency is two miles further east. South-west from Kowetah, one hundred miles distant, are the Seminole settlements.

At Kowetah, stated preaching on the Sabbath, and religious services on week days, have been steadily continued. The church contains fourteen members, besides the mission families. No additions have been made to it during the year, nor has there been any occasion for the exercise of discipline. The boarding-school, containing forty scholars, besides a number of day scholars, is now a most promising agency for good to this people. Much inconvenience was experienced for want of suitable buildings till late in the fall, when a store-room, a dining-room, and a large school-room, were finished.

The building for the large boarding-school at Tallahassee, has at last been commenced. The death of the superintendent of Indian Affairs West, caused a delay of five months. During the winter some progress was made in collecting the materials, and making contracts for the buildings and improvements. For these the Indian Department has assigned six thousand dollars of the school annuities, and has engaged to pay yearly fifty dollars for each scholar, not exceeding eighty. The building will be sufficiently large to accommodate two mission families ; with a kitchen and dining room, school rooms,

and sleeping rooms for the scholars. It is a work of much labor to erect so large a building in a new country ; but unless some unforeseen delay takes place, it is expected to be in readiness to receive the children by the first of January next.

At the earnest and pressing request of the chiefs, a day-school has been established at the Agency. They built the school-house at their own expense, and had it finished last fall. At this place stated preaching of the Gospel, and religious services are greatly needed. The Rev. D. W. Eakins, and the Rev. H. Balentine, have lately set out to join this mission.

A teacher is greatly needed to join John D. Bemo, among the Seminoles. A cheap but commodious dwelling-house has been commenced, and should a teacher be obtained, the way will be open to commence a school among them in the fall.

The following extracts are from the Report of the Corresponding Secretary already referred to :

"When the position of this tribe, five years ago, is considered, it is a matter of encouragement to see the change that has taken place, in regard to the necessity and usefulness of the Christian missionary. Eleven years ago, by order of the Council, the missionaries were all removed from the Nation. Five years ago, it was with difficulty Mr. Loughridge was received, and he was expressly prohibited from preaching, except at the mission station. Now he is respected and esteemed by the chiefs and people, and is considered to be fully identified with their efforts for the promotion of education and instruction. They are glad to hear that more missionaries and teachers are coming to them, and their earnest desire is that all their school funds may be expended within the Nation.

"My visit at this time seems, so far, to have been of service. The Kowetah station, though quite important, is not sufficient for the whole of the Arkansas district. They need two schools, and a single ride over the country shows this more clearly than could have been explained by letters. The chiefs were pleased and gratified with the visit of one from such a distance ; they listened patiently, and agreed fully to everything that was submitted to them. They are anxious, and even impatient, that the late treaty providing for boarding-schools, should be carried out.

"A system of missionary operations and of education, can be supported in the Creek nation, at less expense than at most other missions, and the field is a most encouraging one. The Creeks are an industrious, working people, and temperance is making good progress among them. No pains or trouble should be spared in giving them counsel and assistance now.

It is something like a crisis with them in this matter ; for, if they are disappointed, they will think that even missionaries and secretaries are not to be depended on. I could not but feel a deep interest in their improvement and welfare. After laboring for them for five years, at a distance, I was thankful I had been permitted to witness their desire for instruction, and to give them some information and encouragement on subjects that so deeply concern their best interests."

### IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton,  
Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, and their wives ;  
John Myers, Farmer.

Mr. Francis Irvin, who for a number of years has been faithfully engaged as farmer of the mission, was in June last, at his own request, dismissed in good standing from the service of the Board.

The Sac Indians freely gave their school annuities to aid in erecting the school building, but they have never been willing to send any of their children to the school. This arises partly from their unwillingness to give up their own habits and customs, but chiefly from their dislike to their neighbors, the Iowas. Their prejudice against education is evidently giving way, but whether they will agree to send their children to the same school with the Iowa children is doubtful.

In the first part of the year, the lawless disposition of some of the Iowa Indians, gave much trouble to the missionaries. Measures to restrain their depredations have been taken by the agents of the Government, and for some time they have been discontinued.

This is a poor, wretched tribe. The case of the adult Indians, especially of the men, seems to be almost hopeless. They give themselves up to drinking and idleness, and care little for religious instruction. The women are industrious, but they are still in an uncivilized state, performing all the labor, cultivating their field with the hoe, and living in miserable lodges. The only instance of a saving change of heart among them, was a young woman, who resided for a number of years in the family of one of the missionaries. She gave evidence of sincere piety, while she lived, and her death, which occurred last summer, was calm and peaceful.

The boarding-school is the only thing at this mission that is encouraging. Both men and women are much interested

in it, and are willing that their children should attend. They exercise no control over them, however, and the children are permitted to remain at home or stay in the school, just as they please. Since the school commenced, seventy scholars have been received at different times. The average actual attendance has been, in the summer, twenty-five, and in the winter thirty. After visiting the mission, a part of the Report of the Corresponding Secretary is the following:

"In the midst of difficulties, the boarding-school has much in it that is encouraging, and gives promise of usefulness to this degraded and wretched people. The scholars are attentive to their lessons, well behaved, and quite promising in their appearance. At first, the confinement of the school was very irksome; a number left, and their places were supplied by others. This evil still exists, but the most of those now in the school have become quite attached both to the missionaries and to the school. The difference between the children in the school and the other children, is quite marked already. A few years' training, with God's blessing on their labors, will make such a change in these children, that they will become the most efficient agents for good to the whole tribe. These youth and children will soon be educated men and women, thoroughly trained in habits of industry, and prepared at once to occupy and cultivate their own rich soil. This tribe, and the adjoining tribes, will then see what their own Indian children can do, and their example will have more weight than any other. Nor will this school and mission prove a blessing to this small tribe only. The house is large and will accommodate numbers from the adjoining tribes. Even now there are in the school two Osage children, and two children from the Blackfeet Indians of the Rocky Mountain. It is most encouraging to contemplate such an efficient agency as is growing up in this and similar schools among the Indian tribes. Patience and perseverance are wanted; and, above all, the blessing of God on the hearts of these children, to prepare them for his service, and for usefulness among their own people."

#### OTOE AND OMAHAW MISSION.

Rev. Edmund McKinney and his wife;  
Mr. D. E. Read, Teacher;  
Miss E. Higby,                   "

Mr. Paul Bloohm in the early part of the year, was transferred to the Iowa Mission. In September last, at his own

request, he was dismissed in good standing from the service of the Board.

When the Corresponding Secretary visited this mission last summer, arrangements were made for erecting a boarding-school. Means for this purpose were furnished by a few friends of the Indian race, in the city of New-York. Mr. Read reached the mission on the 30th of October. Before his arrival Mr. McKinney had to carry forward the whole work single-handed. He made every exertion to have the buildings finished by the beginning of winter, but being disappointed in procuring boards, it was not finished till in the spring.

The building is made of hewn logs, two stories high; sixty-four feet in front, by twenty-eight in width, with two side wings, one of which is thirty by twenty-two feet, and the other thirty by eighteen feet. It will afford room for one family, a kitchen, a dining-room, a school-room, and sleeping rooms for the children.

These tribes are still exposed to the attacks of their enemies the Sioux, and both have suffered during the last year from their murderous excursions. The attention of the Government has been given to the subject, and unless efficient protection is afforded, the continuance of the mission is doubtful.

Both tribes are in a state of degradation, destitution, and wretchedness. They are acquainted only with hunting, and know not how to labor. When not on the chase, the men are idle, and given to intoxication. They see that the game is fast going beyond their reach, and they profess a willingness to learn the customs of the white man. They are willing to be instructed and to hear preaching, and anxious that their children shall be taken into the boarding-school. One mission and one school is but half what is needed. Each tribe ought to have a mission. They do not live together, nor is it best that they should do so. The Otoes have a small school annuity of five hundred dollars, which for the present they have given, that their children may share in the benefits of the school. They have other annuities which would aid in giving them a mission and a school to themselves. The Omahaws have no annuity; but both tribes own a rich and beautiful country, ten times larger than their wants require. Should part of their land be disposed of to the Government, as has been recommended by the able and experienced Superintendent of Indian Affairs, both tribes would have means of their own to support a system of education and instruction, which, under proper regulations, would greatly aid them in adopting the habits of civilized life.



## CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Rev. Peter Dougherty and his wife ;  
Mr. Andrew Porter, Teacher ;  
Mr. Daniel Rodd, Assistant Teacher and Interpreter.

Religious services have continued as heretofore, and the church contains twenty native members, the same number reported last year. The school has an average attendance of about thirty. A portion of the people are from year to year making advances in knowledge, and the arts of civilized life. Nothing now is wanted but a permanent home, or small farms that they can call their own, and on which they are both able and willing to support themselves by their labor.

These tribes have sold their land to the Government, and are unwilling to remove to the west. Their wish is to purchase farms of forty or eighty acres, and support themselves by agriculture. If it were practicable that they could settle together in one neighborhood, the part of the tribe at this mission would be greatly benefitted. On this subject Mr. Dougherty, in his report to the Government, observes :

"Several things are producing the conviction in my mind that the time has come when the interests of these people will be promoted by deciding definitely the question of their future location, by securing to them the lands they now occupy, by sale or otherwise, or fixing them on some other permanent home, while they have some means of aid from their annuities. The following reasons have induced this opinion :

"1 They are unwilling to make much further effort at improvement in buildings, while they have no assurance of remaining to enjoy them.

"2. The time has come when they should be spreading out on their lands, with more room for raising domestic animals, than they can have clustered together in a small village.

"3. Becoming uneasy that they may have to leave here, they are beginning to make purchases here and there at distant points, which will scatter them in such small bands, that it will be almost impossible to collect them into schools and meetings for improvement."

## African Missions.

## LIBERIA.

MONROVIA—Rev. Harrison W. Ellis,  
GREENVILLE—Rev. James M. Priest, and their wives.

Mr. Ellis arrived in Monrovia on the 14th of March, 1847. He and his family passed safely through the acclimating fever, which was very slight, and they have hitherto enjoyed good health.

The Rev. James Eden, was removed by death on the first of June. He was among the first who went to Liberia; was much respected by his acquaintances while he lived, and by them will his memory be long held in esteem.

After the death of Mr. Eden, Mr. Ellis took charge of the church in Monrovia. The repairs of the building have been finished, and its general interests are reported as encouraging. A large Sabbath-school is connected with the church, under the care of an efficient superintendent, with seventy-eight scholars and ten teachers.

Mr. Ellis has been much solicited to commence a classical school in Monrovia, and is himself anxious to do so. The purchase of the necessary books is all the expense that will be required at first. A school-house, however, will be wanted as soon as the school is fairly started. The Committee have deemed this a subject of much importance to this young community. A beginning must be made sometime, and even if the school should be on a small scale at first, it will increase with the increase of the population, and resources of the community. The necessary classical books have therefore been sent out. Books of all kinds are scarce in Liberia; and donations of books for the purpose of commencing a library in Monrovia, will be thankfully received and carefully forwarded.

Mr. Priest has been transferred from King Will's town among the Kroos, to Greenville in Liberia. At the last dates he had been a month at his new station, and was pleased with the prospect of usefulness before him.

Liberia has now become an independent Republic, and the government is altogether in the hands of colored men. The beginning of her national existence has been made under the most favorable prospects. Every friend of man must rejoice in her prosperity, and bid her citizens God speed. The Christian church has still a great duty to perform to them, in sending out, and for a time supporting, the best qualified men that

can be obtained as ministers and teachers; and in aiding them to raise up among themselves a native agency from their own children, duly instructed and qualified to supply their own wants. As this is a community of free colored men, governed by their own laws, and depending on their own exertions, it is proper that the missionaries and other agents sent to them be colored men. It will for a time be difficult to obtain a sufficient number of educated and pious colored men willing to go to this new and distant country; but when such men from time to time are obtained, they will be capable of performing the service required. The missionary work in Liberia is far less difficult and complicated than the missionary work among the native tribes. Men who would be very useful in ministering to a single church, or taking charge of a school among the civilized communities of Liberia, might be unequal to the charge of the far more extensive and difficult concerns of a mission to the native tribes.

### SETTRA KROO.

Rev. James M. Connelly and his wife;  
Washington McDonogh, Teacher;  
Miss Louisa A. Coke, Teacher;  
R. W. Sawyer, Native Teacher.

In July last, Miss Louisa A. Coke, a colored female, highly qualified for teaching, sailed for Settra Kroo, and arrived in October.

The accounts from this mission during the last year have been very unfrequent; the last letters are dated in October, 1847. Up to that time, the health of the mission family continued as usual. They had frequent attacks of sickness, sometimes severe, but at no time considered dangerous.

Mr. Connelly preaches on the Sabbath in the chapel, on the mission premises. He goes almost daily to the Native town, and talks of divine things to all who are willing to hear him. He also has visited and preached at Nanna Kroo, and King Will's town. Much truth has been made known to this people, but no saving fruit has yet appeared, nor have there been any cases of serious inquiry. Cases have occurred, in which the truth has called into action the native enmity of the human heart against the cross of Christ.

The boarding school has varied from fourteen to twenty-three scholars. Some of the children are dull, others learn with great facility, and soon are able to read the Bible with ease.

At Nanna Kroo, a good school house has been built, and a school is taught there by Washington McDonogh, a colored teacher; another school is taught at Kroo Bar, by R. W. Sawyer, a native teacher. In these two schools the average attendance is reported at thirty-six, of whom a number are able to read.

During the last year, a part of a large and powerful tribe from the interior, called the Tasuh, have settled at the Nanna Kroo plantations. This may be the means of affording direct facilities in extending missionary operations to the inland tribes.

This mission is suffering for want of more missionaries. Until it is strengthened, it is impossible to do anything for the interior. The idea prevails very extensively that colored men alone should be sent, and that the Church must rely upon them to carry the Gospel to Western Africa. Experience, however, has shown that educated and suitable colored men cannot be obtained, either for the wants of Liberia, or for assistant missionaries to the native tribes. In this country, the colored man labors under many disadvantages in obtaining a good education; and of those who are educated and pious, few are willing to go as missionaries. Under the influence of the impression that the colored man is the only proper agent, the missionary work in Africa languishes, and is almost brought to a close. This generation must pass away before a supply of colored missionaries for the native tribes can be obtained. But this is not all. Another question is involved here. Suppose they could be obtained in sufficient numbers, are they in ordinary cases qualified, with the small experience and the limited knowledge of men and things which they now possess, to take the charge and direction of this great work? The experience of the different missionary Institutions, and the judgment of missionaries actually in the field, all concur in showing that the aid of white men as missionaries to the native tribes cannot be dispensed with, although much of the work may be done by colored men. In the present state of the missions to Western Africa, if white men are withdrawn from the field, the work among the natives must, in a great measure, be discontinued. The question practically therefore is narrowed down to the single point of sending white missionaries, or suspending the missionary work.

This is a solemn question in its bearings on the millions of benighted Africa. It is full time that it were thoroughly examined and understood. It is vain to expect young men to go as missionaries to Africa, when on every hand they are told by experienced ministers, that it is not their duty to go;

that the work must be done by colored men, and that they are not called to engage in it.

### North India Missions.

#### LODIANA MISSION.

- LODIANA.——Rev. John Newton,  
 Rev. Levi Janvier,  
 Rev. Adolph Rudolph, and their wives;  
 Rev. Joseph Porter;  
 William Basten, }  
 Haldhar Ghos, } Catechists.
- JALANDAR.——Rev. Golak Nath;  
 J. B. Lewis, Teacher.
- SAHARUNPUR.——Rev. Joseph Caldwell and wife;  
 John Coleman, John Gabriel, }  
 and Theodore Wylie, } Catechists.
- SABATHU.——Rev. John H. Morrison and wife;  
 James Briscoe, }  
 Saudager, } Catechists.

*Returning to the Mission:* Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and wife.

*On his way to the Mission:* Rev. Charles W. Forman.

*In this country:* Rev. James R. Campbell and wife.

The Rev. J. M. Jamieson and his family arrived at Calcutta in November, and reached Allahabad on their journey up the country in January. The Rev. C. W. Forman, a member of the Presbytery of Ebenezer, sailed for India in August and arrived at Calcutta in January. The Rev. J. R. Campbell and his family arrived in this country in October. Mrs. Campbell's health has become so much improved that they expect to return to India in the ensuing summer. Rev. J. Porter left the station of Lodiana in January on a visit to this country, to provide for the education of his motherless children. He went down the rivers Sutlej and Indus to the sea, and thence to Bombay; where he would embark for the United States. The inland part of his journey afforded a new and interesting field of missionary labor and observation. The Rev. J. Newton, after occupying the station at Sabathu for a year, returned to Lodiana in December, a measure rendered expedient by the absence of Mr. Porter. The Rev. J. H. Morrison has been appointed to the station at Sabathu, where he would arrive with his family in January. Mr. A. Rudolph was ordained as an Evangelist on the 29th of December, by the Presbytery of Lodiana. To complete

the list of these changes, we may note the removal of the Rev. Golak Nath in the early part of the year to the city of Jalandar, occupied as an additional station. It is a place of some importance, situated in the part of the Punjab lately acquired by the British, at a distance of thirty miles west of Lodiana; and it is not a little interesting to observe that this new ground has been first cultivated by a native minister, assisted by a native teacher,—a happy example, we doubt not, of what shall yet be witnessed in a multitude of places in India.

### *Churches and Religious Services.*

Some encouraging tokens of the Lord's presence with his servants and his blessing upon their labors, have become visible to the eye even of an ordinary observer. Many favorable signs can be descried by the eye of faith. Five members were added by baptism to the church at Lodiana, making the whole number of communicants eighteen, three having received letters of dismission to other churches. At Jalandar, a church was formed on the 21st of August, consisting of five members, most of whom were previously members of the church at Lodiana, though one of them, a convert from Mohammedanism, and a man of respectable standing, was received on the profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. At Sabathu also a church was organized on the 28th of August, having seven members, three of whom were received on examination. In these important and cheering events, the churches will gratefully recognize the power of Him, who often sends a few sprinkling drops to precede the showers that abundantly water the earth.

At all the stations regular religious services are held on the Lord's day, and less formal meetings are held during the week. A new chapel has been erected in the city of Lodiana in which, and also in the church, worship in Urdu is conducted; while a service in Urdu and another in English are held in the chapel on the mission premises, situated at a short distance from the city on the south-east. There has been preaching daily in the bazar, by the missionaries and their assistants. Similar services have been held at Saharunpur and Sabathu, the language used at the latter place for the natives being a mixture of Urdu and Hindi. A small church edifice at Sabathu was opened for the worship of God in March. Bible class exercises are also held at the three principal stations, and the monthly concert prayer meeting; at Lodiana and Sabathu, this meeting is held on the Sabbath in Urdu, and on Monday in English. Preaching in Hindi to the inmates of the Poor House

at Sabathu, and religious instruction in Urdu to the large number of sick and poor persons at Lodiana, who come to the mission premises for assistance, have occupied a part of the attention of the missionaries. At the last-mentioned station, upwards of fifteen hundred sick people were prescribed for during the year, by the Rev. Mr. Rudolph.

Besides these stated duties most of the brethren have made tours to the melas, or fairs, and to the villages in various directions from their stations, in order to diffuse more extensively the knowledge of the way of life. And they have received many calls of natives at their houses, for religious conversation. This is reported particularly of the native missionary at Jalandar. His house is advantageously situated for this object, being at a short distance from the city, on the highway to several villages, some of which are quite large; so that many persons daily pass and repass his premises, many of whom call upon him for conversation. In all their intercourse with the people, the missionaries are watchful to embrace opportunities of giving religious tracts and portions of the sacred Scriptures to those who are able and willing to read them.

In these different ways, a large amount of Gospel truth has been brought to bear on the minds of the people in the cities, and the country round about them. And although in many cases, the natives evince more than their customary apathy, even showing a positive feeling of dislike, to this new religion; yet, upon many, a favorable impression has been made, upon others convictions, perhaps unperceived by the missionary, have been fastened by the Spirit of God; and others still, we may believe, are not far from the kingdom of heaven. Let the Church and her servants, among the heathen, labor and pray in faith, and their expectations of success shall not be disappointed.

### *Schools.*

Connected with this mission, are the schools enumerated in the table following: viz.

<i>At Lodiana :</i>	High School,	Boys, 73
	Persian and Urdu School,	" 32
	Gurmukhi,	" 23
	Orphan,	Girls, 17
<i>Jalandar :</i>	Urdu,	Boys, 30
<i>Saharunpur :</i>	English,	" 40
	Orphan,	" 6
<i>Sabathu :</i>	English,	" 12

The Gurmukhi or Punjabi School at Lodiana, and the schools at Jalandar and Sabathu, were opened during the year now under review; and the other schools show an increased attendance. Of the orphans, nine girls and six boys were received from Afghanistan. They were the children of natives connected with the British armies, which invaded that country a few years since, and were rescued from exile, and placed in their present kind homes, through the generous efforts of Col. Lawrence, the English resident at Lahor. This gentleman made to the mission, for their support, a liberal donation of three thousand rupees.

The same course of studies has been pursued as in former years, and the progress of the pupils has been encouraging. At Saharunpur, the orphan boys have spent some hours daily, in learning some useful mechanical occupation. In all the schools religious instruction continues to occupy its proper place. With but little modification, the language of the Report of the mission, concerning the High School at Lodiana, is applicable to all the efforts of the missionaries in this department of their labor:—"Although we have reason to be satisfied with the general conduct and progress of the boys, yet it is a cause of deep regret that no scholar has, as yet, professed faith in Christ, and obedience to him. Still, we labor in hope, in the assurance that a system of education is going on, which, with the blessing of God, must prove the overthrow of the systems of religion on which they now build their hopes." It will do far more than this. It will impart a knowledge of the way of salvation to many Hindus, during the years of their life that are least under the power of prejudice, and most retentive of divine truth; and this truth, applied to the conscience by the Holy Spirit, will guide many to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

### *The Press.*

The operations of the printing press, have been retarded by the difficulty of obtaining a regular supply of paper; yet the following works have been completed: viz.

	PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
<i>Panjabi</i> : Gospels and Acts, 8vo. - - -	476	5000	2,380,000
<i>Urdu</i> : A Volume of Tracts, 12mo., - - -	84	10,000	840,000
" Sundry Job-work, - - -	8	12,100	32,000
<i>English</i> : Sundry Job-work, - - -	146	32,705	128,970
Total,	714	59,805	3,381,570

More than two millions of pages have been printed, which



are not included in the above returns, the works not being through the press. The Way of Life, by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., translated into Urdu, by the Rev. C. G. Pfander, "a work of some 300 pages, is nearly half through the press ; the Pilgrim's Progress, in Panjabi or Gurmukhi, is also in the press, just commenced."

The Rev. J. Newton has made considerable progress in the compilation of a Dictionary in Panjabi. About 20,000 words have been collected and arranged, the definitions of about 8,000 have been written in full, and some 6,000 more are partially defined. The labor involved in this work is exceedingly arduous. Mr. Newton has been engaged in it, more or less, for several years, and is, no doubt, better qualified than any other person, to do justice to such an undertaking. It will form a valuable contribution to the general literature of the Hindus, and an indispensable auxiliary to all foreigners, whether missionaries or others, who are called to have intercourse with that portion of the people of the Punjab who speak the Sikh language. In the mean time, Mr. Newton has nearly ready for the press a Grammar and Vocabulary of the same language.

The Report of this mission thus concludes :—

"We beg once more to call the attention of the Board to the loud cry of our necessities respecting fellow-helpers for the Punjab. We do trust the Church will, without further solicitation on our part, come to the help of the Lord against the mighty in that region. We recognise, with thanks, the movement of the Board to send us a reinforcement. Yet, as the present state of our mission renders it necessary that the brethren now on their way hither, [Rev. Messrs. Morrison and Forman,] should be located at our old stations, and therefore no missionaries are available for the Punjab, we feel justifiable in making an appeal for laborers for that part of the country. May God hasten the time when that region, and all India, shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea !"

## FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

- FUTTEHGURH**—Rev. James L. Scott,  
 Rev. William H. McAuley,  
 Rev. David Irving,  
 Rev. Augustus H. Seeley,  
 Rev. Gopee Nath Nundy, and their wives;  
 Kala Chand Dutt, Teacher;  
 Bhagwandas, and John, Catechists.
- MYNPOORY**—Rev. John J. Walsh, and his wife;  
 Rev. Robert M. Munnis;  
 Hulasi, Native Assistant.
- AGRA**—Rev. James Wilson,  
 Rev. John C. Rankin, and their wives.

The last Report mentioned the arrival of Messrs. Irving, Seeley and Munnis, and Mrs. Irving and Mrs. Seeley at Calcutta. The former brethren were subsequently appointed to labor at Futtehgurh, and Mr. Munnis at Mynpoory. Mrs. James Wilson reached Calcutta in company with Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, of the Lodiana Mission, and has since rejoined her husband at Agra. This mission has been severely tried during the last year by the continued ill health of Mr. Rankin, and the failure of Mrs. Scott's health; the health of Mr. Munnis also has been impaired. It has been considered expedient for Mr. Rankin, accompanied by his family, and for Mrs. Scott, to return to this country, with the hope of regaining their health, and then going back to their field of labor.

*Churches and Religious Services.*

To the church at Futtehgurh, seven members were added during the year; two were dismissed to other churches; and it became necessary in the exercise of discipline, to suspend two of the members from the communion of the church. The number of members at the date of the latest letters was thirty-five. The missionaries speak in favorable terms of the piety of the native members; though, as is too commonly true of Hindu converts, it does not reach an elevated standard. "Their walk has been consistent," the Report of the mission observes; "and we see but little in their deportment that is exceptionable, but we do not find that purity of desire, that devotedness of purpose, that benevolence of spirit, that heart-felt hatred of sin, and that longing after holiness manifested,

which should characterise the spiritual children of our Heavenly Father. Yet when we consider the position in which they were born, and the adverse influences that surround them, and that they are but babes in Christ, we are encouraged to hope that they will yet reach 'a full age,' and receive the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." The number of members in the church at Agra was fifteen, the same as reported last year,—one having removed to a distant place, and another having been received by certificate.

At all the stations, religious services have been conducted on every Lord's day, and frequently during the week. In both the chapels at Futtehghurh, sermons are preached in the native language every Sabbath. The congregations rarely exceed fifty or sixty persons, and are composed chiefly of the teachers and scholars, with a few others; but their regular attendance and knowledge of the truth give the missionaries reason to hope that these services are not held in vain. There have been some inquirers amongst them, but none that gave evidence of true conversion to God. An English service in the morning and a Hindustani service in the afternoon, are held in connexion with the Orphan Asylum and the Christian village; and the missionaries make occasional visits to the neighboring villages, and to the city of Furrukhabad, accompanied by the native catechists, to impart religious instruction to all that are willing to hear them. A few suitable places of worship in the city, which for a time might be of limited size and expense, would make this branch of labor greatly more effective.

The duties of the station at Mynpoory have devolved chiefly on Mr. Walsh, Mr. Munnis having spent a part of the year at Agra and at Allahabad for the benefit of his health. At this station a neat church edifice has been erected, towards the cost of which liberal donations were made by English residents. Mr. Walsh has conducted an English service, and a Hindustani service, on every Sabbath. The attendance on the latter service has been increased since the new church was opened, and has ranged from forty to sixty persons. Excepting in the hot season, attempts have been made to preach the Gospel in the bazars, but without much visible fruit. "The work has sometimes proved so discouraging and apparently unprofitable," says the Report of the station, "that we have felt that it would be much better, if less time were spent with the people, and more with God for them. . . . We know that while we should do the one, we should not leave the other undone."

At Agra, Mr. Wilson was left alone during most of the year, Mr. Rankin being absent in the hills for his health.

The greater part of Mr. Wilson's time has been occupied with the charge of the North India Bible Society, of which he is the Secretary, and with the revision of the translation of the New Testament in Urdu. A Hindustani service was held, however, on Sabbath afternoons, attended by from twenty to forty-five persons. Besides this, the superintendence of the native agents of the Agra Local Missionary Society required much attention. Frequent visits have been made with them to the bazars in the city, and to the neighboring villages; and sometimes to melas, or fairs, at more distant places. An English service has been held once a week for the church, which is composed chiefly of persons speaking English; and a monthly sermon in the Union chapel. In these services, as also in bazar preaching, the Rev. J. H. Morrison took an active part, while spending the hot and rainy season at Agra on his way to the Lodiana mission. The Rev. R. M. Munnis was able during his visit to Agra to take a part also in the English labors of this station.

### *Education.*

Under the care of this mission the following schools are reported viz:

City school, Furrukhabad,	boys, 142
Bazar schools, " "	" 80
Orphan school, Futtehghurh,	" 34
" " " "	girls, 36
School at Mynpoory,	boys, 85
	<hr/> 377

The pupils in the city school consist of Mussulman and heathen boys, the latter forming two-thirds of the whole number, and representing every Hindu caste from the lowest to the highest. Their studies have been faithfully prosecuted, and the scholars of the first class were able to acquit themselves with credit at the last public examination, in geometry, algebra, history, and some of them in Persian and Urdu; while their knowledge of the Bible has been constantly increasing. The sacred truths of the Gospel are daily urged upon their hearts. Prejudice has been removed from the minds of many, and a respect for Christianity created in the minds of all; while several are professed believers in the divine origin of the scriptures, and one has confessed that he has no hope of salvation in any other way.

The school at Mynpoory is in a more flourishing condition

than when last reported, having a larger and more regular attendance of scholars; and the proficiency of the higher classes in their studies was satisfactory. Here also the Bible forms a part of the course of instruction.

In the bazar schools at Futtehghurh and Furrukhabad, reading, writing, arithmetic, the Scriptures and the Shorter Catechism are taught. "As the scholars leave these schools," say the missionaries, "they either settle down in the neighborhood, and become farmers, mechanics, and shopkeepers, or go to our city school to take a more thorough course of study; but wherever they go, they meet us as friends, and the seeds of truth thus sown, though beyond our control, are seen by the Lord of the harvest, and we trust will be gathered in due season."

In the Orphan Asylum, little change has taken place as to the number of inmates. One has been received, two ran away, and one was expelled for immoral conduct. In the management of this institution, the missionaries keep in view labor, education, and the settlement of the orphans on leaving the asylum in a Christian village. By the first of these, the orphans contribute to their own support, and are preparing to support themselves when they become too old to remain in the asylum. It is, however, a matter of no little difficulty to procure employment that is both convenient and profitable; and the prospect is, that the asylum must continue to depend for its chief support on the funds of the charitable. It has been deemed wise, moreover, to modify in some degree the occupation of the orphans, so as to require less labor from those who appear to possess the requisite natural talents for becoming useful as assistants in the mission, and to give them a more thorough religious and intellectual training. It is hoped that in this way a greater number of teachers, catechists and ministers of the Gospel may be prepared in this institution for the service of Christ among their countrymen.

A serious question exists, relating to the ability of those who are not qualified to act as missionary assistants, at present forming the large majority, to earn their own support after they leave the asylum and are settled in the village. It is obviously necessary that they should do so; and yet, in a country where every kind of employment is engrossed by laborers working at the lowest possible rate of wages, and where the prejudices of the community are arrayed against the Christian workman, it will be found a difficult matter for these families, now amounting to twenty, and every year increasing, to provide for themselves a comfortable subsistence. At present, most of the villagers find employment in connexion with the asylum; a few of them cultivate a portion of

land, taken by the mission on a lease at a low rate from the government.

It is still more important that these villagers should exert a holy influence on their heathen countrymen. This can be done only by their consistent deportment as Christians. Their village is "as a city set upon a hill." On this subject the brethren express considerable solicitude. But with habits of industry and a good degree of Christian knowledge acquired in the asylum, and under the faithful discharge of ministerial duty by a pastor fully acquainted with their language, we may hope that they will let their light so shine, that all who see their good works shall glorify their Father who is in heaven. Thirteen of their number are communicants, two were inquirers, and two had been suspended from church privileges. A small chapel has been erected in the village, to which each person subscribed a month's wages; it is now used weekly for prayer-meetings and preaching, and in a short time will serve as a school-house for their children.

In bringing their Report to a close, the missionaries at Futtehghurh write, "We have to record our deepening conviction, that while the work is God's, the end is to be attained by prayerful, persevering and increasing efforts on the part of the Church. We have around us the most stupendous system of moral evil ever embraced by man, and with it another as formidable from its alliance with some of the truths of the Gospel; and yet we are aware that these are to be overthrown not by any miraculous interposition on the part of God, but by his blessing on the steady labors of his people. Thus we are encouraged in our work, assured that India and the heathen world shall be given to Christ for his inheritance."

### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

ALLAHABAD.—Rev. Joseph Warren,  
 Rev. John E. Freeman,  
 Rev. Joseph Owen,  
 Rev. John Wray, and their wives;  
 John Hari, Simeon, and Hanuck, Native Catechists;  
 Zuhur ul Haqq, George Douglas, and Paul Qaim, Native Assistants.

*On their way to this Mission:* the Rev. A. Alexander Hodge and his wife.

The Rev. A. A. Hodge, a member of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and his wife, sailed for India in company with the Rev. C. W. Forman, and arrived at Calcutta in January

In their report the missionaries express their gratitude to God for the continued blessings of his providence. Some of their number had been attacked with serious sickness; but their lives were spared and their health restored. And they were permitted to witness an encouraging progress in their great work. This will be presented under the usual heads.

### *Church and Religious Services.*

Stated religious services are now held in the mission church and in the Katra and Kydganj chapels, which are situated in different parts of the city of Allahabad. One of the chapels was considerably enlarged during the year, in order to accommodate the increasing congregations; and the attendance at the church was also increased. The missionaries observe that their audiences are not only larger but far more respectful in their deportment than in former years, and they appear to listen with more fixedness of attention to the truth. The number of Christian families now connected with the church is eighteen, and the number of communicants is forty-two. Of these, seven were received during the year,—four of them on profession of their faith. The church-members, notwithstanding their imperfections, have given signs of spiritual life and growth in grace.

Besides these tokens of the Divine blessing upon their labors, our brethren mention their hope that some persons connected with other churches had been led by their instructions to the cross of Christ; and to three of the Lord's people, also in communion with other churches, they had been permitted to minister counsel and comfort in the hour of sickness and death. So largely has this mission, and the other missions of the Board in India, enjoyed the liberal patronage and kind offices of European residents in that country, that we record with the greater pleasure these returns of spiritual blessings for their temporal gifts.

In addition to the regular services in the church and chapels, and at the blind asylum, visits have been made to different parts of the city and to some of the villages in its vicinity; and tours were made by several of the missionaries to more distant places, for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of the way of life. The annual assemblage of people from many near and remote parts of the country to bathe in the Ganges at Allahabad, afforded opportunities which the missionaries were prompt to improve for imparting religious instruction. At this mela, their audiences were large—and it was quite manifest that the people are becoming more enlightened, and evince a greater readiness to receive Christian books. The bread thus cast upon the waters may be found after many days.

*Education.*

This important department of labor has been sustained with vigor and its state and prospects are full of hope.

From the following statement it will appear that the schools are of three classes, and embrace 376 scholars, of whom 73 are girls.

Orphan boys' school,	26	
Orphan girls' school,	20	
	<hr/>	46
Four bazar boys' schools,	147	
One bazar girls' school,	53	
	<hr/>	200
Mission College,	130	
	<hr/>	376.

In the *Orphan* schools, some changes have occurred. Eight of the older orphans have entered into married life and two others have engaged in secular pursuits; but others have been admitted, so that the whole number is nearly the same as was reported last year. Of both these schools a favorable account is given by the missionaries. The exercise of discipline had been less frequent than in former years, and the attention of the orphans to their studies and other duties had been satisfactory. Five of the orphan boys had made such proficiency in their studies as to render great assistance as monitors in the college, and the hope is expressed that some of them will be prepared to give valuable aid to the missionaries in their work. Those who have become married persons have shown the benefit received from Christian training. Of the eight girls who have been married in the last and former years, six were members of the church. In their new sphere of life we trust that they will exemplify the power of the Gospel in elevating woman to her proper place. Thus they may lead their poor countrywomen to long for a Christian home on earth, and to prepare for a better home in heaven.

The number of the *bazar* schools has been diminished. Through the want of funds for their support, three of them have been discontinued, and a fourth would have been closed but for the timely aid of the Sabbath school of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, New York. The girls are spoken of as making encouraging progress in reading and writing; while of the boys' schools the missionaries remark, "We feel that



it is important to keep up these 'ragged' schools, both for the instruction imparted in them, and for the effect which they have upon the people. . . . Since the college commenced, they have taken their proper position in our plan of labor, as tributaries to this institution." Both teachers and scholars in these schools attend the religious services of the missionaries.

The last Annual Report made mention of the *College*, which had been transferred from the government to the mission. Some fears were felt, that in the change from a negative religious character to a decidedly Christian basis, this Institution might fail to attract scholars, whose parents are nearly all heathens or Mohammedans. These fears have been happily dissipated. Though a number of the former students left on the transfer of the College, through prejudice and fear, their places have been filled up by others, and the attendance has reached one hundred and thirty, exclusive of the orphan boys, who recite with the classes in this Institution. Most of them are in the Preparatory Department; but there is a class of Freshmen, and another of Sophomores, both of them small in numbers. The examination of the pupils was held on the 10th of December in the presence of a number of English residents and native gentlemen, who expressed a pleasing interest in their progress. The instructions, especially of the higher classes, appear to be thorough, and the proficiency of the scholars is truly gratifying. The religious instruction and influence of this institution are thus described:—"The word of God is taught daily; the summary of precious truth contained in the first thirty-eight answers of the Shorter Catechism, has been well committed to memory, with the proof texts, by the two highest classes; prayer has been daily offered with and for them; explanations of truth have been made in the class-room, and private appeals to the conscience. While we have seen much apathy to deplore, we have also, with gratitude to God, seen reason to hope that He is working in some minds." A young Brahman student is spoken of as having been for several months an interesting inquirer. Another youth of great intelligence and respectable family, has made known his desire to become "a son of God," as he expressed it, and to be baptized. We cannot doubt that these educational labors will be productive of the happiest results.

#### *The Press.*

In the printing department, a steady progress has been made. The number of books published has been much smaller than was reported last year, yet as the size of the books was much larger, the total number of pages is nearly the same,

after reducing them all to a 12mo. standard. The following statement shows the works published :—

	PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
<b>In English.</b>			
Questions by Mrs. Lowther,	109	1000	109,000
“ The same work, translated into Urdu, by the Rev. J. Warren,			
Job-work, - - - - -	400		55,800
<b>In Urdu, Roman Character.</b>			
Questions, &c., see under head of English.			
<b>In Urdu, Native Character.</b>			
Din i Haqq ki Tahqiq. (formerly reported as “ An Inquiry concerning the True Religion,”) a new edition revised, -	454	3000	1,362,000
Indian Pilgrim, translated by Babu John Hari, native catechist, - - - -	360	3000	1,080 000
Sermon on the Mount in verse, - - - -	12	1000	12,000
The Comforter, by Babu John Hari, -	20	3000	60,000
<b>In Hindi, Nagari Character.</b>			
The first Catechism, translated by the Rev. James Wilson, - - - - -	48	1000	48,000
<b>In Hindi, Kaithi Character.</b>			
The Testament, Bowky's translation, -	654	2500	1,635 000
Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews, - -	64	3000	192 000
Four Gospels and the Acts, - - - -	386	1000	386,000
Total, - - - - -	2077	18,900	4,939,800

After making the proper reduction for pages of 32mo. size, and the requisite addition for pages of 8vo. size, the total stands at 2313 consecutive pages, 12mo., 18,900 copies, and 5,955,300 whole number of pages. Of the works in the press, and not included in the above statement, is Flavel's Fountain of Life, translated into the Urdu for the use of the native Christians.

### SIAM MISSION.

Rev. Stephen Mattoon and his wife;  
Samuel R. House, M.D., Licentiate Preacher.

These brethren arrived at Bangkok in March, 1847. They were cordially welcomed by the missionaries of the American Board, and of the American Baptist Board, laboring in Siam.

From the time of their arrival in March, to the 10th of December, our latest date from them, the health of the mission family had been good. During that time the hot season, and the rainy season had come and gone, and through both their health was mercifully preserved.

The brethren found the door of usefulness wide open. Whilst their principal labor was learning the native language, their spare time was devoted to direct missionary work. They found the number of readers much larger than they had expected, and a general willingness existed to receive and read tracts and portions of the sacred Scriptures. Many are in the habit of calling on the different missionaries to receive these publications, and to converse on the great truths of which they treat. It is a remarkable fact that none are more willing to receive these books than the Buddhist priests. In their wats, or temples, which are also monasteries and seminaries, great numbers of the priests and their scholars are always to be found, who have ability and leisure, and who are willing to read and to hear what the missionaries have to say. In this part of the work Mr. Mattoon has spent a portion of his time. These publications are from the printing presses of the missions of the American and the Baptist Boards, of which they had a large supply on hand.

The medical services of Dr. House were called for at once, and he has been in a great measure forced to give a large portion of his time and strength to this labor of mercy. The dispensary, which a month before had been closed, when Dr. Bradley left for the United States, was again opened. In three months 576 different patients had been prescribed for. The applicants for aid were from all the various races in the kingdom, Siamese, Chinese, Malays, Peguans, Laos, Cambodians, Cochin Chinese, &c., some of these in the lowest stages of human wretchedness, others in the highest ranks of life and office. To all these, through interpreters, he made known the truth more or less fully; and to some of the families of officers of high rank, under most favorable circumstances.

The brethren are much encouraged with the prospect and appearance of this field of labor. They are fully aware that a word from the king, who is the chief patron of Buddhism, would close their labors. But they know also, "that the king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the rivers of waters; he turneth it whithersoever he will." They see and know that Satan has his seat here, that many are the chains with which he has bound this benighted people, and that he will not yield his captives without a struggle. But greater is He that is on their side, than all the hosts and all the opposing interests that are arrayed against them. God alone can give success in any field; and when he has opened the door, the duty of preaching the Gospel is plain.

These brethren have made a strong appeal for more laborers, and the Committee are thankful that another missionary is under appointment, and expected soon to sail for this field of labor.

Mr. Mattoon writes as follows :

" Will the Church allow her mission in this field to languish for want of laborers? To us, who are in it, it is an interesting field. What God has in store for this people we know not, but we hope he has here a chosen people. We trust that the churches who have sent us forth are earnestly praying that the special influences of the Spirit may accompany our labors; but if these prayers should be answered in a general awakening, for which the people are now in a great measure prepared by the dissemination of the truth, the labor which would be thrown upon those in the field would be too great for their strength. Whether in the wise providence of God we are called to sow the seed, or reap the harvest, we need a large increase of laborers. Who will come to our help?

"I have only spoken of the Siamese. I might plead for nearly one hundred thousand Peguans in this kingdom, gathered in some of the best portions of the country; an interesting people retaining their own language and literature, and who have none to proclaim the everlasting Gospel to them. Would it be asking too much of our church to send *one man* to labor for the benighted Peguans?

"I would not ask that you should retrench your labors for for India, China, Africa, and the destitute of our own land; but while the efforts and prayers of the Church should be redoubled on behalf of these interesting fields, ought not more to be done for Siam? If the Church felt as she ought the worth of souls—if she would keep constantly before her the amazing realities of that judgment-day to which she and the heathen are bound, would she not do more for their salvation?"

#### CANTON MISSION.

Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M. D., and his wife;  
Rev. John B. French,  
Rev. William Speer.

Mrs. Cornelia Speer, wife of the Rev. William Speer, died at Macao the 16th of April, 1847. This most deeply afflicting providence, to her husband, to her parents and relatives at home, as well as to a large circle of mourning friends, was much alleviated by the calm and peaceful departure of this beloved missionary sister. Her remains were laid in the cemetery at Macao,—near the last resting place of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, his wife Mary, their son John, and the Rev. Samuel Dyer. Mrs. Speer left an infant daughter ten weeks old; in

eight weeks afterwards the bereaved husband and father, was called to lay her infant dust beside its mother. How dark and cheerless would be the graves of those we love, were it not for the light that shines upon them from the Gospel, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

In the early part of the year, the seat of the mission was removed from Macao to Canton. This brought the missionaries more into contact with the Chinese people, and placed them in the midst of their work. They have not yet succeeded in procuring suitable houses in the city, or the suburbs. Appearances are considered more favorable for obtaining this object than at the commencement of the year.

During the year, the state of feeling of the Chinese community, in the vicinity, has been so much excited, that missionary labor has been much impeded. The population of Canton, long accustomed to despise foreigners, are still much prejudiced against them. It is yet a question whether it would not be better for the brethren of this mission to occupy one of the other cities open to foreigners. But the size of this field is immense. A large portion of the Chinese Empire must look to Canton as the central point of missionary operations. A clear indication of Divine providence is required, before the Christian missionary is withdrawn from so many millions of heathen men.

In the mean time the missionaries have had full employment. Most of their strength has been given to the study of this difficult language. Excursions have been made for talking to the people, and for distributing and explaining portions of the sacred Scriptures, and religious tracts. It did not enter into their plan to engage extensively in medical practice; but it was found to be attended with good results, in their intercourse with the people, to carry with them some simple remedies, adapted to the most prevailing and common forms of disease. In all these cases they were kindly received, and no ill usage or insult was offered to them.

On the 11th of November, Mr. Happer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ball, daughter of the Rev. Dyer Ball, missionary of the American Board.

Whilst the missionaries remained at Macao, regular religious service was kept up in English, and their hearts were cheered with the evidence, that by the blessing of God their labors were not in vain. Since their removal to Canton, they have united with other missionaries, in sustaining religious services there.

*Boarding School.*

When the mission was removed from Macao to Canton, some doubts were entertained, whether the parents would be willing that their children should go to such a distance from them, although that was their written agreement. When the subject was explained to them, they gave their free consent, and, with one exception, the boys were all removed to Canton.

The school numbers nineteen scholars. Their deportment in the school—their diligence in their studies—and their progress in learning, have all been satisfactory. They are instructed in Chinese and English. Their religious instruction has been regularly attended to. They have read the Gospels in both these languages—have committed Brown's Catechism, and half the Shorter Catechism, in English,—have translated Brown's Catechism into Chinese, and Dr. Milne's Chinese Catechism into English; and are now engaged with a Catechism of Bible history. The influence of the Spirit of God alone, can touch the hearts of these children, and lead them to the Saviour. In conclusion, the mission write—

"Our daily observation shows, more and more clearly, that this people *need* the Gospel—that nothing else will be of any avail for their wants. The difficulties and opposition here met with, do not lessen the obligations resting upon the churches to send it to them, and upon us to seek to make it known among them. To do this in any manner effectively, *many more laborers* are greatly needed. What are the small number of men now here, among the million of souls in this great city? And whence are to come the ministers to preach the Gospel to the hundred million of the inhabitants of this great empire, that can be most readily reached from this point? While we feel the claims which Africa, Northern India, Siam, and the more inviting fields in China, have upon the churches of our beloved Zion,—and while we would rejoice to see an increase of laborers sent by the Board, to all these destitute regions, yet as we look upon these perishing *millions*, we cannot, we dare not refrain from sending up to the churches, and to the ministry of our Church, a strong and pressing cry, "Come over and help us."

"To the Board, we, of course, can only say, of those you are enabled to send forth, send us such a proportion as can be spared from the other equally pressing calls. But to the churches of our widely extended Zion, we would adopt the language of the most importunate entreaty, to place at the disposal of the Board of Foreign Missions such a number of men, and the means of their support, as will give us, as the pro-

portion of this mission, at least three additional laborers in this wide field. And what is done, let it be done *quickly*. This generation is passing away—*thirty-three* thousand of this city's population have gone to a heathen's eternity, during the year that is now closed. And we shall meet this generation of heathen at the bar of God. May we all, ministers and people, so discharge the duties resting upon us, that we may receive, in that day, the plaudit—'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

### AMOY MISSION.

Rev. John Lloyd,  
Rev. Hugh A. Brown.

Mr. Brown has continued to suffer severely with sore eyes. By advice of his physicians, he made a visit to Canton, where he remained for six months, under the treatment of Dr. Parker. The improvement gained was decided, but far from being entire; and at the last accounts, his eyes were worse than usual, and he had come to the conclusion that he would have to return home for a season, in hopes that a sea-voyage would be beneficial. Mr. Lloyd's eyes are also still weak, though much improved from what they were last year. They have not been able to study the written language, but have confined their attention to learning the colloquial. In other respects their health has been good, and they consider Amoy to be decidedly healthy. They observe: "As such unfavorable impressions have been made abroad respecting the climate of Amoy, it will not be out of place to say here, that the experience of another year has increased the confidence of us all in its salubrity. That the climate is a most pleasant one, must be admitted. And in our rambles for recreation, as we have increased our acquaintance with the neighborhood, we have been delightfully surprised to find how many places there are of resort to obtain necessary relaxation of body and mind. Formerly, we felt ourselves to be shut up in narrow and filthy streets, the only escape from which, was to take a boat on the harbor, in which way sufficient exercise could not be obtained; or, to climb the barren, rugged and forbidding hills, to do which, required the promptings of a sense of duty, for the preservation of health, and too much strength, to begin with, to suit females, or constitutions already debilitated. We now see around and among the hills, on their lower slopes, and in their narrow valleys, many quiet and pretty spots, of more or less easy access, where refreshment to the eye, and rest to the mind, are furnished to those who will seek them."

*Preaching.*

During the year there has been regular religious service, in Chinese, eight times a week—once a day on week days, and twice on the Sabbath. The attendance on these meetings varies from eight or ten persons to forty and fifty. In these services much religious truth is made known; and these poor idolators are directed to the true God, and to Jesus Christ, the only Saviour. It is the day of small things, but the preaching of Christ crucified, by his faithful ministers, will not be in vain. In the midst of trials and discouragements, much do they need the sympathy and the prayers of the churches; and, above all, the presence and blessing of the Saviour, that they may be sustained and prospered in their labors in this dry and weary land.

The following extracts from Mr. Lloyd's journal, give a view of their chapel preaching:—

Nov. 20.—I went to the chapel as usual, and had a good audience. How dark the mind of this people is, and how vacant as far as all good and holy feeling is concerned! How feeble our efforts to instruct them. This hard language presents a formidable obstacle to our labors. I sometimes feel much discouraged to look at these multitudes, and think of my inability to point them to the great Physician. But it is my duty to do what I can, and leave results with God.

Dec. 9.—I went to the chapel and sat down, scarcely knowing what to say to the people, that were gathering round me. But God assisted me, and enabled me to address a very quiet and attentive audience for a considerable length of time. After which I distributed tracts to those who could read. On the whole this has been one of my most pleasant days at the chapel.

Monday, Dec. 21.—Yesterday I had a good audience. Two men asked a great many questions about Jesus and his religion. One of them seemed to be an intelligent man. He was from a neighboring city, and had never heard the name of Jesus before. I was much gratified with the serious manner in which these two men received what I had to say, in relation to their inquiries. After sermon I gave one of them a New Testament, and urged him to read it carefully.

March 4.—I had a large and attentive audience in the chapel. By large, I mean thirty or forty persons. This may seem small to those who are accustomed to see people flocking to church by the hundred; but it seems large to us, who often see but eight or ten, listless, ignorant hearers present. One old man of eighty years of age was present. He had never heard of Jesus. I addressed him solemnly about his dangerous condition. He listened attentively for some length of time.

March 16.—I went to the meeting for Chinese women. About fifteen adult females and ten girls were present. Including men and boys there were about forty persons in the room. One of the teachers read and explained the narrative of Christ meeting with the woman of Samaria; and another teacher closed the meeting with prayer. It was an interesting scene.

April 2.—I had a very pleasant and attentive audience. The goodness of God, as manifested in the distribution of animals and vegetables on the face of the earth, and in other beneficent arrangements, engaged our attention for some time. I then attempted to show them that their false gods had nothing to do in this kind and wise arrangement of things. They ought to abandon such useless gods and



betake themselves to the service of the gracious and holy God of heaven and earth. I then led them to contemplate the goodness of this Almighty Being in the gift of his own dear Son, to make atonement for the sins of guilty men. The people were very attentive, and were evidently interested in the subject. One decently dressed man sat near me all the time. He occasionally asked some sensible questions.

May 11.—I had a pretty large audience. After a time, one man turned the conversation upon the subject of the god of thunder. After adding a few remarks about this god, I came away with heavy feelings of discouragement. How dark the mind of this people ! How deluded they are when they are willing to place implicit confidence in an imaginary being, who has the power to hurl thunderbolts upon the heads of the wicked. Lui-Kong is more feared than the living and true God. But it is the duty of the missionary to plod along, and do what he can. Would that the churches felt and prayed for him, more than they seem to do !

May 18.—For the last two or three days there have been large audiences in the chapel. Many listened attentively to the truth, and it is to be hoped that the good seed thus sown may fall into some heart prepared to receive it, and spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God.

May 24.—Large and attentive audiences have been present in the chapel for several days. May the truth presented to the minds of the people take fast hold upon their consciences, and give them no peace till they find it by faith in Christ !

After the meeting, which was conducted to-day by the teacher U., was closed, a number of intelligent looking men from the city of Chiang-Chin accompanied me to my room in order to obtain books. They were very eager to secure, each for himself, one copy of every kind of tracts on hand for distribution. As soon as I had given each a copy of one tract they would immediately ask if there were not some other kinds in my possession, and would not suffer themselves to be put off until they were fully supplied with one of every kind. They then took leave, saying that they would take good care of the books and examine their contents. May the Lord of the harvest incline them to do so !

Some excursions have been made to the surrounding villages, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, and the distribution of the printed page. The way was found to be fully open, and they were kindly received by the villagers, who listened attentively to the truths made known.

This distribution of sacred Scriptures, and religious tracts, has been principally confined to the chapel. There persons are met from the adjacent districts, by whom portions of truth are carried far and wide. Great care is exercised in placing these books in the hands only of those who can read. During the year 340,000 pages have been thus distributed.

The missionaries continue to be received with the utmost kindness by the officers and people, whenever they come in contact with them. In this respect a wide door is open for those on the ground, and for as many more as may be sent to join them. In conclusion they remark :—

“In the moral aspect of things we see little or no change. The use of opium steadily increases, followed of course by an increase of the usually resulting demoralization. There is no prohibition in force against its use. The shops are well known, and the pipes are exposed for sale with perfect impu-

nity along the principal streets. We do not see a more rapid waning of idolatry of late. On the contrary, some temples here have been repaired, and others built, at considerable expense. But that there are teachers here who are exerting themselves to disseminate doctrines contrary to those believed and followed heretofore, must be widely known. We occasionally have decided proofs of this, though an intelligent notion of what our system of faith and practice is, has as yet found place in the minds of but few beyond those immediately around us. But the declaration constantly made, that their religious systems are false; and the proclamation at the same time, and with the same constancy and earnestness, of the true God, and only Saviour, being the word of God, must sooner or later be seen to be, 'like as a fire, and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces.' "

### NINGPO MISSION.

Rev. M. S. Culbertson,  
 " A. W. Loomis,  
 " R. Q. Way, and their wives;  
 " J. W. Quarterman;  
 D. B. McCartee, M. D.

This mission has been deeply afflicted by the death of one of their number, under circumstances truly painful and distressing. On the 19th of August, 1847, the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, returning from Shanghai, where he had spent some time, as a delegate to the Convention for revising the Chinese translation of the Scriptures, was suddenly cut off by pirates, and found a watery grave in Hang Chow bay, between Champoo and Ningpo. The particulars of the sad and melancholy end of this able and beloved missionary have already been published in the Missionary Chronicle, and need not be repeated here. His mourning friends and his missionary brethren have the rich consolation of believing that though his death was by cruel and violent men, he is now where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest.

About the same time, the brethren of this mission were called to act on trying questions, which resulted in the separation of Mr. Richard Cole, printer, from the service of the Board, and in his suspension from the privileges of the church. His course of conduct was extremely painful, and calculated to bring reproach upon the cause of Christ before the Heathen. In all their proceedings respecting him, the brethren of the

mission were unanimous; and the course they pursued has been unanimously approved by the Executive Committee.

The health of the mission for the last year, with some slight exceptions, has been good. In several instances, they have found it to be of great advantage to health to resort to the sea-shore, for the benefit of the sea air. This can generally be done at a small expense, and with comparative ease and safety.

### *The Church.*

The usual services have been regularly maintained in the chapel, the audience consisting of the mission families, the other missionaries in Ningpo, and the few Chinese in their service who understand English. Ho Huing, one of the scholars in the boys' school, was, on the 17th of April, 1847, admitted to the privileges of the church. He, and the other native members, continue to maintain a consistent Christian course.

### *Preaching in the Native Language.*

During the greater part of the year, five chapels have been opened for religious services in Chinese; three of these are in the city, and two are without the walls. In these chapels the services have been held regularly on the Sabbath, and on particular days through the week. The average attendance at each chapel has been about forty persons. In this way, much Divine truth has been communicated to this people during the year. The good seed has been widely sown, and the blessing of God can cause it to spring up, even after many days, and bring forth fruit unto eternal life. That two hundred immortal souls, in their heathen blindness, are, two or three times every week, brought under the teaching of the Gospel, is a fact full of encouragement, and one that should find a place in the thoughts and the prayers of God's people.

Several tours have been made to places at a distance from the city, for preaching the Gospel, and distributing the publications of the press. These have been found encouraging, from the kindness with which the missionaries were received, the attention bestowed in hearing their instructions, and the eagerness to receive the printed page. On these tours, in the chapels, and in the dispensary, large numbers of Scriptures and tracts have been put into circulation; many of which have been carried far into the interior, and by seafaring men to the cities and places of native trade along the coast.

### *Schools.*

The Boys' Boarding School contains thirty-one scholars. All are bound, by a written agreement with their parents, to remain for a term of years, varying from four to eight, according to their ages. Two classes are learning arithmetic, and a class of ten is studying geography. An elementary work on this subject has been prepared and printed, with which they are now quite familiar. Part of each day is given to the study of Christian and Native books, in the Chinese language, and to composition and writing the Chinese characters. A class of the most promising are taught the English language. Their religious instruction is carefully attended to. Besides Ho Huing, who is a member of the church, some of the other boys are under serious impressions. These things are of deep interest; to the youth taught in these schools must the Church chiefly look, for raising up from among the people those who shall proclaim to them the glad tidings of salvation.

Such is the deficiency in the Chinese language of popular works in the Arts and Sciences, that these books must be prepared as needed. Their increasing acquaintance with the language, will in process of time render the missionaries in China qualified to supply this destitution; and the cheapness of printing will enable them at a small expense to multiply copies for their own, and similar schools in China.

### *Girls' School.*

This school, now under the care of Mrs. Loomis, contains ten pupils, their ages varying from six to fourteen years. They also are bound to stay from four to eight years. Having but recently been collected into the school, they are learning to read in elementary books. Those more advanced are reading the Two Friends. On the Sabbath, they read and study Dr. Milne's Sermons, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and great care is taken of their religious instruction. One of the first who entered the school, seems to be fully convinced of the folly of idolatry, but it is doubtful if the truth has yet reached her heart. A part of each day is devoted to sewing and knitting.

It is worthy of notice, as showing the advance of missionary influence, that the parents of two of the eldest girls have been persuaded to permit their feet to be unbound, and there is a fair prospect of their being restored to their natural shape. The fact, also, that so many have been received into the

school in a single year, and that others have applied for admission, is a strong evidence that prejudices formerly existing are giving way. Three years ago, it was doubtful whether a married lady could obtain female pupils; and even in the case of an unmarried lady, many difficulties were met, and much patience and perseverance required before the object was obtained.

### *Medical Practice.*

The dispensary, under Dr. McCartee, has been continued at his own house, as heretofore. The number of patients prescribed for during the year has been over nine hundred. The patients are attended to once every five days, when from twenty to forty new patients attend. The number prescribed for might have been greatly increased, had more time been given to this service. This was not deemed advisable at present. The time of the physician is required for other duties, and frequent delays occur in receiving medicine from the United States. Many instances have occurred of patients coming regularly and repeatedly from ten to twenty-five miles. The operations have been few, and mostly confined to the eye. A larger number of gunshot and other wounds, have been healed than formerly, owing to the increase of piracy on the coast.

The main object of missionary labor has not been forgotten in the dispensary. Tracts have been distributed, and addresses have been made to the patients. Many were from villages fifteen or twenty miles distant, and quite a number from places more remote. Sailors from the provinces of Canton, Fokeen, and Shantung, and from Formosa, have received medical assistance, and have carried with them, in their distant voyages, portions of truth in the printed page.

### *Printing.*

Since the first of September, the printing-press has been under the charge of Mr. Loomis. During the year the following works have been printed:

	PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
Six Warnings against Opium, 2d ed. 12mo.	14	5000	70,000
Do. do. 3d ed. "	14	5000	70,000
Tract on the Sabbath - 2d ed. "	16	4000	64,000
Do. do. 3d ed. "	12	4000	48,000
The Two Friends, 2d ed. "	72	10,000	720,000
Religion of Jesus, 2d ed. "	40	2000	80,000
Advent and Death of Christ, 2d ed. "	56	2000	112,000
Dicourse on Idolatry, "	12	2000	24,000

		PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
Tract on Gambling,	12mo.,	22	5000	110,000
Sheet Tract of Ten Commandments, equal to	"	8	2000	16,000
Sheet Tract of Creed and Lord's Prayer, equal to	"	4	2000	8000
Tract on the True God,	"	10	2000	20,000
Religious Handbills, equal to	"	4	2000	8000
Do. do. do.	"	4	600	2,400
Medical Handbills, do.	"	4	1600	6400
Specimen of Shorter Catechism,	"	40	34	1260
Elementary Work on Geography, by the Rev. R. Q. Way,	"	72	200	14,4000
Genesis,	8vo.,	140	2000	280,000
Deuteronomy,	"	104	2000	208,000
Pentateuch,	"	568	3000	1,704,000
Commentary on Luke,	"	160	5000	800,000
		1376	61,434	4,365,560

The printing press will be a powerful agent in disseminating the truths of the Gospel, and promoting true science in China. Compared with the entire population, the number of readers is not so large as was at first supposed; yet the actual number is large, and as they are found in all the provinces, the same printed page can be read with equal facility in all parts of the empire. When a good translation of the Scriptures has been made, the expense of printing, by the use of stereotype plates, will be much reduced. Some good tracts have already been prepared, but their number needs to be greatly enlarged. In the use of the press a good beginning has been made, and this branch of the missionary work is steadily going forward. But there are other important measures connected with the press in China which are yet untouched.

One of these relates to the colloquial language. It is only in the learned language that books have been printed, even by the Chinese themselves. In the colloquial language, nothing has been printed. This language must be reduced to writing, and in it must the Bible be printed; so also of books on science, history, and the arts.

Another great work is to bring the Manchu language into the service of the Church. The present dynasty, as is known, are Manchu Tartars. They have held the government of China for two centuries. A large proportion of the civil and military officers are Manchu Tartars, who speak and write this language. The reigning emperors, for this entire period, have paid great attention to the cultivation of the Manchu language. They have caused the principal Chinese works to be translated into it. Many Chinese books have been printed

with a Manchu translation interlined. The Manchu is an alphabetical language, and a knowledge of it will be of great service in explaining the obscure idioms of the Chinese language. Besides, a good translation of the Bible into Manchu, for the people speaking this language, is even now wanted in the missionary work. Religious tracts, and works on science and the arts are also wanted.

The Committee feel a melancholy interest in stating, that these two great measures deeply occupied the thoughts, and entered into the plans of the beloved missionary, whose early death is so much deplored. But the Master who called him to a higher sphere of labor, can prepare others for this part of his work below.

Another measure of great importance, and one with which the press in China is connected, is to bring the language of Japan into the missionary service. It will be impossible for that intelligent but suspicious people, much longer to seclude themselves from the rest of the world. They are but a few days' sail from our most northern mission in China; and even now books, if printed in their language, might to some extent be sent to them by vessels trading between the two countries.

In advancing these different measures, some progress has been made during the year. A second printing press has been sent to China. A large number of metallic pictures and cuts, selected by the mission at Ningpo, have been sent out, to be used in printing books in the colloquial language. In connection with the American Board, matrices for another font of divisible Chinese type, of a size larger than the font now on hand, has been engaged to be made in Berlin, of which one-third is already completed. These type of different sizes will greatly improve the Chinese printing, and they are especially needed in printing commentaries on the Scriptures. By the kindness of Mr. S. Wells Williams, the printer of the American Board for China, a font of Japanese type has been cast from his matrices, and a font of Manchu type will also be furnished by him as soon as they may be wanted.

In conclusion the mission write :

"In reviewing the events of the year, we are led to feel our entire dependence upon God. We may call forth into the service all the energies of mind and body; we may be instant in season, reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine, but all in vain without the blessing of God. No eloquence of man can move the heart, or convert the soul nothing less than power divine. We are, therefore, but weak; imperfect instruments in the hands of God; and happy will we be if we are made instruments of salvation to the souls

around us. From a view of the past, however, we have no cause for discouragement. It is true God has seen fit to diminish our number, but it may be that by this dispensation he would teach us to rely more upon him, and not so much upon an arm of flesh. We know also that he can work by few as well as by many,—by feeble as well as by powerful means; and though the work of the Lord may seem not to prosper in our hands, this should not discourage the people of God, but rather excite us to renewed efforts, increased zeal and more importunate prayer. We think ourselves warranted, however, to take encouragement from the favorable indications we are permitted to behold, that the work is going forward. It is true that the whole system of idolatry and superstition has not as yet been overthrown: the idols of the Chinese have not yet been cast to the moles and to the bats; but it is true that many are beginning to be convinced of the folly of idol worship, and of many of their superstitious customs. But while we should not be discouraged, it becomes all engaged in the Master's work, to put on the whole armor of God, that they may be able to stand in the evil day, and having done all to stand."

#### **Missionary Operations in Papal Europe.**

The recent revolutions in France, and in other parts of Europe, have added new interest to the labors of the Evangelical Societies of France and Geneva, and have increased their means of usefulness, by removing legal difficulties, which have existed heretofore. The Society in Paris thus writes, "There is entire liberty of conscience, complete equality of the churches, the liberty of holding meetings, under the principles adopted and proclaimed by the new government. We have no more fetters to fear in the prosecution of our evangelizing labors, no more suits at law for holding religious meetings; our efforts now will meet with no more obstacles, except the limited amount of our pecuniary resources."

In the midst of these cheering results, the hands of these brethren are greatly straitened for want of funds. The commercial embarrassment in Europe is severely felt in their operations. Hence their appeals for assistance from the churches in this country are pressing and earnest. It is but a few churches, and a few individuals, who have made their contributions for this object, through this Board; many churches and individuals professing to act through another channel. The sums sent are small compared with the magnitude of the subject. Should the Presbyterian church generally take an interest in these re-



markable movements in Papal Europe, how easily could the wants of our brethren there be fully supplied.

### *Mission to the Jews.*

Rev. Matthew R. Miller.

Mr. Miller has still further pursued his studies in Rabbinical Hebrew and in the German language. During the year he has mixed constantly with the Jews in this city, conversing with them freely in relation to their religious belief, proving and alleging to them from the Scriptures, that Messiah has already come. Many of these conversations are of much interest; but it has been considered that the publication of them would be injurious. This mission, therefore, in the present aspect of it, must be conducted without the reports and journals being published, as in the case of other missions. With a full knowledge of all the circumstances, the Committee, however, can say confidently, that this mission deserves to be fully sustained by the churches, and when the proper time comes, to be fully enlarged.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Although the receipts have exceeded those of last year by more than \$13,000, there is still a small balance against the treasury. This has been caused by the advance and the extension of the missionary work. Whilst the cause enjoys the blessing of God, this will continue to be the case from year to year. In all the missions a broad and deep foundation has been laid for raising up a native ministry, on whom must finally rest the work of preaching the Gospel to their own people. This is already a new and a powerful addition to the missionary force; but it is also an addition to the missionary expense, and one that must increase as the number of native laborers becomes larger.

Besides the sums stated in the Treasurer's Report, \$7,539,74 have been received by the missionaries in India. This sum has aided much in the support of the missions in this large field, especially the new station at Jalandar. It shows, also, the liberality of the European community in India, and their confidence in the missionaries of the Board.

This Report shows that the Foreign Missionary work, if it has the blessing of God upon it, cannot remain stationary. Efficient agents are raised up on the ground,—most important

points are offered to be occupied,—and facilities for carrying forward the work are providentially afforded. It is encouraging to witness the advances made from year to year; but these very encouragements require, on the part of professing Christians, more prayers for the infant churches gathered from among the heathen; more liberality, and self-denial even, in giving their gold and their silver, and what is far more precious, their sons and their daughters, for the service of the Lord. And if there be one truth more clear than another, it is, that it is the duty of every professing Christian to engage in this work. In this particular the Presbyterian Church has most lamentably come short of her privileges and her duty. More than half her churches do nothing to send the blessed Gospel of the Son of God to the perishing heathen. It is due to our churches, however, that another truth should be placed beside this painful statement:—No church, whether vacant or with a stated ministry, has refused to aid in support of this cause, when asked to do so by any agent of the Board, or by any minister or ruling elder of the church. Another painful statement must be repeated: in by far the largest number of churches which do contribute regularly, the contributions have come from a few, and the large majority of the members do nothing. We are cheered occasionally by reports sent to us by beloved brethren, "Every member of the church, and many who are not members, have done something." When such a report comes from all the churches, there will be no want of means. But this result can only be effected by the ministers and the ruling elders of the different churches. However difficult it may appear, if they will engage in the work in earnest, and with a right spirit, difficulties will disappear, and this labor of love will bring its own reward.

In the midst of much that is discouraging in the want of missionary zeal and liberality in so large a number of the ministers and members of the Church, there is cause of thanksgiving to God, that the advance in the receipts has so nearly equalled the wants of the different missions. There is an increase of funds from the churches, and the number of contributing churches is larger than last year; and there is a large increase from Sabbath schools and juvenile missionary association. An equal advance will be wanted for the next year, the estimates being actually \$120,275. How easily could the ministers and churches who are doing nothing, furnish the means thus wanted, to enable our beloved Zion, in some measure, to keep up with the calls and providences of God.

The Church cannot feel too deeply the inefficiency of all human agency, apart from the Divine blessing, and that it is the work of the Spirit of God to convert the soul to himself.

Strong and humble faith also is needed, for clouds and thick darkness often surround the way of our God. But whatever may be dark and mysterious in the history of God's dealings with his people, in the specific directions of his Word, the duty of the Church is plain—"Preach the Gospel to every creature"—"Go and teach all nations." In obeying this command, the Church now, as in the days of the apostles, may be called to pass through great trials and afflictions, and to be rebuked for apathy and unfaithfulness. If the Church be Christ's she has nothing to fear. His rebukes will purify and not consume. Trials she must expect, for the disciple is not above his Master, nor the servant above his Lord. It is enough that the disciple be as his Master, and that the servant be as his Lord.

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## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

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*Statement of payments on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1847, to May 1, 1848.*

### MISSIONS:

#### LODIANA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Lodianna Mission,	\$14,886 74
Outfit and expenses of the Rev. Charles W. Forman,	230 00
Balance of outfit of Mrs. Jamieson, - - -	90 72
Passage of Rev. Chas. W. Forman, from New York to Calcutta, - - - - -	300 00—\$15,509 46

#### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Allahabad Mission,	14,662 50
Outfit of Rev. A. Alexander Hodge and wife, - -	333 00
Passages of " " " " from New York to Calcutta, - - - - -	600 00—15,595 50

#### FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Furrukhabad Mission,	13,452 35
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#### NINGPO MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Ningpo Mission, -	12,722 91
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# PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

49

## AMOY MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Amoy Mission, - 1,234 93

## CANTON MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Canton Mission, - 3,439 53

## SIAM MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Siam Mission, - 2,279 64

## AFRICAN MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the African Mission. - 2,803 54

## CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Chippewa and Ottawa Mission, - - - - - 2,077 85

## OTTOE AND OMAHAW MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Ottoe and Omahaw Mission, 4,779 52

## IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Iowa and Sac Mission, 1,680 30

## CREEK MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Creek Mission, - 8,038 11

## CHOCTAW MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Spencer Academy, - 11,141 17

## PAPAL EUROPE.

Expenditures on account of Missions in France and Switzerland, - - - - - 3,154 18

## JEWISH MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Mission to the Jews, 557 60

## AGENCIES.

Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, salary one year, - - 800 00  
 " " travelling expenses, in part, - 231 75  
 Rev. Henry R. Wilson, jr., salary seven months, to May 1, - - - - - 875 00  
 " H. R. Wilson, jr., travelling expenses, from May 1st, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1848, - - - 445 75  
 " H. R. Wilson, jr., moving family from Winchester to Philadelphia, - - - - - 103 75  
 " A. O. Patterson, D. D., salary six months, to April 1, - - - - - 500 00  
 " " " travelling expenses, - 75 00  
 Travelling expenses of Officers of the Board, and voluntary Agents, - - - - - 173 32—3,204 57

## SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Corresponding Secretary's salary, one year,	-	-	2,000	00
Assistant Secretary's salary, one year,	-	-	1,000	00
Treasurer's salary, one year,	-	-	1,500	00
Clerk hire, and copying,	-	-	658	20—5,158 20

## PRINTING.

Expense of Printing and Publishing 2,000 copies of the Missionary Chronicle, sent free of charge to Ministers, Life Members, and persons contributing annually \$10 to the funds of the Board,	-	593	50
The Foreign Missionary: excess of expenditures above the amount received from Subscribers,	-	386	54
Expense of printing 3,500 copies of the Tenth Annual Report,	-	212	17
Expense of printing Abstract of do do,	-	12	88
" " 7000 copies of Letters to Children, by the Rev. W. S. Rogers,	-	97	84
Expense of printing 5000 do. do., by the W. M. Lowrie	-	165	50
Printing Sermons, Circulars, Receipts, etc.	-	19	25—1,487 69

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage,	-	337	99
Fuel and light,	-	87	50
Fixtures and furniture,	-	59	18
Library, maps, and binding books,	-	72	97
Blank books, and stationery,	-	58	95
Periodicals,	-	41	80
Freight and cartage,	-	34	51
Insurance on Mission House and articles in it,	-	48	00
Taxes on Mission House,	-	200	09
Miscellanies, boxes, twine, nails, etc.,	-	25	65—866 64
Total,	-		<u>\$109,183 66</u>

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in account current with Daniel Wells, Treasurer.* Cr.

1848.  
May 1. To payments on account of the Board, as  
per accompanying statement . . . 109,183 63

To balance from old account,

\$109,183 66  
\$426 95

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct,

T. PAROLE, }  
Auditors.

Mission House, New-York, May 8, 1848.

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

1848. May 1.	By balance on hand, as per last Annual Report . . .	\$170 33
	By donations from Churches . . .	65,131 92
	By donations from Individuals and Miscellaneous sources . . .	16,413 86
	By Legacies . . .	6,419 31
	Received from Synod of the Re- formed Presbyterian Church . .	1,200 00—89,165 09
	Received from the United States Government for the Choctaw Indians . . .	8,681 29
	Received from do. for the Creek do. . .	4,000 00
	Received from do. for the Iowa and Sac do. . .	1,540 00
	Received from do. for the Chip- pewa and Ottawa do. . .	1,400 00—15,621 29
	Received from the American Bi- ble Society, for printing in North India . . .	2,000 00
	Received from the American Tract Society, for printing in North India and China . . .	1,800 00
	Balance to new account . . .	426 95
		<u>\$109,183 66</u>

NOTICES OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
AT THE  
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was held in the Mission House, New York city, on the 8th and 9th of May, and its sessions were concluded on the 25th of May, in the Lecture Room of the first Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, during the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The following members were present :

*Ministers.*—Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., President; GARDINER SPRING, D.D., W. W. PHILLIPS, D.D., NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., JOSEPH M'ELROY, D.D. GEORGE POTTS, D.D., JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D., REUBEN FRAME, CHARLES HODGE, D.D., ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., JACOB GREEN, JAMES M'DONALD, WM. D. SNODGRASS, D.D., JOHN JOHNSTON, JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., C. C. CUTLER, D.D., ROBERT M'CARTEE, D.D., M. W. JACOBUS, JOHN O. BACKUS, D. V. M'LEAN.

*Laymen.*—SILAS HOLMES, Vice-President; HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WALTER LOWRIE, WILLIAM STEELE, JAMES LENOX, ROBERT CARTER, GILBERT T. SNOWDEN, JESSE BROWN, C. S. CARRINGTON, WM. S. MARTIN, C. A. B. KEMPER, SAMUEL HEPBURN, SAMUEL M. LEIPER.

All the sessions of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the meetings of the Board held in the Mission House, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees, the Missions in each general field of labor being placed in the hands of separate Committees. Upon their recommendation, the Board adopted the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly.

On Sabbath evening preceding the meeting of the Board, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., in the church on University Place, New York, from Matthew xxviii. 19, 20. On Tuesday evening, the 9th of May, a public meeting was held in the Rutgers street church, New York. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Snodgrass and McCartee, an abstract of the Annual Report was read by the assistant secretary, and addresses made by the Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D., the Rev. Hugh A. Brown, and the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D.

On Sabbath evening, the 21st May, the annual sermon was preached before the Board by the Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D. in the First Presbyterian church in Baltimore, from Psalm l. 5.

On Wednesday evening, 24th May, a missionary meeting was held in the

Franklin street Presbyterian church, Baltimore. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, addresses were made by Walter Lowrie, Esq., Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, Col. P. P. Pitchlynn, of the Choctaw nation, Rev. John C. Lord, D.D., and Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr.

The Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., was elected to preach the next annual Sermon, and the Rev. John C. Lord, D.D. was chosen alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Mission House, on the 7th day of May, 1849, at four o'clock, P. M.

#### ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1848, ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Friday, the 19th of May, the Annual Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, in a printed form, and was referred to the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D.D., Rev. Wm. Smith, D.D., Rev. N. H. Harding, D.D., Mr. C. A. B. Kemper, and Mr. Jesse Brown. On Tuesday, the 23d of May, a series of Resolutions was reported by this Committee, which received the consideration of the Assembly. Remarks were made by the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D.D., Walter Lowrie, Esq., Rev. Alfred Wright, Rev. Henry B. Wilson, Jr., and Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D.D. The Resolutions were then adopted, and are as follows :

I. *Resolved*, That in the Report of the Board the General Assembly see much cause for thanksgiving and gratitude to God, for the wide fields of usefulness opened to the Church,—for the encouraging state of the different Missions among the heathen, as seen in the increase of church members, in the healthful state of the different mission schools, in the efficiency of the printing presses, and in the facilities afforded of thus preaching the everlasting Gospel, publicly and from house to house. And they would take encouragement, that in the enlargement and advance of the missionary work, the increase of receipts has sustained the increased expenditures of the year.

II. *Resolved*, That in the midst of so much that is encouraging, there is cause of deep humiliation in the sight of God, that so many of our ministers and members manifest so little interest in the state of the benighted heathen, and the General Assembly, whilst they reprove such indifference to this great duty, would affectionately exhort the churches, and every individual member, to unite as one man in sending to the destitute the knowledge of the Saviour's name.

III. *Resolved*, That in the early death, by the hand of violent men, of one of their highly esteemed and useful missionaries, in a field comprehending one-third of the inhabitants of the globe, whilst engaged in his Master's work, the General Assembly would view the hand of God; and whilst they would humbly submit to this mysterious and distressing providence, they would hear in it the voice of God speaking to the Church in rebuke, for past unfaithfulness in the great work of sending the Gospel to the perishing heathen.

IV. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly would ever recognise the inefficiency of all human agency apart from the blessing of the Holy Ghost; and they would affectionately exhort the whole Church to be much engaged in prayer to God for his blessing on the labors of all his servants at home and abroad; and that all his professing people may have much of the spirit that was in Christ.

V. *Resolved*, That all our churches be most earnestly exhorted to attend to the monthly concert of prayer, and collections, and that if practicable, the collections be taken on the Sabbath.

VI. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Board be approved, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by one of the members, were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, in the Divine Providence, an effectual door for the propagation of the Gospel in France, is now opened by the recent revolution in that great State, while the monetary embarrassments, resulting from the political convulsions in Europe, have seriously crippled the resources and the efforts of the Evangelical Societies who are engaged in the work of circulating the Scriptures, and disseminating the Gospel in that country; therefore,

*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, that it be recommended to all the congregations in our connection, to take up a collection on the third Sabbath in June next, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, to be paid over to the Board of Foreign Missions, for the purpose of aiding in the work of evangelizing France.



## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

On the 9th of May, the following persons were elected Officers of the Board for the ensuing year:

*President.*

REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Messrs. CHARLES CHAUNORY,	Messrs. SIDNEY A. BAXTER,
" JOHN JOHNSTON,	" NATHANIEL EWING,
" SILAS HOLMES,	" ALEX. C. HENDERSON,
" HARMER DENNY,	" JAMES BLAKE,
" KENSEY JOHNS,	" JOHN T. MCCOUB,
" MATTHEW L. BEVAN,	" JOHN M. M'CALLA.

*Executive Committee.*

REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,	MR. JAMES LENOX,
" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,	" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
" WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D.,	" DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT,
" JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,	" JAMES T. SOUTTER,
" DANIEL WELLS, <i>ex. off.</i> ,	" ROBERT CARTER,
MR. WALTER LOWRIE, <i>ex. off.</i>	

*Corresponding Secretary*, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.

*Recording Secretary*, REV. JACOB GREEN.

*Assistant Secretary*, REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

*Treasurer*, REV. DANIEL WELLS.

*Auditors*, MESSRS. THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1849.

*Ministers.*

Daniel McKinley,  
Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,  
George Potts, D.D.,  
James W. Alexander, D. D.,  
John N. C. Grier, D.D.,  
Edward D. Smith,  
Thomas Smyth, D.D.,  
Gardiner Spring, D.D.,  
E. P. Swift, D.D.,  
Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D.,  
John Gray, D.D.,  
John Yeomans, D.D.,  
Reuben Frame,  
Samuel Miller, D.D.,  
Alexander Maclin,

*Laymen.*

A. W. Mitchell,  
Thomas Pringle,  
Ebenezer Platt,  
Alexander Symington,  
Charles S. Todd,  
Samuel Winfree,  
Abel Head,  
Benjamin Emerson,  
John D. Thorpe,  
J. L. Jernegan,  
Samuel Russell,  
Peter V. B. Fowler,  
Gilbert T. Snowden,  
Robert L. Stuart,  
Wm. Q. Morton.

May, 1850.

*Ministors.*

John T. Edgar, D.D.,  
 Charles Hodge, D.D.,  
 Archibald Alexander, D.D.,  
 Wm. M. Atkinson, D.D.,  
 John C. Backus,  
 Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,  
 Matthew Brown, D.D.,  
 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 John N. Campbell, D.D.,  
 Henry R. Wilson, D.D.,  
 Henry R. Weed, D.D.,  
 Wm. Neill, D.D.,  
 Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,  
 Peyton Harrison,  
 Samuel Beach Jones,

*Laymen.*

James Adger,  
 James Agnew,  
 John H. Hill,  
 J. S. Copes, M.D.,  
 Hugh Auchincloss,  
 A. G. McIlwaine,  
 Moses Allen,  
 Walter Lowrie,  
 Harmer Denny,  
 Wm. Shear,  
 Wm. Steele,  
 Edgar C. Wilson,  
 James Donaldson,  
 James Whitehill,  
 Samuel C. Henderson,

Charles Chauncey.

May, 1851.

Willis Lord, D.D.,  
 C. C. Cuyler, D.D.,  
 John C. Lowrie,  
 David Elliott, D.D.,  
 James Hoge, D.D.,  
 Robert Davidson, D.D.,  
 W. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 Benj. H. Rice, D.D.,  
 John M. Dickey,  
 S. L. Graham, D.D.,  
 S. S. Davis, D.D.,  
 D. V. McLean,  
 Reuben Smith,  
 Jacob Green,  
 James M. Macdonald,

James Lenox,  
 M. L. Bevan,  
 James N. Dickson,  
 Nathaniel Ewing,  
 Samuel M. Leiper,  
 Robert Archer,  
 J. P. Engles,  
 Wm. Harris, M.D.,  
 John Kerr, M.D.,  
 James H. Fitzgerald,  
 Robert Carter,  
 J. J. Bryant,  
 John T. Gilchrist,  
 D. W. O. Olyphant,  
 Luke Loomis.

May, 1852.

J. J. Janeway, D.D.,  
 George W. Janvier, D.D.,  
 John Johnston,  
 Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,  
 John M. Krebs, D.D.,  
 Joseph McElroy, D.D.,  
 William W. Phillips, D.D.,  
 John Goldsmith,  
 Nicholas Murray, D.D.,  
 Jonathan Greenleaf,  
 Thomas L. Janeway,  
 John McDowell, D.D.,  
 Melancthon W. Jacobus,  
 Robert McCartee, D.D.,  
 Alexander T. McGill, D.D.,

Wm. McIlwaine,  
 Benj. McDowell,  
 Thomas McKean,  
 George Morris,  
 Matthew Newkirk,  
 Joseph Patterson,  
 John M. Sherrerd,  
 James P. Means,  
 James T. Soutter,  
 G. B. Lamar,  
 Jesse Brown,  
 C. S. Carrington,  
 Wm. S. Martien,  
 C. A. B. Kemper,  
 Samuel Hepburn.

# Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Total received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending 1st May, 1848, \$89,165 09, from the following sources:

NOTE.—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgments.

## SYNOD OF ALBANY. Pby of Londonderry.

Newburyport, 2d	69 52
<i>Pby of Troy.</i>	
Waterford	230 00
Lansingburg	174 19
Cambridge	39 00
Stillwater	107 13
Kingsbury, 1st	15 00
Dunning st, Troy	9 00
Troy, 2d st	334 50
	898 82

## *Pby of Albany.*

Albany, 1st	750 00
Schenectady	181 08
Albany, 3d	31 00
Mayfield, 1st	30 00
Utica, Westminster	50 00
West Galway	19 35
Ballston Spa	55 80
Northampton	19 50
Mayfield Central	14 86
Ballston	14 50
Charleston	9 70
	1165 49

## *Pby of Columbia.*

Lexington	51 06
Windham, 2d	15 00
	66 06

## SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

### *Pby of Buffalo City.*

Rochester	10 00
Buffalo, 1st	155 72
Portageville	6 00
Black Rock	8 53
Alden	5 06
	185 25

### *Pby of Steuben.*

Sparta	14 00
Matts	5 00
Windor	2 00
Bath	67 00
Groveland	5 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	103 00

### *Pby of Wyoming.*

Caledonia	32 00
Wyoming	25 50
East Bethany	31 00
Scottsville	8 25

Nunda	14 19
Warsaw	29 00
	139 94

## SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

### *Pby of Hudson.*

Goshen	150 74
Hamptonburg	29 25
Coehecton	11 00
Monticello	20 00
Deer Park	24 50
Scotchtown	104 00
Liberty	31 00
Hempstead	35 90
Rockland Lake	2 00
Goodwill	50 00
Monroe	4 00
	469 39

### *Pby of North River.*

Newburg	91 50
Rondout	170 00
Matteawan	176 26
Marlborough	33 96
Wappinger's Creek	15 00
Miscellaneous	2 00
	488 72

### *Pby of Bedford.*

Bedford	152 86
Red Mills	3 78
Patterson	10 04
South Salem	280 50
Rye	70 75
White Plains	11 00
Mount Pleasant	61 46
Gilead	16 00
	546 39

### *Pby of Long Island.*

Bridgehampton	21 95
Smithtown	40 00
Huntingdon	23 62
Southampton	159 28
Moriches	4 00
South Haven	6 60
Middletown	20 00
East Hampton	28 00
Sag Harbor	100 00
	403 45

### *Pby of New York.*

Jersey City	34 06
Brick Church	610 47
Thompsonville	44 10
Wallabout	51 71

First Church, N Y	3647 37
Newtown	40 00
Duane St, N Y	1426 97
Brooklyn, 2d	96 00
Rutgers St, N Y	374 23
Chelsea, N Y	533 58
Forty-second St, N Y	147 82
Tariffville	8 00
Jamaica	55 71
Brooklyn, 1st	454 58
Yorkville	4 94
Hammond St, N Y	35 18
Manhattan, N Y	19 50
Madison Av, N Y	97 26
University Pl, N Y	1208 65
Greenbush	1 75
Williamsburg	108 37
	9901 05

### *Second Pby of New York.*

Scotch Church, N Y	1805 12
West Farms	18 80
Peekskill	60 00
Canal Street, N Y	337 41
Delhi	17 00
Mt Washington	25 00
	2253 33

## SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

### *Pby of Elizabethtown.*

Chester and Mt Olivet	68 84
Woodbridge	68 00
Woodbridge, 2d	94 04
Plainfield, 1st	36 00
Chatham Village	21 00
Elizabethtown, 1st	480 00
Perth Amboy	51 00
Liberty Corners	49 02
Rahway	157 00
Pateron, 1st	85 70
Morristown 1st	5 25
New Providence	30 00
Baskinridge	43 00
Lamington	60 50
Westfield	20 26
Elizabeth Port	10 57
Mount Freedom	10 00
	1233 18

### *Pby of New Brunswick.*

Trenton, 1st	118 00
Middletown Point	15 44
Bound Brook	121 00
South-Trenton	46 90
New Brunswick	160 18
Village Ch, Freehold,	100 50
Cranberry, 1st	30 00
Freehold	39 28

Lawrence	166 01
Pennsington	134 50
Princeton	151 01
Nottingham	10 00
Shrewsbury	98 00
Manchester	7 00
Trenton City	137 50
Cranberry, 2d	175 00
Titusville	75 00
Kingston	58 00
Dutch Neck	8 00
Millstone	71 00
Allentown	25 00
Miscellaneous	50 00

1670 13

*Pby of Newton.*

Newton	23 00
Massfield	70 00
Easton	215 00
Middle Smithfield	38 88
Belvidere	20 00
Allen Township	40 00
Stillwater, 1st	20 00
Harmony	25 22
Hackettstown	150 00
Broadsburg	15 18
Keowitoe	89 35
Blairstown	61 65
Durham	6 33
Greenwich	128 91
Musconetcong Valley	65 00
German Valley	58 00
Oxford	50 00
Danville	4 00
Lower Mt Bethel	145 00
Fox Hill	4 38

1237 90

*Pby of Raritan.*

Anwell United, 1st	37 00
Anwell, 2d	145 50
Lambertville,	20 31
Flemington,	7 00
Milford	30 00
Anwell, 1st	76 95
Cliston	28 00
Solebury	25 00
Pleasant Grove	15 50
Kingwood	395 96

*Pby of Luzerne.*

Wilkesbarre	80 00
Mauch Chunk	53 00
Port Carbon	5 37
Tamaqua	2 00
Summit Hill	10 00
Kingston	9 00
Berwick	7 00
Lackawanna	3 00
Corrygham	5 00
Hanover	2 50

176 87

*Pby of Susquehanna.*

Troy	9 50
Athens	3 13
Towanda	31 70
Orwell	21 00
Wyalusing	31 12
Warren	6 70
Walsh	2 50
Silver Lake	52 00

8

Rome	5 00
Canton	5 50
	168 15

*Pby of West Jersey.*

Pittsgrove	64 25
Blackwoodtown	16 00
Cold Spring	17 50
Williamstown	9 00
Woodbury	15 00
Mount Holly	50 47
Columbus	5 41
Burlington	150 30
May's Landing	10 00
Greenwich	3 75
Bridgeton	360 00
Cedarville	20 00
Salem	96 00
	807 68

## SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

*Pby of Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia, 2d	319 49
" 4th	5 00
" 6th	580 89
" 7th	353 91
" 9th	77 84
" 10th	1009 81
" Central	507 74
" Scots	323 00
Cohocksink 1st	71 00
Philadelphia Union	8 62
" North	196 50
	3463 80

*Second Pby of Philadelphia.*

Neshaminy	120 00
Germantown	125 00
Frankford	101 00
Newtown	19 92
Bridesburg	130 00
Abington	150 00
Doylestown	47 00
Deep Run	5 00
Miscellaneous	50 00
	747 92

*Pby of Newcastle.*

Upper Octorara	154 25
White Clay Creek	4 35
Forks of Brandywine	88 69
Lower Brandywine	16 50
Red Clay Creek	17 00
Doe Run and Coatsville	89 00
Oxford	82 75
Fagus Manor	44
New London	50 00
Rockland	9 50
Rock	5 25
Newcastle	210 00
Wilmington	107 50
	828 23

*Pby of Donegal.*

York	43 00
Churchville	25 00
Waynesburg	135 13
Marietta	23 50
Cedar Grove	43 25
Middle Octorara	23 50
Donegal	47 00
Chestnut Level	32 00
	372 38

*Pby of Baltimore.*

Washington, F St,	123 78
Alexandria, 1st	143 05
Baltimore, 3d	180 25
" 1st	671 00
Bethel	90 00
Georgetown, Bridge st	93 50
Wycomico	15 34
New Windsor	25 00
Frederick	25 00
Havre De Grace	2 50
Nealsville	2 01
Long Green	18 00
Taneytown	185 00
Baltimore, Broadway	20 00
" Franklin st	365 56
" 2d	309 22
" Aisquith st	23 37
Monokin	32 30
Govanstown	5 00
Buckingham	10 00
Miscellaneous	12 00

2281 88

*Pby of Carlisle.*

Lower Path Valley	71 50
Gettysburg	52 00
McConnellsburg	50 00
Wells Valley	10 00
Green Hill	10 00
Shippensburg	290 20
Monaghan and Pot'sb'g	9 75
Dickinson	61 10
Bedford	40 76
Carlisle	249 75
Middle Spring	23 00
Paxton	5 00
Cumberland	39 50
Silver Spring	220 00
Greencastle	67 19
Big Spring	225 00
Upper and Centre	85 27
Landisburg	88 00
Buffalo	60 00
Bloomfield	14 00
Williamsport	25 00
Waynesboro'	30 00
Lower Marsh Creek	2 00
Sherman's Creek	42 00

1691 08

*Pby of Huntingdon.*

Lewisstown	100 00
Huntingdon	101 00
Holidaysburg	141 70
Alexandria	45 00
Pine Grove	25 00
East Kishacoquillas	94 91
Perryville	70 00
Shirleysburg	108 00
Shavers Creek	164 00
Lick Run	105 00
Sinking Valley	25 00
Middle Tuscarora	45 00
Little Valley	64 00
Little Aughwick	14 50
Newton Hamilton	16 75
Middletown and L. C's	74 66
Sinking Creek	106 10
Spring Creek	103 00
West Kishacoquillas	66 00
Lower Tuscarora	160 00
Bellefonte	45 00
Spruce Creek	1 00
Waynesburg	30 00
Miscellaneous	17 01

1722 63

*Phy of Northumberland.*

Milton	77 50
McEonville	18 00
Shenokintown	22 00
Washington	100 37
Ruhrburg	13 00
Derry & Wash'gton's	114 00
Great Island	41 00
Millburg	27 00
Holland Run	3 00
Hartleton	10 00
New Berlin	5 00
Bloomsburg	56 75
Mancy	12 00
Warrior Run	34 40
Chatham Run	6 41
Pine Creek	57 04
Buffalo	51 65

651 73

*SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.**Phy of Blairsville.*

Morrisville	20 15
Salem	31 50
Poke Run	15 00
Kittanning	14 00
Congruity	60 10
Indiana	54 60
New Alexandria	29 53
Plum Creek	12 33
Rolling Spring	7 25
Elder's Ridge	12 55
Currie's Run	9 37
Gilgal and Perry	23 25
Unity	40 00
Saltsburg	40 00
Beulah	30 39
Cherry Run	3 00
Cross Roads	11 59
Blairsville	55 00
Rural Valley	11 00
Glade Run	7 00
Bethel	22 37
Ebaneser	79 61

583 78

*Phy of Redstone.*

Laurel Hill	25 27
Rehoboth	40 01
Dunlap's Creek	44 77
Mount Washington	4 12
Clarksburg	5 10
Morgantown	16 00
N. Prov'ce & Jeffers'n	28 00
Spring Hill	30 00
Ulenstown	151 00
Brownsville	48 34
Sawickley	34 44
Mt Pleasant	40 00
Greensburg	26 25
Connellsville	60 00
Fairmount	17 00
George's Cr'k and Tent	19 00
Long Run	27 01
McKeesport	19 00
Round Hill	10 35

645 54

*Phy of Ohio.*

Pittsburg, 1st	258 71
Bethany	51 05
Miller's Run	36 00
Sharon	10 00
East Liberty	110 00
Bethel	121 59
Charlton	70 00

*Lawrenceville*

Highlands	17 87
Canonsburg	14 07
Monongahela	42 00
Pine Creek	5 33
Pittsburg, 4th	52 73
Valley	16 50
Lebanon	10 51
Monitors	17 00
Pittsburgh, 2d	245 33
Centre	40 10
Mingo	33 75
Mt Pisgah	12 17
Alleghany City, 1st	146 11
Manchester	31 31
Fairmount	6 00
Sharpsburg	18 00

1459 03

*Phy of Alleghany.*

Upper Bull Creek	7 00
Centre	8 00
Concord	17 00
Muddy Creek	9 00
Butler	61 00
Cross Roads	6 46
Tarentum	16 65
Roll Creek	3 04
Brady's Bend	20 00
Scrub Grass	4 50
Harrisville	18 00
Pleasant Valley	5 00
Union	20 00
Plain Grove	20 00
State Lick	17 00
Freeport	4 00

237 15

*Phy of Beaver.*

Little Beaver	25 00
Neshanock	25 00
Newcastle	69 00
Beaver and B. Falls	84 10
Pulaski	30 00
Unity	14 00
Clarksville	8 00
Concord	6 17
Freedom	3 05
Bethlehem	6 00
Slippery Rock	7 10
Bridgewater	16 50

295 22

*Phy of Erie.*

Georgetown	9 80
Fairfield	5 44
Franklin	11 00
Mercer	21 83
Sugar Creek	3 00
Warren	74
Meadville	30 00
Gravel Run	2 59
Amity	5 00
Mill Creek	3 00
Salem	10 00

104 45

*Phy of Clarion.*

Licking	13 00
Clarion	65 00
Calensburg	22 75
Concord	2 50
Bethesda	29 41
Richland	7 31
New Rehoboth	25 80

Rockland	3 25
Leatherwood	5 00

174 08

*SYNOD OF WHEELING.**Phy of Washington.*

Forks of Wheeling	63 15
Wheeling	240 43
Cross Creek	123 05
Three Kidgess	98 00
East Buffalo	7 50
Upper Buffalo	42 23
Fairview	62 52
West Liberty	69 03
West Union	20 00
Mill Creek	40 44
Cross Roads	56 00
Sistersville	4 00
Frankfort	19 00
Three Springs	10 00
Washington	207 43
Mount Prospect	15 25
Pigeon Creek	70 00
Clayville	19 00
Unity	9 00
The Cove	6 00
Elizabeth'n and Wolfe	7 08

1222 70

*Phy of Steubenville.*

Amsterdam	6 12
Steubenville, 2d	59 50
Harlem	10 00
New Hagerstown	56 24
Food Spring	9 08
Island Creek	34 00
Bethlehem	1 25
Still Fork	3 57
Steubenville, 1st	404 40
Waynesburg	3 00
Annapolis	8 00
Two Kidgess	37 21
Mourousville	4 00
Ridge	11 37
Centre Unity	6 12
Fair Mount	22 07
New Cumberland	19 00
Corinth	15 50
Carrollton	5 00
Bloomfield	10 50
Wellsville	20 00
Big Spring	22 40
Cross Creek	8 00
Harrisburg	2 00
Miscellaneous	5 00

783 25

*Phy of St. Clairsville.*

Beech Spring	35 08
Crab Apple	52 73
Cadiz	68 55
New Castle	3 00
Morristown	6 70
Fairview	9 00
St. Clairsville	40 00
Bethville	6 00
Martinville	22 08
Wheeling Valley	7 62
Mt Pleasant	53 00

303 63

*Phy of New Lisbon.*

Long Run	34 14
New Lisbon	60 62
Deersfield	56 00

Newton	10 00
Middle Sandy	2 00
Liverpool	5 00
East Palestine	3 00
Yellow Creek	65 60
Poland	34 10
Cassfield	99 00
Salem	51 16
Madison	14 99
Bethel	10 88
Champion	7 75
Henover	5 00
Bethesda	4 31
Liberty	19 33
	<hr/> 484 59

## SYNOD OF OHIO.

*Pby of Columbus.*

Troer	53 61
Hamilton	2 38
Millis	4 91
Wash Ch., Columbus	4 80
	<hr/> 65 70

*Pby of Coshocton.*

Apple Creek	13 01
Coshocton	7 90
Unity	25 00
Berlin	14 09
Mount Eaton	5 75
New Philadelphia	7 00
Uricksville	4 06
East Hopewell	13 00
Millersburg	14 85
Koebe	6 00
West Carlisle	6 31
Miscellaneous	1 75
	<hr/> 118 71

*Pby of Hocking.*

Gallipolis	5 00
McConnellsville	10 00
Alexander	13 00
	<hr/> 28 00

*Pby of Marion.*

Marion	14 00
Liberty	1 93
	<hr/> 15 93

*Pby of Richland.*

Martinsburg	2 00
Clear Creek	13 00
Hopewell	5 73
Frederick	7 37
Haysville	15 12
Pleasant Hill	50
Jeromeville	10 00
Olivesburg	2 51
Ashland	1 25
	<hr/> 57 47

*Pby of Weoster.*

Gulford	54 00
Fulton	6 50
Wayne	4 00
Mount Hope	17 08
Congress	4 55
Jackson	7 55
Marshallsville	2 55
Chippewa	30 00
	<hr/> 196 15

*Pby of Zanesville.*

Newark	5 00
Zanesville	139 21
Buffalo and S. Creek	35 00
Cambridge	21 00
Rush Creek	22 00
	<hr/> 220 21

## SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

*Pby of Chillicothe.*

Union	10 00
Hinocmingburg	30 12
Rocky Spring	16 30
Hill-horu'	122 28
Chillicothe	63 00
Wilmington	6 51
Salem	21 50
	<hr/> 268 71

*Pby of Miami.*

Dayton	233 04
Springfield	124 50
Yellow Spring	75 11
Lebanon	79 97
New Jersey	30 00
Honey Creek	19 33
Rath	14 56
Xenia	38 80
Washington	18 17
Hell Brook	4 32
Greenville	12 00
Mount Pleasant	8 82
Dicks Creek	51 00
Harmony	41 00
Middletown	9 00
	<hr/> 809 61

*Pby of Cincinnati.*

Cincinnati, 1st	568 66
" Central	348 25
" High St.	8 42
Williamsburg	9 00
Goshen	6 80
Springfield	34 55
Hopewell	25 00
Somerset	16 59
Monroe	9 28
Pleasant Ridge	35 31
Mount Carmel	5 00
Walnut Hill	23 16
Perrinsville	6 00
Cincinnati, 5th	20 00
Reading	22 00
Bethel	6 46
Feesburg	3 30
Miscellaneous	10 00
	<hr/> 1153 78

*Pby of Sydney.*

Piqua	44 24
Bellefontaine, 2d	23 11
Urbana	63 84
Sydney	34 69
Newton	14 00
Bellefontaine, 1st	13 81
Covington	15 12
West Liberty	15 08
Troy	35 74
Salem	12 30
	<hr/> 260 93

*Pby of Oxford.*

Venice	38 40
Mount Carmel	24 60
Seven M. and Somerset	26 50

Harrison	19 40
Providence	3 60
Hamilton and R'ville	27 71
College Corner	6 50
Lexington	6 67
Rising Sun	3 25
Bethel	59 62
Dunlapville	2 00
Reiley	21 10
Oxford	144 39
Winchester	8 20
Harmony	30 50
Camden	24 60
Eaton	7 67
Connersville	13 00
Richmond	10 65
	<hr/> 476 86

*Pby of Maumee.*

Findley	119 75
Enos Valley	7 00
	<hr/> 126 75

## SYNOD OF INDIANA.

*Pby of Salem.*

New Albany, 1st	119 00
Bloomington	15 57
Owen Creek	3 50
Corydon	10 00
Jeffersonville	9 25
	<hr/> 157 32

*Pby of Vincennes.*

Terre Haute, 1st	27 00
Hopewell	4 00
Evansville	7 00
West Salem	3 69
Princeton	62 98
Miscellaneous	1 00
	<hr/> 104 60

*Pby of Madison.*

Hanover	22 05
Jefferson	3 50
Poplar Ridge	1 25
New Washington	5 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	<hr/> 41 80

*Pby of Crawfordsville.*

Waveland	38 45
Crawfordsville	19 00
Prairieville	2 75
Eugene	5 00
	<hr/> 65 20

*Pby of Indianapolis.*

Franklin	43 77
Rushville	9 88
Greensburg	32 59
Indianapolis	306 00
Sand Creek	27 00
Knightstown	10 00
Shelbyville	12 00
Hopewell	23 75
Shiloh	2 20
	<hr/> 469 19

## SYNOD OF N. INDIANA.

*Pby of Logansport.*

Monticello	5 00
Lafayette	13 56
Dayton	2 66
	<hr/> 21 61

*Pby of Michigan.*

Pontiac 34 00

*Pby of Lake.*

Valparaiso 43 67  
 South Bend 74 50  
 La Porte 14 00  
 Samptions Prairie 17 17  
 Salem 1 89  
 2  
 151 23

*Pby of Fort Wayne.*

Auburn 1 00  
 Lagrange Centre 10 00  
 11 00

## SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

*Pby of Kaskaskia.*

Greenville 12 45  
 Hillsboro' 11 00  
 Gilead 11 15  
 Elkhorn 2 25  
 Highland 9 00  
 Dry Point 3 00  
 Edwardsville 1 00  
 Miscellaneous 2 00  
 51 85

*Pby of Sangamon.*

Springfield, 1st 30 00  
 North Sangamon 17 30  
 Irish Grove 7 20  
 Petersburg 25 00  
 Union 9 00  
 West Union 78  
 Sugar Creek 3 72  
 93 00

*Pby of Palestine.*

Pisgah 25 00  
 Paris 35 00  
 60 00

*Pby of Peoria.*

Canton 6 50  
 Lewistown 34 00  
 Knoxville 2 00  
 42 50

*Pby of Schuyler.*

Mount Sterling 2 75

*Pby of Iowa.*

Bloomington 3 75  
 Iowa City, 1st 2 25  
 6 00

*Pby of Rock River.*

South Church, Galena 58 40

## SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

*Pby of Missouri.*

Booneville 17 00  
 Jefferson City 12 00  
 Rocheport 8 42  
 37 42

*Pby of St. Louis.*

St. Louis, 2d 671 81  
 Eagle Fork 9 10  
 St. Louis, Central 128 00  
 St. Charles, 1st 79 25

Bonhomme 9 75  
 Maline Creek 63 90  
 St. Louis, Westminster 48 45

1004 26

*Pby of Palmyra.*

Hannibal 38 94  
 Big Creek 4 50

43 44

*Pby of Potosi.*

Potosi 31 80  
 Apple Creek, 1st 15 30  
 Brazeau 13 90  
 Farmington 48 25  
 Bellevue 11 90

120 45

## SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

*Pby of Louisville.*

Louisville, 1st 379 70  
 " 2d 127 20  
 " 3d 32 15  
 " 4th 20 70  
 " Chesnut st 58 50  
 Shiloh and Olivet 48 75  
 Mulberry 101 10  
 Owensboro' 1 25  
 Shelbyville 77 10  
 Plumb Creek 40 00

886 45

*Pby of Muhlenburg.*

Lafayette 3 65  
 Concord 26 00  
 Fredonia 3 00  
 Hopkinsville 30 00  
 West Salem 5 00  
 Princeton 10 00  
 Greenville 8 00  
 Miscellaneous 57 30

141 95

*Pby of Transylvania.*

Lancaster 43 37  
 Danville 697 03  
 Harrodsburg 60 55  
 Paint Lick 77 25  
 Richmond 49 16  
 Munfordville 9 00  
 Glasgow 25  
 New Providence 9 00  
 Perryville 33 00  
 Greensb'g and Eben'r 24 60  
 Lebanon 3 00  
 Pisgah 5 00  
 Hanging Fork 21 35

1031 56

*Pby of West Lexington.*

Lexington, 1st 33 92  
 Bethel 43 42  
 Nicholasville 43 35  
 Pisgah 68 00  
 Versailles 17 00  
 Mt. Horeb 47 00  
 Salem 25 00  
 Woodford 9 00  
 McChord 254 23  
 Walnut Hills 73 00  
 Frankfort 177 15  
 Harmony 4 00  
 Georgetown 12 50

Franklin 1 75  
 Winchester 13 50

821 82

*Pby of Ebenezzer.*

Mayaville 65 90  
 Covington, 1st 139 59  
 Flamingsburg 27 00  
 Washington 49 00  
 Greenup Union 5 00  
 Lebanon 12 00  
 Burlington 8 68  
 Springfield 3 00  
 Murphysville 6 00  
 Augusta 15 00  
 Sharon 15 08  
 Millersburg 7 52  
 Carlisle 7 48  
 Gilead 4 25  
 Ebenezzer 7 25  
 New Hope 5 50  
 Miscellaneous 40 50

401 67

## SYNOD OF VIRGINIA. 16 50

*Pby of Greenbrier.*

Point Pleasant 11 00  
 Western 5 00

16 00

*Pby of Lexington.*

Tinkling Spring 103 00  
 Bethesda 36 22  
 Union 55 00  
 New Monmouth 26 00  
 New Providence 109 87  
 Bethel 23 75  
 Mosey Creek 61 35  
 Lexington 26 00  
 Shemariah 46 97  
 Mt. Carmel 5 00  
 Windy Cove 29 08  
 Lebanon 68 05  
 Hebron 71 96  
 Rocky Spring 10 31  
 Augusta 53 67  
 Staunton 5 62  
 Timberridge 16 00  
 Old Oxford 28 37  
 Waynesboro' 74 00  
 Fairfield 37 00  
 Harris 18 38  
 Miscellaneous 15 50

971 05

*Pby of Winchester.*

Moorefield 166 00  
 Romney 139 08  
 Winchester 73 43  
 Gerardstown 137 54  
 Tuscarora 94 00  
 Fredericksburg 6 53  
 Warrenton 121 10  
 Charlestown 47 16  
 Martinsburg 137 10  
 Mount Bethel 3 00  
 Yellow Chapel 26 90  
 Falling Water 19 50  
 Smithfield 13 93  
 Springfield 15 26  
 Shepherdstown 33 56  
 Miscellaneous 10 00

1046 19

*Pky of West Hanover.*

Charlottesville	30 58
Cumberland	25 75
Lebanon	18 82
Cove	10 00
Bethany	10 72
Old and New Concord	32 00
Village	29 00
Briery	64 00
Trinity	5 00
Farmville	51 00
Cub Creek	3 00
Miscellaneous	95 00

364 87

*Pky of East Hanover.*

Nottoway	108 00
Petersburg	614 75
Powhattan	5 35
Smithfield	10 00
Richmond, 1st	260 90
" 2d	87 89
Bethlehem	35 80
Brunswick	14 50
Norfolk	175 00
Miscellaneous	17 00

1398 49

*Pky of Montgomery.*

Salem	30 00
Piscastle	24 75
Christiansburg	3 21
Mt Carmel	13 15
High Bridge	10 50

81 61

## SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

*Pky of Orange.*

Lexington	107 17
Bethlehem	50 00
Milton	23 00
Hillsboro'	143 75
Spring Grove	3 00
Raleigh	164 03
New Hope	6 10
Newbern	30 00
Spring Garden	57 77
Snow Creek	3 48
Shiloh	30 38
Nuthush	12 00
Oxford	5 30
Lewisburg	7 00
Grassy Creek	6 25
Hawfields	107 25
Cross Roads	4 36
Eco	5 25
Fairfield	5 00
Little River	1 85
Chapel Hill	10 00
Greensboro'	264 00
Bethesda	8 66
Spring Hill	7 45
Alamance	53 00

1136 05

*Pky of Concord.*

Mallard Creek	8 95
Ramah	14 12
Unity (Lincoln)	46 50
College	40 00
Thysitra and Frank's	3 00
Charlotte	33 42
Concord	12 00
Salem	3 75
Rocky River	49 60
Joppa	14 00

Unity (Rowan)	5 00
Steel Creek	99 57
Pleasant Hill	12 32
Third Creek	43 25
Hopewell and Paw Crk	2 00
Fourth Creek	16 36
Poplar Tent	37 00
Sugar Creek	39 25
Salisbury	53 95
Providence	8 25
Sharon	10 12
Back Creek	14 50
Miscellaneous	5 00

501 91

*Pky of Fayetteville.*

Galatia	6 54
Union, in Moore	7 50
Euphronia	3 50
South River	6 37
Fayetteville	202 64
Antioch	14 00
Philadelphus	9 00
Bluff	12 14
Long Street	6 54
Bethel	17 06
St Paul's	10 25
Lumberbridge	8 05
Bethesda	2 73
Mineral Spring	50
Centre	10 50
Wilmington	128 96
Shiloh	2 00
Mt Horeb	11 50
Tirza	8 52
Ruffalo	6 70
Black River	14 51
Six Runa	4 00
Hope'll and Mt Wm's	14 90
Union, in Duplin	2 15
Laurel Hill	14 55
Cypress	4 00
Mt Pisgah	14 00
Ashpole	10 00
Mt Carmel	14 00
Lebanon	3 13

570 24

## SYNOD OF W TENNESSEE. 250

*Pky of Holston.*

New Providence	20 15
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*Pky of West Tennessee.*

Zion	5 00
Bethesda	10 00
Salem	14 00
Florence	32 25
Ebenezer	9 00
Hopewell	16 25
Pulaski	4 00
Tuscumbia	15 00

105 50

*Pky of Nashville.*

Nashville, 1st	76 36
" 2d	145 75
Clarksville	114 10
Shiloh	8 00
Gallatin	7 60

351 81

*Pky of Knoxville.*

Madisonville	3 00
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## SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.

*Pky of W. District.*

Memphis, 2d	79 92
Mt Carmel	217 55

Prosperity	21 00
Memphis, 1st	164 47
Jackson	35 00
La Grange	15 00
Danmark	50 10
Zion	3 00
New Shiloh	7 00

592 94

*Pky of Chickasaw.*

Holly Springs	18 05
New Hope	3 00
Bethany	3 50
Ripley	4 50
College	13 50
Oxford	4 50

47 05

*Pky of Arkansas.*

Fort Smith	19 00
Fort Gibson	46 12
Sylvania	10 00

68 12

## SYNOD OF S CAROLINA 66 00

*Pky of South Carolina.*

Wilmington	82 00
Miscellaneous	117 00

199 00

*Pky of Bethel.*

Bethel	25 00
Catholic	35 00
Ebenezer	17 00
Yorkville and Beth'da	101 00
Fairforest	13 00
Unionville	10 00

201 00

*Pky of Harmony.*

Darlington	71 00
Mt Zion	76 00
Hopewell	5 00
Cheraw	144 00
Almwell	8 50
Horeb	13 50
Camden	180 00
Mt Olivet	8 00
Midway	9 00
Winnaboro'	48 00
Lebanon	34 00
Salem (L. R.)	10 00

607 00

*Pky of Charleston.*

Charleston, 2d	744 55
Walterboro'	75 00
Columbia, 1st	260 00
Beach Island	18 00
Stoney Creek	49 00
Miscellaneous	31 00

1207 55

## SYNOD OF GEORGIA 125 00

*Pky of Hopewell.*

Mount Zion	30 00
Greensboro'	94 94
Augusta	400 82
Macon	280 00
Milledgeville,	10 00
Athens	170 00
Miscellaneous	54 06

1089 91



<i>Pby of Georgia.</i>		SYNOD OF ALABAMA 80 00		Natchez 806 53	
Waynesville	10 00	<i>Pby of South Alabama.</i>		Hopewell	5 00
Savannah	80 88	Centre Ridge	32 00	Union	6 00
St Augustine	14 85	Mobile, Gov. Street	233 40	Pine Ridge	50 10
Bryan	45 01	" 21	185 10	Bethel	189 50
Miscellaneous	149 10	Valley Creek	180 10	Miscellaneous	2 15
	299 73	Selma	16 50		1419 55
<i>Pby of Flint River.</i>		Geneva	15 00	<i>Pby of Louisiana.</i>	
Columbus	85 00	Pisgah	2 00	Jackson	35 00
Newman	19 00		663 90	Comite	5 00
Fairview	15 00	<i>Pby of Tuscaloosa.</i>		Baton Rouge	10 00
Hopewell	10 00	Gainesville	200 00	Plaquemine	27 00
Lagrange, West Point		Greensboro,	32 00	New Orleans, 3d	34 60
and Long Cane	19 12	Tuscaloosa	65 00	" Lafayette Sq	910 22
Americus	45 00	Oak Grove	5 50	" Frytown	10 00
Friendship	1 50	Bethesda	8 00	Carmel	12 00
Alcovia	3 00	Bethlehem	11 21	Miscellaneous	238 66
Mt Tabor	11 10	Mesopotamia	91 10		1374 48
White Oak	7 00		471 70	<i>Pby of Clinton.</i>	
McDonough	50	<i>Pby of East Alabama.</i>		Atlanta, 1st church	15 00
Goshen	5 21	Calabec	4 00	Vicksburg	13 00
Ebenezer	9 25	Wetumpka	28 78		28 00
Z-bulon	6 10	Montgomery	108 25	<i>Pby of Tombekbes.</i>	
Muscogee	7 73	Providence	16 70	Presbyterial Cptions	25 16
Deatur	20 00	Talladega	10 00	<i>Pby of Brazos.</i>	
Griffin	20 10	Tuskogee	2 85	Galveston	36 00
	277 35	Good Hope	39 00	Houston	53 79
<i>Pby of Florida.</i>		Sandy Ridge	4 00		91 79
Monticello	13 00	Unity	18 01	SYNOD OF THE REFORMED	
<i>Pby of Cherokee.</i>		Marble Springs	6 00	PRES. CHURCH 1200 00	
Camming	3 00	Prattville	9 60	LEGACIES 6419 31	
Marietta	30 15		216 88	SEMINARIES 299 61	
Moswell	100 00	SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.		MISCELLANEOUS 16,113 26	
	133 15	<i>Pby of Mississippi.</i>			
		Port Gibson	216 50		
		Jackson	63 87		

**SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO THE RECEIPTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1. 1847.**

	From May 1, 1846, To May 1, 1847.	From May 1, 1847, To May 1, 1848.		From May 1, 1846, To May 1, 1847.	From May 1, 1847, To May 1, 1848.
<b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF WHEELING.</b>		
<b>Phy. of Londonderry</b>	9 50	69 52	<b>Phy. of Washing on</b>	540 12	1222 70
Troy	786 61	898 82	Steubenville	659 63	752 26
Albany	1404 86	1165 49	St. Clairsville	81 19	303 62
Columbia	77 06	66 06	New Lisbon	577 31	484 59
	2278 03	2199 89		1861 26	2794 16
<b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF OHIO.*</b>		
<b>Phy. of Ogdensburg</b>	244 29		<b>Phy. of Columbus</b>	761 74	65 70
Buffalo City	126 98	185 25	Coahocton	189 84	118 71
Steuben	126 02	103 00	Hocking	15 00	28 00
Wyoming	116 50	139 94	Marion	75 10	15 96
	603 79	428 19	Richland	166 25	57 47
<b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>			Wooster	232 11	126 15
<b>Phy. of Hudson</b>	428 06	462 39	Zanesville	199 74	320 21
North River	392 20	488 72		1638 78	632 19
Bedford	572 49	546 39	<b>SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.</b>		
Long Island	418 60	403 45	<b>Phy. of Chillicothe</b>	111 11	268 71
New-York	9632 62	9201 06	Miami	694 17	8 9 61
2d New-York	2336 34	2253 33	Cincinnati	868 49	1153 78
	12760 30	13655 84	Oxford	3 9 98	476 88
<b>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</b>			Sidney	330 84	259 92
<b>Phy. of Elizabethtown</b>	1123 73	1233 18	Mauvee	197 64	126 78
New Brunswick	1314 83	1670 12		2632 19	3085 64
West Jersey	793 01	807 68	<b>SYNOD OF INDIANA.</b>		
Newton	726 97	1227 90	<b>Phy. of Salem</b>	83 19	157 33
Maritan	223 37	305 26	Vincennes	113 47	104 60
Sasquehanna	64 50	168 15	Madison	260 44	41 89
Luzerne	136 78	179 57	Crawfordsville	92 28	65 20
	4378 18	5679 16	Indianapolis	214 26	469 19
<b>SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.</b>				563 64	638 11
<b>Phy. of Philadelphia</b>	3673 32	3463 80	<b>SYNOD OF MOB. INDIANA.</b>		
2d Philadelphia	507 10	747 92	<b>Phy. of Logansport</b>	96 37	21 66
Newcastle	800 52	825 23	Michigan	28 00	34 00
Donegal	924 08	372 38	Lake	178 20	151 23
Baltimore	1812 40	2281 88	Fort Wayne	61 67	11 00
Carlisle	2352 46	1691 02		384 94	217 89
Huntingdon	1286 06	1722 63	<b>SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.</b>		
Northumberland	1113 71	661 72	<b>Phy. of Kaskaskia</b>	53 89	51 86
	12628 54	11759 58	Shangamon	941 27	98 00
<b>SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.</b>			Palestine	94 77	60 00
<b>Phy. of Blairsville</b>	411 00	588 78	Peoria	43 60	42 50
Redstone	276 07	645 54	Iowa	26 00	6 00
Ohio	1622 06	1459 02	Rock River		58 40
Allegheny	131 36	237 15	Schuyler	14 00	2 75
Beaver	154 24	265 22		473 43	314 50
Erie	108 18	112 45	<b>SYNOD OF MISSOURI.</b>		
Clarion	65 83	174 02	<b>Phy. of Missouri</b>	18 35	37 48
	2768 73	3502 18	St. Louis	546 90	1004 26

\* The Reports from many of the Churches in this Synod have not been received.

	From May 1, 1846, To May 1, 1847.	From May 1, 1847, To May 1, 1848.		From May 1, 1846, To May 1, 1847.	From May 1, 1847, To May 1, 1848.
Palmyra		43 44	SYNOD OF S. CAROLINA.	170 30	68 00
Potoai	89 20	120 45	Pby. of South Carolina	286 00	199 00
	653 46	1206 57	Bethel	175 00	201 00
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.	40 00		Harmony	697 01	607 00
Pby. of Louisville	742 35	886 45	Charleston	948 28	1207 55
Muhlenburg	14 36	141 96		2276 59	2280 55
Transylvania	935 67	1031 56	SYNOD OF GEORGIA.	131 00	125 00
West Lexington	743 75	821 82	Pby. of Georgia	268 10	299 73
Ebenezer	318 85	401 67	Hopewell	930 80	1030 91
Bowling Green	85 76	Dis'rd.	Flint River	374 81	277 35
	2880 74	3283 45	Florida	163 25	13 00
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.	28 25	16 50	Charokee	77 00	133 15
Pby. of Greenbrier	49 00	16 00		1944 96	1888 14
Lexington	474 84	971 05	SYNOD OF ALABAMA.		80 00
Winchester	312 00	1048 19	Pby. of S. Alabama	915 70	663 90
West Hanover	422 57	364 87	Tuscaloosa	406 82	471 70
East Hanover	1036 75	1328 49	E. Alabama	221 00	246 88
Montgomery	85 63	81 61		1542 52	1463 48
	9409 04	3834 71	SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.	1266 42	1449 55
SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA.	47 00		Pby. of Mississippi	778 32	1374 48
Pby. of Orange	667 47	1138 05	Louisiana	58 45	28 00
Fayetteville	342 17	570 24	Citron	89 00	25 16
Concord	344 13	501 91	Tombeckbee		91 79
	1400 77	2208 30	Brasos	2292 19	2968 98
SYNOD OF W. TENNESSEE.	145 00	2 50	SYNOD REP. FRY. CHURCH.	952 57	1200 00
Pby. of Holston	158 27	20 15	LEGACIES	3808 58	6419 31
West Tennessee	201 00	106 50	SEMINARIES	236 06	299 61
Nashville	462 45	351 81	MISCELLANEOUS	16350 40	16112 25
Knoxville		3 00	Total	89739 34	89165 09
SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.	966 72	482 96	Whole number of Churches con-	1057	1076
Pby. of W. District	1379 68	592 94	tributing		
Chickasaw	103 00	47 05			
Arkansas		68 12			
	1482 68	708 11			

THE  
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1849.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.  
1899**

## TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

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### Report of the Executive Committee.

THE close of another year brings with it the duty of the Executive Committee to submit to the Board the usual Annual Report of their proceedings. In this Report, as in those of former years, much will be found for encouragement and thankfulness to God, and some things to try the faith and patience of the Church. "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." In this his servants should see their strength, when cast down or discouraged by the greatness or difficulty of the work. It is required of them that they be found faithful; and, whilst rejoicing in the promises of God, and the sure accomplishment of all his purposes of mercy, they cannot feel too deeply the inefficiency of all human agency, apart from the Divine blessing.

The removal of beloved brethren by death gives us renewed warning, that the time of our release from work and warfare is hastening on. The Rev. William M. Atkinson, D. D., and the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, D. D., members of the Board, and Mrs. Christiana Scott, the wife of the Rev. James L. Scott, of the Furrukhabad Mission, and the Rev. John Lloyd, of the Amoy Mission, are numbered with the dead. Their labors are ended, and the part of the Lord's work given them to do has been finished, and thus a part of his plan has been completed.

## FINANCES.

THE receipts from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, have been	- - - - -	\$110,534 40
The expenditures, as shown in the same Report, have been	- - - - -	\$110,207 34
To which add the balance against the Treasury of last year,	- - - - -	426 95
		<hr/> 110,634 29
Leaving a balance against the Treasury of		99 89

The amount of clothing received for the Indian and African Missions has been less than during the previous year, whilst the demand, by the addition to the Indian schools, has been greatly increased. Donations from fifty-six churches and individuals have been received to the amount of \$1800. This did not meet half the demand, and the balance had to be supplied from the funds of the Board. The clothing thus furnished or provided is in no case given to the missionaries, unless specially so directed by their friends among the churches. The most of it is used for clothing and bedding for the children in the mission schools. Articles not needed are exchanged for labor or provisions. Articles needed by the missionaries are charged to them. These articles must be supplied to the different missions, as they cannot be obtained in the wilderness.

## PUBLICATIONS.

Of the Missionary Chronicle 8,150 copies are now published. This periodical is now the organ of the Foreign and Domestic Boards, and the Board of Publication. In the cheap newspaper form, when a single copy is furnished for fifty cents, and when ten copies are sent to one address for forty cents each, it ought to be far more widely circulated. Of the number now published, 2,678 are free copies, leaving 5,472 copies on subscription. Of the Foreign Missionary, 14,750 copies have been published. Were it not for the high and oppressive postage, the circulation of this paper could be increased four-fold. It is unjust and unequal, that so small a paper should be charged with the postage of the largest commercial papers, some of which are more than four times its size. Were the postage what it ought to be, this paper could be sent by mail to the most distant parts of the churches for a cent each number, postage included. The hope is entertained that, at the next revision of the post-office laws, this inequality will be corrected.

Of the Annual Report, there have been printed, pamphlet edition, 2,850 copies; newspaper edition, 5,000 copies; Letters to Children, 6,000 copies; Letters to Sabbath Schools, 6,000 copies.

## AGENCIES.

The Rev. Henry R. Wilson has continued his labors in the agency for the whole year. He has been employed chiefly in the Synods of Virginia, Philadelphia, New Jersey, New York, and Albany. His labors in this large field have been rendered more difficult for want of definite arrangements in these Synods as to the times of making collections for the different Boards of the Church.

The Rev. William S. Rogers has been employed the whole year in the West and South-West. It has been found that this field, embracing eight Synods, is too large for one agent. During a part of the year Mr. Rogers was assisted in this field by the Rev. Joseph Porter, of the Lodiana Mission, who has visited a large number of churches in the Synods of Cincinnati and Indiana. Mr. Porter expects to return to India the coming summer, when it will be necessary that additional agency labor be employed in this field.

The Rev. A. O. Patterson, D.D., has spent three months of his time as an agent in the Synods of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Ohio. This arrangement has wrought well as far as the interests of the Board are concerned. So much inconvenience has been experienced, however, in procuring supplies for his pulpit when absent, that it is doubtful whether the arrangement will be continued.

The Rev. John F. Lanneau acted as an agent for six months in the Synod of Georgia. The results of his labors were so satisfactory that his whole time has been secured for agency labor in the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

The Rev. John C. Rankin, of the Furrukhabad Mission, has spent the winter in visiting the churches in the Southern Synods. Although the state of his health did not permit him to undertake the usual amount of agency labor, his visit was of much benefit to the churches.

All these brethren but one have been in the foreign field. With few exceptions, they have been everywhere cordially received by the churches. Their labors, in cherishing and promoting a missionary spirit, have been decidedly of service. The experience of every year shows more clearly that, whatever may be the state of the Church hereafter, at present an efficient system of agency cannot be dispensed with. No labor in which a minister of the Gospel can engage, is more arduous than that of an agent; and the brethren so employed need the encouragement, the sustaining influence, and the prayers of the ministers, elders, and members of the Church.

## MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

### *To the Choctaw Indians.*

Charles Fishback, M. D., and his wife,  
Mr. Jonathan Dwight, Native Licentiate Preacher,  
Miss Susan Dutcher, Teacher.



*To the Creek Indians.*

Miss Nancy Hoyt, Teacher.

*To the Seminole Indians.*

Mr. John D. Bemo and his wife.

*To Africa.*

Mr. H. W. Erskine, Teacher.

*To India.*

Rev. James R. Campbell,  
Rev. John S. Woodside and their wives,  
Mr. Julius F. Ullman, Licentiate Preacher.

*To Siam.*

Rev. Stephen Bush and his wife.

*To China.*

Rev. Henry V. Rankin,  
Rev. Joseph K. Wight,  
Mr. Moses S. Coulter, and their wives.

Messrs. Ullman, Dwight, Erskine, and Bemo, were obtained at the respective Missions, where they are now stationed.

**Indian Teachers.****CHOCTAW MISSION.**

Rev. James B. Ramsey,  
Charles Fishback, M. D.,  
Mr. Charles H. Gardner, Teacher,  
Mr. Lewis Bissell, Farmer,  
Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter, and their wives;  
Mr. Jonathan Dwight, Native Licentiate Preacher;  
Miss Susan Dutcher, Teacher,  
Miss Elizabeth J. Morrison, Assistant.

The connection of Mr. Oliver P. Stark with the Institution, terminated in March last.

The number of boys in Spencer Academy has varied from ninety-four to ninety-six, of whom twenty-four were new scholars. This incessant changing of the boys is a great drawback to the usefulness of the Institution. It seems, however, to be an evil with which the Indian schools have more or less to contend. Parental authority is rarely exercised among the Indians, and the children are permitted to do very much as they please. Besides the scholars selected by the Trustees, a few boys are supported at the Institution by their parents. But few of the boys left the school without leave; and

though in one case of violent conduct occurred, their general deportment has been worthy of praise.

Several have died of diseases with which they were afflicted before they joined the school. In so large a number, cases of sickness are of frequent occurrence. During the year the general health of the families of the Mission, and of the students, has been good, with the exception of Mr. Ramsey, whose declining health makes his stay in this field of labor doubtful. The Institution and the surrounding neighborhood, as well as the missionaries of a sister Board, have been greatly benefitted by the professional services of Dr. Fishback. Two of the boys, for a part of their time, are now receiving instruction in the study of medicine. Their whole time will soon be given to this one object. It is encouraging to witness even the beginnings of raising up qualified professional men, to meet the wants of the Choctaw people, by the thorough education of their own sons, in their own country.

So many of the boys were small, and so many received for the first time, that it was deemed expedient to form a primary department for them. Thirty of the scholars have been placed under the care of Miss Dutcher, who is an experienced teacher, and whose success with these Indian boys has been remarkably encouraging.

A building with suitable school-rooms and lodging-rooms, for the boys in the primary department, has been commenced, and will be finished in the summer. It will also afford rooms for one or two of the families of the Mission. Other improvements have been made, or are in progress, which will add much to the efficiency and usefulness of the Mission.

Sixteen of the boys, who at different times have been in Spencer Academy, have been admitted as members of the Church.

### CHICKASAW MISSION.

The Chickasaw Indians purchased from the Choctaws a part of their country, and the most of the tribe are now settled in their own district, although a number reside among the Choctaws. In the latest accounts published by the government, their number is stated at 5,090. From the time of their removal to their present home, no missionaries have settled permanently among them. In December last the Indian Department offered to place under the direction of the Board, a boarding-school for girls, to contain eighty or one hundred scholars; and proposed to furnish the usual amount from the school-funds for the erection of the buildings, and the annual support of the school. The offer was accepted on the part of the Executive Committee. Mr. Ramsey was instructed to visit their District, and, with the agent of the government, fix upon the site for the school, and also make contracts for the supply of materials for building. At the last dates Mr. Ramsey was about setting out on this service. He had heard that there was some division among them, as to the location of the

school, and it is probable that some delay will result from this circumstance.

The Chickasaw chiefs were anxious that the Rev. Thomas C. Stuart, of the Presbytery of Chickasaw, and who, before their removal, was a missionary among them, should have the care of the school. Mr. Stuart was immediately appointed, but the Committee are sorry to learn, that owing to the want of health in his family, and other causes, he has been obliged to decline the appointment.

In this tribe also, a similar school for boys has been placed under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and another under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. These Missions are only in prospect as yet, but they promise to be of extensive interest to this people. Living beside the Choctaws, who have a large number of schools and missionaries, this tribe have now the prospect of enjoying, themselves, the blessings of the Gospel, and the best system of education for their children.

The expenditures for this Mission have been for materials for clothing, and articles wanted for the building.

#### CREEK MISSION.

KOWETAH AND	}	Rev. R. M. Loughridge and his wife,
TALLAHASSEE		Rev. H. Balentine,
		Rev. D. W. Eakins;
		Miss Nancy Thompson, Teacher,
		Miss Nancy Hoyt, Teacher.

A large portion of the time of Mr. Loughridge has been given to the erection of the buildings at Tallahassee, his family residing, in the meantime, at Kowetah, fourteen miles distant. The boarding-school-house is not yet finished. In erecting these large buildings, in the Indian country, delays seem to be unavoidable. Before the winter set in, the first story was up, the bricks all made, the other materials all provided, and the carpenter-work well advanced. The buildings it is expected will be finished some time in the summer.

Stated preaching has been continued at Kowetah, and a religious service in the evening, by one of the brethren, while the other has preached every Sabbath, at some point more or less distant. The church at Kowetah consists of twenty members, besides the Mission families, five having been added during the year; and there has been no occasion for the exercise of discipline. The boarding-school, for the most part of the year, consisting of twenty-two girls and eighteen boys, continues to prosper. Their progress in their studies, their behavior and attention to religious instruction, have been uniformly good. When out of school, one-third of the girls, in rotation, take part of the work in the house and kitchen, while the others sew, knit, &c. The boys, when out of school, work on the farm.

On the 1st of June, Mr. Eakins commenced a school at the Creek Agency, pursuant to an agreement made with the chiefs, when the

Corresponding Secretary of the Board was there in the spring of 1847. The school-house had been built by the chiefs, and Mr. Eakins taught the school for three months. The number of scholars on the roll was twenty-five, with an average attendance of eighteen. The progress of the scholars was about equal to what is common amongst white children. Before he set out, he had been detained three months by sickness, and some of the chiefs supposing he was not coming at all, had promised the school to a teacher connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At the end of three months, finding that the chiefs were not united, the brethren deemed it best that Mr. Eakins should withdraw from the station. He then commenced a day school at Tallahassee, which will be continued till the buildings are prepared to receive the boarding-scholars. He preaches at the station on the Sabbath, and at other places in the neighborhood, as opportunities offer.

## SEMINOLE MISSION.

Mr. John Lilley, Teacher,  
Mr. John D. Bemo, (native) and their wives.

The remnant of this once powerful and warlike tribe is now settled in the Creek country. The Mission station is on Little river, one hundred miles south-west from the Creek Mission.

Mr. Lilley reached the station in October. He was sent out several years ago, to commence a school among these Indians, in connection with John D. Bemo, but want of force at the Creek mission prevented him from going among the Seminoles till now. He was well received by most of the chiefs, although one of them complained of the government for permitting a white man to come among them, but expressed, at the same time, his kind feeling towards Mr. Lilley personally. Mr. Lilley submitted a written application for permission to commence missionary operations among them. The principal chief, Meko Nopee, who has since died, gave his consent. All the chiefs at this council were friendly, but thought it better to wait for a fuller council. Some of them expressed satisfaction at the prospect of a school.

The season was so far advanced that a school-house could not be erected before the winter set in, but one will be opened without delay. In the mean time, meetings for prayer, reading, and explaining the Scriptures, have been held in different places, which have been attended by large numbers of attentive and interested hearers.

What the result of missionary labors will be among these Indians, it is impossible to predict. They consider themselves to have been most deeply injured by the white man. They have no school funds, and are poor and discouraged. What property they have is exchanged for strong drink, of which large quantities are consumed among them. The beginning of the missionary work among them, so far, is favorable, and the blessing of God, on the feeble agency of the Church there, will change their entire condition, both for this world and the world to come.

## IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton,  
Rev. S. M. Irvin, and their wives.

The difficulties and annoyances, from the lawless conduct of the Indians, under which this Mission has suffered for some years past, have, during the last year, in a good measure ceased. The former principal chief has been removed, and No Heart, the real friend of his people and of the missionaries, has been put in his place. The traffic in whiskey, formerly so ruinous to them, has, in a great measure, been broken up by the efficient conduct of the government agent. The good effects of these two measures are seen in the more orderly conduct of the Indians, their greater industry, and a greater interest manifested in the school. Little improvement appears in their attention to religious instruction. Some of them attend the religious services on the Sabbath, in the chapel of the school, and are much pleased with the singing of the children. They do not object to have religious worship in their cabins, but evidently would prefer not to be troubled with these meetings.

The boarding-school is more prosperous and promising than at any time heretofore. It contains thirty-four scholars, including two from the Blackfeet Indians, and there have been but few changes during the year. The Indian Department has given directions to their agent to take the care of the orphan-children, and place them in the school, beyond the control of their relatives. This will be a measure of salutary tendency. These orphan children will thus enjoy the benefit of their part of the school funds, without interruption; and the accumulation of their share of the other annuities will, when they leave the school, afford them the means of commencing a small farm of their own.

The children have made very good progress in learning, both in their own language and in English. The missionaries speak the native language; they have reduced it to writing, and find that the children can learn to read in both languages, as easily as they can learn to read in English alone. The boys are mostly small, and not able to do much work on the farm, but they are willing to work as far as they are able. The girls are quite willing to work in the kitchen, and are making progress in learning to do house and needle-work.

At the small press belonging to the Mission, 30,000 pages have been printed during the year. Among the works printed, is a grammar of the Iowa language, and several elementary works in Iowa and English, for religious and common instruction.

The poor Sacs are still unwilling to send their children to the school. Their prejudices, however, are giving way, and they are on friendly terms with the missionaries. They are a people superior to the Iowas; more temperate and more industrious. But they still contend that the Indian customs are better than the customs of the white man.

## OTOE AND OMAHA MISSION.

Rev. Edmund McKinney and his wife ;  
Mr. D. E. Read, Assistant Missionary ;  
Miss E. Higby, Teacher.

It is cause of thankfulness that, in the midst of much that is laborious and discouraging, and of many privations and discomforts, the health of the Mission has been generally good. This Mission has had to contend with the difficulties incident to the first commencement of labor among a savage people. The Indians are naturally distrustful of white men, even when they come to do them good, while yet, with strange inconsistency, they give their confidence to the whiskey trader, the most unprincipled of the white race.

The boarding-school-house was ready to receive pupils in July, but when application was made to the Indians for their children, it was found that their minds had been so poisoned, and their fears so much alarmed, that, for a time, it seemed to be doubtful whether or not they would avail themselves of the blessing brought to their door, and which, at first, they seemed so ardently to desire. It was said the school was a prison ; and it would be cruel to their children to put them there. It would be cruel also to make their children wear clothes in the summer ; if left near the Missouri river, in the summer, their children would get sick and die. The time for the summer hunt had come, and the children were anxious to go with their parents. After their return from the hunt, and the design and advantages of the school had been explained to the chiefs, their fears were in a good measure allayed. By the 30th of September, thirteen Otoe children, eight Omaha children, and one Pawnee, were received into the school. At the last dates there were twenty-five boys, and five girls in the school. There is no difficulty in getting boys, but great unwillingness is expressed by the Indians to send the girls. The chief objection arises from their wish to keep them to work at home.

Another school will soon be wanted for the Otoes alone. Each tribe is sufficiently numerous for a school ; and an unsettled dispute about their country, a large part being claimed by both tribes, prevents any great cordiality of feeling between them.

The behavior of the children, in the school, is quite promising. They are contented and happy, give evidence of possessing good minds, are attentive to their lessons, and are much pleased with learning to sing.

Besides the religious services at the Mission premises, Mr. McKinney has preached at their camps, and in their lodges, and visited and conversed with them individually, as far as the circumstances in which the Mission is placed at its commencement will permit. The remarks of the Indians as to their former belief, and as to their view of the truth now made known to them, are sometimes most affecting.

This Mission, like the other Missions to the Indians, has suffered much loss and inconvenience for want of suitable assistants, especially of permanent female helpers in the boarding-school. Much precious time of the missionaries is taken up with labors that could be better performed by others.

The present residence of these tribes is unfavorable to missionary operations, and to their advancement in civilization. They are within sixty miles of a country abounding in wild deer, and within eighty miles of the range of the buffalo, the finest hunting ground in the world. In their last summer hunt they killed nine hundred deer, a number of elks, and a few bears. In their winter hunt, a single band of the Omahas killed fourteen hundred deer; other bands had gone to the buffalo hunting grounds, and were quite successful. But the severity of the winter was such that their hunt was most disastrous. The snow was so deep on the plains that they lost the greater part of their horses, and returned in an impoverished condition. When they are successful they have abundance for a time, but on their return they are beset and tempted by the whiskey traders, and are often stripped of everything they possess. To supply their wants they look again to the chase. These circumstances make it difficult for the adult Indians to lay aside roving habits, and settle down as cultivators of the soil. A measure has been before the government for purchasing the lands of both tribes, and removing them south of the Kansas river. Should this, or some such arrangement be adopted, it would place them in far more favorable circumstances, while it would afford them the means, by funds that might be set apart as school annuities, of civilization and improvement.

With all its embarrassing circumstances, this Mission is one of deep interest. The children, as they leave the school, will be the most efficient agents in elevating their degraded people. Nor is the case of the adult Indian, even in their present position, entirely hopeless. A feeling is beginning to occupy their minds, that the habits and comforts of the white man, are, after all, better than theirs; and more than one of the Indian men have applied themselves to labor, and are willing to work.

### CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION

Rev. Peter Dougherty, and his wife;  
Mr. Andrew Porter, Teacher;  
Mr. Daniel Rodd, Assistant Teacher and Interpreter;  
Miss Isabella M. Morrison, Teacher.

The state of this Mission is still encouraging, and this branch of these tribes has continued to advance in religious knowledge, in industry, and in the habits and manners of civilized life. They are now prepared to cultivate small farms, and are very anxious to have separate homes of their own. They all expect to pay for the land they may occupy, and have been saving their annuities for this pur-

pose. Some of them are now able, and others will soon be able to purchase forty-acre farms, which will be large enough for them for many years. It is very desirable that for a time they should be settled together, as they are not yet able, if left to themselves, to support schools and churches. It is an interesting fact, that these Indians, under the instruction and example of the missionaries, should in nine years have been changed from wandering hunters and fishermen, to patient and industrious cultivators of the soil.

Religious services have been continued as heretofore. The Mission church now consists of twenty-seven native members, seven having been added on confession of their faith during the last year; one of these is the wife of a chief, who was formerly opposed to the Mission. But he has seen the benefit his people have derived from the missionaries; he is now very friendly to them, and is a regular attendant at church.

The school has been divided, and the girls are now taught by a female teacher. In the boys' school are forty-four Indian boys and five white boys. In the girls' school are twenty-six Indian girls and five white girls, making eighty on the rolls of both schools. The regular attendance through the year, however, from various causes growing out of the condition of the Indian families, is not much more than half these numbers. A Sabbath school, well attended, is also connected with the church. There has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians, and some of the most promising children in the schools have been removed by death, whilst the general health of the Mission families has been mercifully preserved.

These Indian Missions, thus extending from year to year, have strong claims upon the Church for still further enlargement, and especially for the constant and earnest prayers of God's people for his blessing to descend upon them as the early and the latter rain. The deep malignity of Satan, and the untiring efforts of selfish men, have thrown many difficulties and barriers in the way of their return to God. Some of the Missions are straitened for want of funds, and new and important stations are unoccupied for the same reason. But at this time the greatest and most discouraging difficulty is the want of suitable laborers to gather in this perishing harvest.

These tribes, as is known, are all under the care and guardianship of the government. Most of them have school annuities, which, if properly applied, will do much towards their civilization and improvement. The boarding-school system, connected with the usual missionary labors, has been found to be a most efficient agency. To carry it forward, the labors of pious laymen and their wives are needed; suitable teachers, male and female; farmers; and families to take the charge of the boarding department. Could these be obtained, it would relieve the ministerial brethren from much labor and care, and enable them to devote their entire strength to the direct preaching of the Gospel. Ministers of the Gospel, for these Missions, have to a good extent been obtained. Two or three more will be wanted in the coming year, and we trust they will be found



in due season. But the most pressing want exists for the other classes of laborers. In order that our churches may see distinctly what is needed, we shall mention the missions that are now suffering :

1. At Spencer Academy, among the Choctaws, one male teacher, one assistant female teacher, a farmer and a steward, are wanted.

2. At Tallahassee, in the Creek nation, one male teacher, two female teachers, a farmer, and a steward are wanted. To a well-qualified and pious physician, either unmarried or with a small family, scarcely any place would afford a more eligible situation. Besides the medical care of the Mission families and the scholars, his practice among the Indians would be as extensive as he would desire, and they are willing to pay for medical services for themselves and their children.

3. At Kowetah, in the same nation, a farmer and a steward are wanted.

4. At the Iowa Mission a farmer is wanted.

5. At the Otoe and Omaha Mission, a farmer and a steward are wanted.

6. For the new Mission among the Chickasaws, the entire missionary force is yet to be provided. One minister of the Gospel, one male teacher, two female teachers, a farmer and a steward.

7. All the missions, which have boarding-schools, are suffering most severely for want of female assistance in cooking and washing. In the Southern tribes this want, in a measure, is supplied by the employment of colored females, principally servants, born and raised among the Indians. To them, indeed, this is a privilege, and the religious instruction they receive has frequently led to their saving conversion. But in many instances these assistants are poorly qualified for their work, and in very few cases are they found to be at all equal to white laborers. It would be a great relief to the missionaries if their places could be supplied with those better qualified. The more northern Missions have not this resource, poor as it is, and there is often danger of the schools being disbanded for want of this assistance. During last fall, at one of the Missions, the missionaries themselves were for a time obliged to take the charge and direction of the kitchen, in order to keep the school together. Now, at all these Missions may be found the most orderly and intelligent Christian families. To single females, who labor in families in white settlements, these situations are most eligible. The labor is not severe; the employment would be as permanent as they would desire, and the compensation better than is generally given at home.

Other missions in prospect will need additional laborers; but these are immediate and existing wants. Pressed forward by the providence of God, and by the cry of these perishing thousands on our very borders, the Executive Committee make this appeal to the members of the Church. Can it be, in a Church so large, that a call so loud and so solemn will not be answered? We ask our respected brethren in the ministry, and the elders of the churches, to come with their influence to our aid. Now is the only time in which the Church can reach this people. If they are left uncared for, the next genera-

tion will see all the border tribes swept away, by the mighty stream of our population, excepting those tribes where the blessed vine of the Gospel has been planted and watered by the dews of heaven.

Letters on this subject, addressed to the Officers of the Board at New York, will be promptly answered, and all necessary information furnished.

In missionary labors for this noble race of men, there is the greatest encouragement to go forward. Our own Missions to them have been but recently commenced, and yet the labors of the missionary have been richly rewarded, in precious souls renewed, and the advance of communities in comfort and civilization. The experience of older Missions shows us the more mature fruits of missionary labor. More than forty years ago the first missionary to the Cherokees was sent to them by the General Assembly of our Church. When the efforts of the General Assembly were too prematurely suspended, missions to them and to the Choctaws were established by a sister institution about thirty years ago. During a part of this time, while the Indians were removing to the West, their circumstances were most unfavorable to missionary labor. Yet the results have been most encouraging. Among the Choctaws more than fourteen hundred have been admitted to the privileges of the church. Among the Cherokees, whose trials and difficulties, in their removal, were most disastrous, more than four hundred have been received into the church. At present, the outward circumstances of the different tribes are far more favorable for the missionary work than at any former period. Their danger of entire extinction is also far more imminent than heretofore, and hence their claims upon the Church of God are most pressing and urgent.

### Africa.

#### LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA—Rev. H. W. Ellis,  
 SINOE—Rev. James M. Priest;  
 KENTUCKY—Mr. H. W. Erskine.

At these stations, during the year, the health of the missionaries has been good, and they are encouraged by finding themselves in large fields of usefulness.

Mr. Ellis has conducted stated religious services in Monrovia; though a part of his time was spent in a missionary tour to Bassa Cove, Edina, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas. He also preaches occasionally at Kentucky, a thriving settlement twelve miles from Monrovia.

The reception of the classical books, mentioned in the last Report, and the proposed establishment of a classical and high-school in Monrovia, have given much satisfaction to that community. Arrangements were made to open the school on the 1st of January last.

Additional books, and an additional teacher will be wanted, and also a suitable and convenient academy or school-house. Such an Institution, properly conducted and supported, will meet the present wants of Liberia. Scholarships ought to be endowed, as many promising boys have not the means to board and clothe themselves while at school. If the friends of Africa will furnish the means to place such an Institution on a permanent basis, they will confer a rich blessing on this new Republic.

Mr. Priest is much encouraged in his labors at Sinoe. That part of Liberia is filling up with industrious emigrants. For a time they can do but little to support the Gospel, but their resources will, every year, be increasing, and at no distant day they will be able to support their ministers and teachers themselves.

The Presbytery of Western Africa was constituted at Monrovia on the 6th of December. Mr. D. B. Warren, a ruling elder in the church at Monrovia, and Mr. H. W. Erskine, a member of the same church, were taken under the care of the Presbytery, and trials assigned to them in preparation for the ministry.

Mr. Erskine has been appointed an assistant missionary of the Board. The Presbytery, after visiting the station, recommended that he be placed at Kentucky. He has been instructed to open a day school in the settlement, and as there are several native settlements in the vicinity, it is supposed that it will be an eligible point for a boarding-school for native children.

#### SETTRA KROO MISSION.

Rev. James M. Connelly and his wife ;  
Mr. Washington McDonogh, Teacher ;  
R. W. Sawyer, Native Teacher.

Miss Louisa A. Coke, having been married in the early part of the year to one of the residents of Cape Palmas, is no longer connected with the Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Connelly have suffered much in their health during the year. Their missionary labors, though not carried on with the energy of full health, were, with short intermissions, continued. This tribe presents a hard field of labor, requiring great faith and patience to continue its cultivation. The natives, finding that the missionaries are anxious that they should attend church, proposed attending on being paid for it. Efforts have been made to abolish their murderous customs of compelling persons suspected of witchcraft to drink sassa-wood. This too they say they will give up on being paid for it. So of the children in the school ; although they are supported, clothed, and taught, their parents insist that they are entitled to wages for their services to the Mission. In the early part of the year the prospect was quite discouraging. Mr. Connelly went almost every day to the town and preached and conversed with the people, from house

to house, and urged them to attend public worship on the Sabbath; still, the attendance was almost nominal, and the head-men would even beat the children to deter them from the school.

At the last dates from the Mission the prospect was better, and the missionaries were more encouraged. Mr. Connelly made fewer visits to the town, and the average attendance at the church was thirty. Fourteen children were in the boarding-school, besides irregular scholars, and less opposition was manifested to their attendance.

The schools at Nanna Kroo, and Kroo Bar, have been suspended by a war between the Coast tribes and the Fish tribes. When peace is restored the schools will be renewed.

This mission family earnestly ask for the prayers of God's people. They are laboring truly in a dry and thirsty land. The grace of God can reach and melt the hearts of this cruel and selfish people; and his grace can sustain his servants in all their trials and afflictions.

In July and August, Mr. Connelly, Mr. McDonogh, and a native man, made a journey of fifty miles into the interior. They passed through a number of towns, and found the people friendly, and anxious for missionaries, but having very little hope that they would be sent to them. Their road was a path leading from one plantation, and town, to another. Sometimes they passed through thick under-wood and dense vegetation, interspersed with large trees, then through fields of rice and cassada, but without fences. Some of the towns were large, containing several hundred small houses. At one point near the Nanna Kroo river, are three large towns near one another, and ten other towns are from one to five hours' walk from them. Mr. Connelly thought this would be a most eligible place for a Mission station. The Nanna Kroo river is navigable to this place for large canoes. The country is hilly, and in some places the soil is gravelly. They passed one high hill, from the top of which the natives told them the ocean could be seen.

MISSION.

LODIANA MISSION.

LODIANA—	Rev. John Newton,	
	Rev. Levi Janvier,	
	Rev. Adolph Rudolph, and their wives;	
	Rev. Joseph Porter,	
	Rev. Charles W. Forman;	
	Wm. Basten,	} Catechists.
	Holdhar Ghos,	
SAHARUNPUR.—	Rev. James R. Campbell,	
	Rev. Joseph Caldwell,	
	Rev. John S. Woodside, and their wives;	
	John Coleman,	} Catechists.
	John Gabriel,	
	Theodore Wylie,	

- SABATHU.—Rev. John H. Morrison and his wife;  
                   James Briscoe, } Catechists.  
                   Saudagar. }
- AMBALA.—Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson and his wife;  
                   Elisha Swift, Catechist.
- JALANDAR.—Rev. Golak Nath;  
                   John Baptist Lewis, Teacher;  
                   One Catechist.

Rev. James R. Campbell, and the Rev. John S. Woodside, and their wives, sailed for India on the 3d of August, and arrived at Calcutta on the 13th of November. They will occupy Mr. Campbell's former station at Saharunpur, where Mr. Caldwell is. It is left to themselves to labor at this station together, or to commence an additional station in that vicinity. These three missionaries are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Two of them have long labored, with much harmony and efficiency, under the direction of the Board as missionaries; their ecclesiastical relations with the Reformed Presbyterian Church remaining unchanged. The entire expense of outfit and passage of Mr. Woodside and his wife, and funds sufficient to build them a house in India, were furnished by this sister branch of the Church; and arrangements have been agreed on, by which the principal support of these brethren will be furnished from the same source.

Mr. Porter, with his motherless children, arrived in this country on the 22d of August. Since his return he has been constantly employed among the churches, and he will be prepared to set out on his return to India in the course of a few months.

The general health of the missionaries has been good, with the exception of Mr. Morrison, who, in the summer, had a severe illness, from which, for a time, his recovery was doubtful. His health was mercifully restored.

#### *Churches and Religious Services.*

At Lodiana the church consists of seventeen native members; three having been added during the year, on examination. One was excommunicated for gross immorality. This person had, for some time, lived at a distance from Lodiana, with little or no access to the means of grace. Such persons greatly need the prayers of God's people.

So small a church, the Mission observe, surrounded by so many temptations, and still much under the influence of heathen society, must naturally cause much anxiety and fear to those to whose care it is committed; and it requires much watchfulness and prayer for a constant outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon it. We would wish to see the members of our church much more spiritually-minded, and much more devoted to their Master's cause. But we have also to acknowledge, with gratitude, what the Lord has already done for them; for, whilst we have been sensible of their many infirmities, we are compelled to confess, that an essential change appears to have taken place in them.

At this station a church has been built, and also two chapels,

where religious services in Urdu, and in English, are statedly conducted, on the Sabbath and on week days.

Daily bazar-preaching has also been attended to, in the afternoon, by ourselves and the catechists, in three different places, namely, in the platforms before the church and chapel in the city; and in a shop hired for this purpose in the bazar. The two catechists have gone to the bazar, in the morning also, and addressed the people in the open street, or at shops, as the opportunity offered. One of them visited, now and then, the hospital of the jail; and the other conducted daily a religious exercise at the poor-house. In our bazar preaching we have met with a good deal of opposition from the people, but frequently we have had very quiet and attentive audiences.

At Saharunpur, a Hindustani chapel has just been completed, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, a large part of which was contributed in India. The situation is very favorable, and the building is so constructed as to serve for a school-room also. The number of native church members is not reported. During the year there have been no additions to the church, nor any cases of discipline. Mr. Caldwell has preached regularly on the Sabbath, in Urdu, and on every week evening, by himself and the catechists, when not providentially prevented, in three different places in the city.

At Sabathu a small church has been erected, and there are seven native members. Excepting the time of Mr. Morrison's severe illness, and the time he was absent on preaching tours, stated religious services were held at the church and at the poor-house, in Hindi, on the Sabbath. Bazar-preaching, also, was the daily occupation of himself and the catechists.

The station at Ambala has just been commenced, and is yet without a church building or a chapel. A shop, however, was rented in the bazar for the purpose of preaching and the distribution of books. To this place the catechist goes every morning, and Mr. Jamieson also goes as often as his other duties will permit. The audiences are always large, and many of them hear attentively. There has been preaching also twice a week at the poor-house, where there are about sixty inmates.

At Jalandar, the church consists of five native members. Religious services have been kept up every Sabbath, and daily bazar-preaching and conversations in the city and adjoining villages.

#### *Itinerations.*

At the different stations the brethren have given as much attention to this important branch of their work as their time and other duties would permit. Early in the year Mr. Rudolph iterated for some weeks in the Jalandar Doab; and immediately after him, Mr. Porter visited Amritsar, Lahore, and other important places in the Panjab; and Golak Nath attended the fair at Kantarpur, a city north of Jalandar, and visited more than thirty of the neighboring villages. Mr. Janvier visited the towns and villages south-east of Lodiana, to a distance of thirty miles, spending a number of days at each large place.

In April, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Rudolph, and Golak Nath, attended the fair at Hurdwar. Amongst the crowds of pilgrims, large audiences were collected, especially during the last days of the fair.

From November till January, Mr. Morrison spent more than two months on a preaching tour from Agra to Sabathu. In March and April, accompanied by his catechists, he visited different *melas* in the neighborhood of Sabathu, and also a number of large towns. In this tour he was more than usually encouraged by the marked attention paid to the preaching of the Gospel.

In all these journeys a great number of tracts and portions of the Scriptures have been distributed; especially in the capital and large places in the Panjab.

### *Schools.*

The following schools are connected with this Mission :

<i>Lodiana :</i>	High School,	70 Boys.
	Persian and Urdu School,	40 "
	Gurmukhi School,	30 "
	Orphan Boarding,	19 Girls.
<i>Ambala :</i>	English, Persian, Sanscrit, and } Panjabi,	170 Boys.
<i>Saharunpur :</i>	English School,	40 "
	Orphan "	6 "
<i>Sabathu :</i>	English "	18
<i>Jalandar :</i>	English "	20

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Of the seventy boys enrolled in the High School, nine are nominal Christians, forty are Hindus, and nineteen are Mohammedans. The behavior of the boys in the school, and their progress in learning, have been satisfactory; and although none of them have made a profession of the truths of the Gospel, it is daily becoming more evident, that these truths are gradually showing the folly and absurdity of their systems of superstition and false religion.

The orphan girls' school is of much promise. Their attention to study and their deportment has been good, showing a marked advance. Besides making all their own clothes, the proceeds of the sale of worsted work amounted to forty dollars.

The boys of the Persian and Gurmukhi schools, with their teachers, attend the afternoon service, in the city chapel. These schools also are regularly visited by one of the missionaries.

The school at Ambala, having four separate departments, has been commenced under very favorable circumstances, and the prospect of future usefulness is good.

The boys in the orphan school at Saharunpur are reported to have made rapid progress, both in their studies and in their manual labors.

As to the English schools at Sabathu, Saharunpur, and Jalandar, more time and strength are wanted to do them justice, than the present missionary force of the Mission will allow. Still even these are important agencies, and afford points where from twenty to forty children may be instructed in divine truth. The direct tendency of all the truth taught in all these schools, is to undermine, and in due

time prostrate, the great system of idolatry and superstition by which the people are enslaved. Even secular truth would in time destroy this mighty system, but the truth of the Gospel and that alone, can give the Hindus and Mohammedans a better religion than their own.

*The Press.*

The works printed during the year have been the following :

		PP.	COPIES.	WHOLE PP.
<i>Urdu :</i>	Way of Life, by Rev. C. G. Pfander, 8vo. - - - -	316	10,000	3,160,000
"	Book of Instruction, (Nasikat Namae,) 12mo. 126	5,000		630,000
<i>Panjabi :</i>	Pilgrim's Progress, 12mo. - - - -	146	10,000	1,460,000
"	Gospel by John, 12mo. - - - -	72	5,000	360,000
<i>English :</i>	Report of the Mission, 12mo. - - - -	32	500	16,000
<b>Total,</b>		<b>592</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>5,626,000</b>

During the year a font of English type has been procured. A neat font of Nagari type, of a smaller size than those commonly used, has been obtained from Serampore; and another font of the usual size is now being made at Allahabad. A font of Gurmukhi type of the larger size has been ordered from Serampore. These additions to the printing press were greatly needed, and will add much to its efficiency.

In conclusion of their Report, the Mission observe :

From the above Report it is evident that the work of the Lord is moving forward. The Word has been preached and distributed to thousands of hearers. Christian education, with its ennobling, sanctifying influence, has been brought to bear on the minds and hearts of hundreds of intelligent youth. Light has been brought in contact with darkness, truth with error, and virtue with vice.

This instrumentality of God's own appointment must, with his blessing, do much for the regeneration of this part of India. It is thus he has advanced his cause in the earth, and it is thus he will complete its triumph. He has made bare his holy arm, in the eyes of all the nations, for the fulfilment of his promise, "All flesh shall see the salvation of God." This, and similar promises, are our polar star. They shall stand firm as the truth of God. From these we derive encouragement, and consolation, when all around is dark and desponding. These are our passport to a throne of grace, and our claim on omnipotence. May the Lord of the harvest send more "laborers into his harvest;" and may our beloved Zion be awakened to a higher sense of her obligations to preach the Gospel to every creature—to pray more, contribute more, and labor more for the conversion of the world.

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

- FUTTEHGURH.**—Rev. William H. McAuley,  
 Rev. David Irving,  
 Rev. Augustus H. Seeley, and their wives;  
 Rev. James L. Scott,  
 Rev. Julius F. Ullman, Licentiate Preacher;  
 John, Catechist.
- MINPURIE.**—Rev. John J. Walsh, and his wife;  
 Rev. Robert M. Munnis;  
 Hulasi, Catechist.



AGRA.—Rev. James Wilson,  
Rev. John C. Rankin, and their wives;  
Daniel Wells, Catechist.

The past year, though crowned with mercies and blessings, has yet been one of sufferings and trials of various kinds to this mission. Mrs. Scott, who was a truly devoted missionary, and one who shared largely in the affections of all who knew her, was removed by death, while on her way with two little daughters, to her native land, on the 16th of April, 1848. This painful providence to her bereaved husband and relatives, as well as to a large circle of mourning friends, was much alleviated by the calm and peaceful departure of this beloved missionary sister. The impaired health of Mr. Rankin, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, required that he should leave India for a time. He arrived in this country with his family on the 10th of July. His health has been somewhat improved by the voyage and his residence in this country. Since his return he has been engaged in visiting the Southern churches. Mr. and Mrs. Irving also have been obliged to set out on their return home, on account of the failure of Mrs. Irving's health. The health of Mr. Munnis has improved, and hopes are entertained that he will be permitted to remain and labor in India. For six months Mr. Seeley was prevented from all public speaking, by a disease of the throat. At the last dates he was getting better, and the cold season may restore him to his usual health.

To these trials of death and sickness, and the leaving for home in feeble health of beloved fellow-laborers, was added another new in the history of the missions of the Board in India. The Rev. Gopee Nath Nundi, after causing the brethren a great deal of trouble and anxiety, finally withdrew from the Mission, and has commenced in Futteghurh what he calls a Native Christian and charitable institution of his own. The course pursued by the Mission was unanimously sustained, and approved by the Executive Committee. Should any further action become necessary, the proceedings will be before the Presbytery, and will there be decided on by the judicatories of the Church. Since he has left them the missionary work has gone forward in harmony and peace.

The Mission, with the approval of the Executive Committee, has engaged the services of Mr. Julius F. Ullman, a German gentleman, who has been several years in Upper India, as an assistant missionary, in connection with an English Society. Mr. Ullman is well known to our brethren, and highly esteemed by them, and has received satisfactory recommendations from his former missionary associates. He has been taken under the care of the Presbytery of Furrukhabad, and received license to preach the Gospel.

#### *Churches and Religious Instruction.*

At Futteghurh two sermons have been preached on each Sabbath, in the mission church, during the year—in the morning in English, and in the evening in Hindustani. Besides Bible classes and Sabbath

schools on the Sabbath, a sermon has been preached each week in the Christian village, and a weekly lecture for the benefit of the scholars in the asylum, where there is also a promising Bible class. A sermon in Hindustani has been preached every Sabbath in Burpore.

The mission church numbers thirty-nine members. Three were added during the year, on confession of faith, and one under suspension has been restored. One of the teachers has been suspended for immoral conduct, and one of the catechists excommunicated for heresy, in denying the doctrine of the resurrection, and holding to that of the transmigration of souls, which he professed to find in the Scriptures.

When health and the weather permitted, Mr. Ullman has spent a part of each day preaching in the bazars of the native city and neighboring villages. He was accompanied, the most part of the time, by one of the native assistants. Two more chapels at this station are greatly needed, in order to remove from this department of labor, the many annoyances and disadvantages of street preaching.

At Mynpurie the duties of the station have continued to devolve on Mr. Walsh, as Mr. Munris' health required him to spend most of his time on the Hills. Regular religious services every Sabbath have been continued in the mission church; and as far as practicable there has been preaching on the week-days in the bazars. Much truth has been disseminated, and there are some attentive hearers, and apparently serious inquirers. A chapel in the native city is here also greatly needed.

Owing to Mr. Rankin's absence, Mr. Wilson is still alone at Agra. Attention to the business of the North India Bible Society, of which he is the secretary, takes up a part of his time. Until the present year, the Presbyterian congregation at Agra, composed mainly of persons speaking English, worshipped on the Sabbath with the Baptist congregation, in what was called the Union chapel. During the year it was deemed advisable that they should hold their religious services separately. Measures have been taken there to erect a suitable house of worship; towards the erection of which, at the last accounts, 5,800 rupees had been subscribed in India. In the meantime regular services have been held every Sabbath in the mission house. Mr. Forman remained some time at this station, assisting in the work of the mission, when on his way to Lodiana. Eight members have been added to the church during the year. An additional elder and a deacon have been chosen and ordained to their work respectively. Mr. Wilson has also preached every Sabbath to a small native congregation in Hindustani. He has also attended with the native agents of the local missionary society, three times a week, at their different preaching places in the bazars. They have as yet no chapels in the bazars, and have therefore to preach in the open streets.

#### *Itinerations.*

In February Messrs. McAuley and Irving visited a number of the villages around Futtehgurh, and were received with kindness and

heard with attention. Two of the native brethren spent five weeks in visiting the towns and villages at a distance from the station, of which a number had not before been visited. The people in these villages listened with seriousness, many of them having heard the truth of the Gospel for the first time.

Mr. Wilson made a deeply interesting visit to the annual mela at Batesar, forty-five miles below Agra. He was accompanied by some of the native assistants, and in preaching the Gospel, and reading and explaining the word of God against their idols, and even in the idol temples, was listened to with deep attention.

### *Schools.*

The following schools are under the care of this Mission :

<i>Furrukhabad</i> :	The city high school,	103 scholars.
<i>Futtehgurh</i> :	Boys' boarding school	34 "
"	Girls' boarding school,	33 "
	Four bazar schools,	84 "
<i>Mynpurie</i> :	City School,	113 "
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A considerable sensation was caused by the conversion and baptism of Dhokal Pershad. He was in the first class of the high school, and one of the best scholars in the school. He had to pass a severe ordeal from the persecution of his friends, but thus far he has maintained a consistent Christian character. The effects of his becoming a Christian were first felt in his own village and one adjoining, in which a bazar school was immediately broken up. There was also a silent and deep impression on the minds of many of the people, which caused them to look upon the school with mistrust, lest it should change their religion. Still the school has prospered, though somewhat reduced in numbers; and the annual examination, which was attended by many European gentlemen, as well as natives, was most satisfactory.

The course pursued by the Rev. Gopee Nath Nundy, exercised for a time an injurious influence on the children in the boarding schools. Since he has left the mission, however, the usual obedience and good order have been restored, and these schools now continue to give promise of continued and future usefulness.

The school at Mynpurie has been more promising than usual during the last year. Hitherto the school has been supported without expense to the Board. Though in the midst of a most bigoted native population, no objection is made to the reading of the Bible, or the decidedly religious exercises of the school. The higher classes of the native community express quite an interest in the school, and are desirous that a more suitable school-house should be erected, and for which they have promised assistance.

The bazar schools at this mission, like those in other places, have a sphere of usefulness which cannot be supplied by other existing agencies. Much religious truth and other useful information is imparted to the children, which makes them acquainted with the

missionaries, and prepares them for more advanced instruction. Their usefulness will be much increased, when there is a full supply of qualified Christian teachers.

### *Christian Village.*

The brethren still express some solicitude in regard to the families, settled in the village, being able to support themselves, when thrown entirely on their own resources. Of eighteen families eleven support themselves by cultivating the land belonging to the asylum. The prospect is that they will be well repaid for their labor. Two others are employed as catechists, and two others as teachers in the school, and two of the village females are teachers in the female department of the school. The others are usefully employed as servants in the institution. On the whole, the result for the last year has been favorable, and the villagers are living in harmony and peace, and such of them as are members of the church, by their consistent walk and conversation, are exerting a good influence on those who are not members, and on the native community.

In closing their report, the brethren observe :

In conclusion, it becomes us to acknowledge, with unfeigned gratitude, the goodness of God. Although his hand has been heavy upon us, still we look forward with hope and confidence. We know it is his cause in which we are laboring, and that it is infinitely dearer to him than to us. We know that all his promises to the Redeemer will be fully realized, and that no hand formed against him shall prosper. The Redeemer must receive the Heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession. But we need the prayers and sympathies of the churches. Although we are laboring amidst many trials and discouragements, still the assurance that their supplications are ascending to heaven on our behalf, will comfort our hearts, and stay up our hands, and make us to labor with the certain hope, that the truth will prevail over every opposition.

### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

ALLAHABAD—Rev. Joseph Warren,  
 Rev. John E. Freeman,  
 Rev. Joseph Owen,  
 Rev. John Wray,  
 Rev. A. A. Hodge, and their wives;  
 Simeon, Catechist;  
 Paul Quaim, George Douglas, and Jonas Singh;  
 Native Assistants and Monitors in the College.

Mr. Hodge and his wife reached this station on the 6th of March, 1848. The mission families have suffered more or less with sickness during the year, but we are thankful in being able to say that none of their number was removed by death. The health of some members of Mr. Wray's family so far declined that it was deemed advisable for them to return home. This measure was not unexpected, as their health has been feeble for two years past; and his return was only delayed from his unwillingness to leave his field of labor.

*Church and Religious Services.*

Stated religious services are held in the church, and in the two chapels, which are situated in different parts of the city. The church numbers forty-four members, two having been added during the year.

Besides the stated services in the church and chapels, there has been preaching at the blind asylum as often as other duties would permit, and visits have been made by the missionaries and their assistants to different parts of the city, and to the nearest villages. The large annual mela, or meeting of pilgrims, from all parts of India, to worship their idols, and bathe in the Ganges, at Allahabad, affords good opportunities for preaching the Gospel, and the distribution of religious tracts and Scriptures. These seasons are always employed by the missionaries in preaching the Gospel to large audiences, to the utmost of their strength. Much precious truth has been made known, and the seed thus sown may spring up and bear fruit after many days.

In November Mr. Warren and Mr. Owen spent several weeks in itinerant preaching, on their way to and from the Synod of North India, which met this year at Agra.

*Printing.*

The following are the works printed during the year :

<b>In Hindi, Nagari Character.</b>	<b>Ed.</b>	<b>Copies.</b>	<b>Pages.</b>	<b>Whole No.</b>
Investigation of True Religion - - - - -	2	5000	308	1,540,000
Epitome of Christianity - - - - -	3	5000	40	200,000
Substance of the Scriptures - - - - -	3	5000	20	100,000
Description of Hinduism - - - - -	2	5000	12	60,000
A Plea for the True Religion - - - - -	1	5000	32	160,000
The Evil of Sin - - - - -	1	5000	12	60,000
The Truth of God and His Word, according to Veds and Shasters - - - - -	1	5000	36	180,000
Yugs and Eternity of the Veds - - - - -	1	5000	12	60,000
Ten Commandments - - - - -	1	5000	4	20,000
A Religious Address - - - - -	2	5000	8	40,000
The Religion of Christians - - - - -	1	5000	8	40,000
Three Great Things - - - - -	1	5000	8	40,000
Important Instruction - - - - -	1	5000	4	20,000
Deliverance from Sin - - - - -	1	5000	12	60,000
A Brief Account of the Holy Scriptures - - - - -	1	5000	16	80,000
A Short Sermon - - - - -	1	5000	8	40,000
On the Forgiveness of Sin - - - - -	1	5000	16	80,000
The Gospel Messenger - - - - -	1	5000	8	40,000
Who is the Lord Jesus Christ? - - - - -	1	5000	16	80,000
Fruits of Christ's Death - - - - -	1	5000	12	60,000
Introductory Catechism - - - - -	1	5000	12	60,000
<b>In Urdu, Roman Character.</b>				
Flavel's Fountain of Life - - - - -	1	2000	478	956,000
True Wisdom - - - - -	1	1000	198	198,000
Watts and Henry on Prayer - - - - -	1	1000	160	160,000
Book of Instruction (Nasihah Nama) - - - - -	2	1000	104	104,000
Sermon on the Mount, in verse - - - - -	2	5000	12	60,000
Urdu Spelling Book - - - - -	3	500	24	12,000
Urdu Spelling Book, Persian character - - - - -	1	500	24	12,000
<b>In English.</b>				
English Introduction, No. 2 - - - - -	1	500	72	36,000
Infant Baptism - - - - -	2	300	72	21,600

In English.	Ed.	Copies.	Pages.	Whole No.
Self-Employment in Secret	1	400	36	14,500
Watts' Divine and Moral Songs	2	500	32	16,000
		117,700	1816	4,610,100

*Education.*

This branch of missionary labor has been continued with the usual efficiency, and under encouraging prospects. Connected with the Mission are the following Institutions :

The Mission College,	150 scholars.
Orphan Boys' School,	26 "
Orphan Girls' School,	25 "
Five Bazar Schools,	200 "
One Girls' Day School,	60 "
Total,	—461

The Mission College is still an object of deep and growing interest. The attendance of the scholars has been good even during the hot season. The Bible is still read and explained daily, and daily prayer is continued with and for the scholars. The public examination took place on the 24th of November, in the presence of several English residents of the station, and native gentlemen, who all expressed their satisfaction in terms gratifying and encouraging. The approbation of such judges is no uncertain testimony to the faithfulness of the teachers, and the prosperous state of the Institution.

The boarding schools for the orphan boys and girls are conducted as heretofore, and in both the labor and care bestowed are rewarded by the orderly deportment of their scholars, and their improvement in their studies and religious knowledge.

The bazar schools are still found the most suitable agency, to reach a class of children which, in the present circumstances of the mission, cannot be reached in any other way. Much truth is communicated, and many promising boys and girls, in these schools, are taught to read the word of God. And they afford frequent opportunities of conveying divine truth to the parents and friends of the scholars.

All the departments of our labor, writes Mr. Owen, are going on quietly. We have many things to discourage us, and we see a few to encourage. The heathen are almost as bad as they can be, and the ruins that sin has here wrought, are indeed most appalling, and they can be learned only by a protracted residence among the people. Our educational institutions are, I trust, gradually clearing the way for Jehovah to come among this people. This is a process requiring much labor, and that makes but little noise. One can write far more about a week's itinerating and preaching among the people, than a whole year's teaching in school. And yet the latter is by far more laborious and wearing than the former. The former is indeed a recreation compared with the latter. Patient toil is particularly necessary here; the work to be accomplished is sober, serious, earnest, great,—a nation of idolaters is to be converted to Christianity. The ruins of many generations are to be built up. This is the great work of the Church, as an instrument. One or two liberal, or even overstrained efforts will not accomplish this. Protracted, incessant, laborious, prayerful teaching of the whole truth of God is our duty, and we are sure God's blessing will come. He is faithful; he cannot deny himself. Hath he said, and shall he not do it? The obstacles here are indeed very great; ten thousands of people have set themselves against us round about, but David's throne shall stand, for his Son and Lord is upon it, and he shall reign till his enemies become his footstool.

## S I A M .

## MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK.—Rev. S. Mattoon,  
Rev. S. Bush, and their wives ;  
S. R. House, M. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush sailed from the United States the 16th of September. After a prosperous voyage they arrived at Batavia on the 17th December. They expected soon to proceed to Singapore, on the way to their field of labor.

The health of the missionaries in the field has been good, with the exception of Mrs. Mattoon, who had a pretty severe attack of sickness in August, but in a few weeks she was mercifully restored.

Nothing has occurred to hinder the missionaries from pursuing their labors for the good of this people. Mr. Mattoon has so far become master of the language that he can speak to the people in their own tongue, of the wonderful works of God. When not absent from the city on preaching tours in the country, he has every facility in the forefront of the day, of speaking and reasoning with the priests in their wats and temples, and with the common people by the wayside. In these interviews he distributes and explains portions of the Word of God, and religious tracts. In the afternoon he receives and converses with those who call on him, to whom he distributes and explains the publications of the press. He has made a number of deeply interesting tours, in different directions in the country, some of them to considerable distances. These tours were generally made in company with one of the missionaries of the American Board. Dr. House has also been enabled to take part in these tours with the same missionary. They were every where cordially received by the people, who were every where anxious to receive books ; and readers were found in abundance. During their first year they distributed more than fifteen thousand copies of tracts and Scriptures.

Dr. House has been more fully occupied in his medical labors than he desired, as the numerous applications necessarily encroached on the time he wished to bestow on the acquisition of the language. With this single drawback, which, as he acquires the language will cease to exist, his labors have been eminently useful to the people. In the first eighteen months he prescribed for 3,117 patients. An immense amount of physical suffering was thus relieved. At the same time every opportunity was embraced for making known the truth, and in these favorable circumstances he was always listened to with attention. As he is the only physician resident at any of the missions, his time was necessarily taken up with attention to cases of sickness among his associates in the missionary work. He has been frequently sent for also by wealthy families, and officers of the government. In one case the king himself sent for him, to visit a nobleman of high rank, thus recognizing the residence of a foreign physician in his city.

Whilst the knowledge of the true God, and the doctrines of revealed truth are becoming more and more known among the people, the king himself is mad upon his idolatry, giving his time, and wasting the treasures of his kingdom, in building and beautifying the temples of his dumb and senseless idols. Still the missionaries are encouraged in their work; they find an open door before them, and they know that "the heart of the king is in the Lord's hand, and he turns it whithersoever he pleaseth." The missionaries write—

In conclusion, we would say we have great reason for gratitude and encouragement as we review the short period since we entered this field of labor. We have been permitted to commence our work under favorable circumstances. It is not a small favor that in this land, governed by idolatrous rulers, we are permitted a quiet residence and the privilege of preaching the Gospel, none forbidding us; and while we would not disguise the fact that this is a land where Satan has his strong hold, and that we cannot hope that he will yield his post without a desperate and long-protracted struggle, yet we think there is abundant encouragement for the vigorous prosecution of this mission. There must doubtless be weary years of patient toil in clearing the jungle, preparing the soil, and sowing the seed. But, though we may not live to see it, the time will surely come when in this valley the seed shall spring up, and bring forth a bountiful harvest. We rejoice that we may bear a humble part in this glorious work, and only regret that we have so great reason for humiliation in the review of our past unworthy labors. We need to be more holy, more prayerful, more diligent, and then, with the blessing of God, we might hope to be more successful.

### C h i n a .

#### CANTON MISSION.

CANTON.—Rev. A. P. Happer, M. D., and his wife,  
Rev. Wm. Speer,  
Rev. John B. French.

The health of the brethren at this Mission during the year has generally been good. They have been mercifully preserved, when many around them, and even before their eyes, lost their lives, and others their property, by two severe typhoons, which occurred in September and October. Some of their property was destroyed, and Mr. Happer and his wife were mercifully preserved by leaving their dwelling but a short time before it was prostrated by one of these mighty tempests.

After much anxiety and trial, two houses were obtained for the residence of the missionaries. They are in the suburbs of the city, one mile below the foreign factories, and in the midst of the Chinese population. As they could only rent these houses for a short period, their trouble in obtaining a permanent residence is not yet ended. A better spirit, however, has been manifested by the Chinese people, and this difficulty is less than it was a year ago.

The great labor of the brethren for the past year has been the study of the Chinese language. After explaining some of the principles of the language, and noticing the difficulties of its acquisition, the missionaries add :—



These remarks are not intended to magnify difficulties, but to explain the nature of our principal employment. Nor are they apologetic; we feel encouraged by the progress thus far, to hope that all the impediments to correctness and fluency in speaking may be overcome by persevering and hearty labor. Nor need they deter one man, yet at home, in good health, whose spirit is fervent, and whose gift of language is not beneath mediocrity, from engaging in a work which has general claims at this moment, we do believe, far beyond any other in the world, upon Christ's Church, and upon Christ's ministry of salvation.

### *English Preaching and Intercourse with the Chinese.*

Before the arrival of a seamen's chaplain, at Whampoa, the brethren shared with two other missionaries the labor of sustaining the regular preaching of the Gospel to their countrymen and others in the foreign shipping. These services were well attended. At the request of the Rev. Dr. Parker, they joined with him, and took the chief burden of sustaining the Sabbath morning exercises, for the benefit of the foreign residents at Canton.

In their frequent walks about the suburbs of the city, and in its neighborhood, during several of which they have gone round its walls without molestation, several thousand tracts and portions of the Gospel have been distributed. Strangers from the city and country, visiting them, have also been supplied. Mr. Speer, who had nearly completed a course of medical education before he entered on his studies for the ministry of the Gospel, has frequently been present, and assisted Dr. Parker at the surgical operations at his hospital; and has occasionally dispensed a few medicines at his own house, and in the neighborhood. These acts of kindness have made a favorable impression on the minds of the people, and have been gratefully acknowledged.

In regard to printing, the Mission write—

Most of our Gospels and tracts have been furnished by the press at Ningpo. A few have been printed here under the direction of the Rev. D. Ball, of the American Board. We feel called upon to notice the favor with which the typography of the books printed by our press at Ningpo, has been regarded by persons here. Their superior smoothness and clearness of impression compare most favorably with that from wooden blocks. The addition of a sufficient number more of the divisible parts, to allow a juster relative proportion to some characters, and the enlargement or diminution of some that are indivisible, will, we think, obviate the objections we have heard made to this beautiful font. The small size and compactness of the type, affords a given amount of matter within a much less bulk; an advantage not inconsiderable to the missionary, who must carry what he distributes, and which renders the book less likely to be used for improper purposes.

### *The School.*

The boys' boarding-school contains eighteen scholars. Their studies consist in reading the Bible, spelling and defining, music, geography, writing, composition, translating from English into Chinese, besides careful and continued religious instruction. Their progress in their studies, and their general behavior and deportment, have been good. They are contented and desirous to learn. After the different vacations, when they are permitted to return home, with one exception,

from the commencement of the school all have returned. They listen with deep and solemn attention to every word of religious instruction. Though no instance of a change of heart has yet been witnessed, the brethren are not without hope that one or two of the scholars are under the special influence of the Spirit of God.

In the Annual Report of the Mission is given at some length, a lucid view of the influence of political affairs in China, and especially in Canton, on the missionary work. The leading obstacles in the way of the spread of the Gospel are also clearly stated. Those remarks are too extended for this Report, but they will be found in the pages of the *Missionary Chronicle*. In conclusion, they write—

We must say that we think we have great encouragement to persevere, derived from the general character of the people among themselves, and the success thus far, small as it is. We are content to stay and labor here. All that we ask is the earnest prayers of God's people for these immense multitudes, to whose salvation we have consecrated our lives, at their command, and that we may not be forgotten by those who should come and strengthen our hands. After all, whatever else may stimulate, the great encouragement will always be found in the simple command of our Master, which obtains in his time—it may be after we shall have become food for worms—a glorious recompense. It is in the clear convictions of duty first that we desire our hearts, and the hopes of the Church, to seek their impulse. Truly, we look forward, distant and obscure as the prospect is now, to a time when all this city, and all this province, and all this empire, vast as it is, shall be Christian. The name of Japan, on our outer border, which signifies "the land of sunrise," reminds us that we are within those limits "from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same," which are already surveyed and appropriated to the kingdom of the Redeemer.

## AMOY MISSION.

AMOY—Rev. John Lloyd.

The Rev. H. A. Brown, whose expected return home was mentioned in the last Report, arrived on the 8th of May. For a long period before he left China, he had suffered severely with ophthalmia. By the advice of his physician he spent six months at Canton, under the care of Dr. Parker, without deriving any benefit. It was supposed that the sea-voyage, and a short residence in this country, would be of service; but the Committee regret to have to state, that after a residence at home of ten months, no material improvement had taken place. In these circumstances Mr. Brown felt constrained to give up for the present the hope of returning to his chosen field of labor, and to ask for a dismission from the service of the Board. To this request the Committee acceded with much reluctance, on account of their regard for him, and the urgent need of laborers in that field. Their prayer is, that the disease of his eyes may be removed, and that in the providence of God he may yet be enabled to resume his labors among that numerous and benighted people.

The health of Mr. Lloyd during the year has been generally good, and he has almost entirely recovered from the disease in his eyes, with which he was for some time afflicted.

During the year he has continued the study of the spoken lan-

guage. His principal labor has been given to the stated preaching of the Gospel in the chapel. He has held two services on the Sabbath, and one on every week day, his average audiences during the last few months being twenty or twenty-five, and sometimes rising to forty. Whilst alone at the station, he has not deemed it best to devote any of his time, excepting occasional short excursions for health, to itinerating and preaching at the villages. He has put up printed notices in the city that he will be found daily in the chapel, and he finds that eight services every week require all his strength. The chapel also affords great facility for the distribution of tracts and Scriptures. At the close of the daily meetings, if any who seem to be readers are present, they are requested to come forward and receive books which treat of the subject just discussed in their hearing; and they are requested, after they have read them, to give them to their friends and neighbors for their examination. In this way more than seventy-six thousand pages have been judiciously distributed during the year.

All the missionaries in Amoy unite in holding the monthly concert in Chinese, and these meetings are of much interest. All their teachers, servants, and regular hearers and a goodly number of others are present. Besides reading and explaining a portion of the Scriptures, and singing, and prayers, papers on missionary subjects are carefully prepared in Chinese, and read to the audience. Much valuable instruction is thus communicated in a most agreeable manner.

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd writes :—

But little can be said about results and prospects. No one can doubt that an advance on the preceding year has been made. While many are still grossly ignorant of the simplest elements of the Gospel—ignorant of our motives and designs, and perhaps suspicious of our ultimate views, still some have gained a little insight into the truth. Such questions as ‘who is Jesus?’—‘what is your object in residing among us?’ are less frequently put than formerly. Light is gradually though slowly spreading, and though no one has yet been admitted to our branch of the Church of Christ, yet the time, it is hoped, is not far distant when the hearts of God’s people will be cheered by learning that this man and that man have been born into the kingdom of Christ in these ends of the earth. If we look at the condition of the people all is dark. Idolatry and gross superstition prevail. If we look at the Church, or at ourselves, we find but little encouragement for the future. ‘Nevertheless, the foundation of the Lord standeth sure,’ having this seal, ‘The Lord knoweth them that are his.’ God has a people in China. At the set time they will be brought out of darkness. Our present labors, for aught we know to the contrary, have an important bearing on this final and glorious result. We may indeed have to sow many days, without perceiving much fruit of our toils, but in due time, we, or those who follow us, will be permitted to reap a bountiful harvest.

Thus far the account of this Mission was prepared from the last report of Mr. Lloyd, when the sad intelligence of the death of this able, faithful, and beloved missionary was received. The closing remarks of his report, just quoted, were among his last words in his Saviour’s cause on earth. Thus again, after a short interval, are we brought most deeply to realize how mysterious to us are the ways of our God. We know most assuredly that the adorable Head of the

Church cannot, by any possibility, do anything that is not for the best. But He may see it best to speak to the Church in admonition and rebuke, for unfaithfulness and lukewarmness in his service. It becomes all the members of our beloved Zion to feel that this and similar afflictive providences have a voice for them; and when faithful laborers, in different parts of the vineyard, are called home to humble themselves deeply before God, and to pray more earnestly to the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers to his harvest.

Mr. Lloyd died on the 6th of December, 1848, after an illness of about a fortnight, of typhus fever. He was buried at the Mission grave-yard, on the Island of Kulangsu.

### NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO—Rev. M. S. Culbertson,  
Rev. A. W. Loomis,  
Rev. R. Q. Way,  
Rev. J. W. Quarterman,  
D. B. McCartee, M.D.  
Rev. H. V. Rankin,  
Rev. J. K. Wight,  
Mr. M. S. Coulter,

With the wives of Messrs. Culbertson, Loomis, Way, Rankin, Wight, and Coulter.

The last summer at Ningpo, owing to the almost uninterrupted prevalence of rain, and strong moist winds, was more than usually unhealthy. Every member of the mission family suffered more or less from the effects of the season. It is matter of thankfulness that the lives of all were mercifully preserved, and at the close of the summer months the health of all mercifully restored. Some of the boys in the school suffered from sickness, while in the girls' school the usual health was enjoyed. In the city there was much sickness, and many were removed by death; among whom were some who had listened to the warnings and exhortations of the missionaries.

On the 9th of October the Rev. H. V. Rankin and the Rev. Joseph K. Wight and their wives, and on the 24th of February Mr. M. S. Coulter and his wife, sailed for China, to join this Mission. Mr. Coulter will take the charge and oversight of the press, for which he is in a good measure qualified, by several months' close attention, under most favorable circumstances, to the practical parts of the work. The expertness of the native workmen, and the facility with which they learn to execute the different branches of printing, leave to the superintendent of the press the principal part of his time to attend to the usual missionary labors.

Mr. Rankin is supported by the Sabbath school of the second Presbyterian church in St. Louis. For some time before the lamented death of the Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, they sent their contributions to him. They had just agreed to assume his entire support, when they received the melancholy news of his death. Deeply affected

as they were by this mysterious providence, their hearts seemed to cling more closely to the Ningpo Mission, where their friend had labored, and they requested that another missionary should be assigned to that Mission, agreeing to furnish the full missionary salary.

This is a case full of interest and full of promise to the Foreign missionary cause. What could not the whole Presbyterian Church do for the perishing heathen, when the youth and children in one of her Sabbath schools support a missionary and his wife in China ?

#### *Church and Religious Services.*

The mission church contains six native members, one having been added during the year. The deportment of the native members is reported to have been in all things such as becomes the Gospel. The regular services in English connected with the church are preaching once on the Sabbath, and a weekly lecture or prayer-meeting. The services connected with the celebration of the Lord's Supper are occasionally conducted in Chinese.

In the great work of preaching the Gospel in the native language, the five brethren first named are able to engage ; not, however, with that fluency which further study and more experience will yet afford ; but they speak so as to be understood, and multitudes have already heard from their lips the message of truth and mercy.

Every Sabbath morning a service in Chinese is held in the boy's school room. The audience consists of the scholars from the boarding schools, the day school, Miss Aldersey's school and family, the teachers and all the people in the employment of the mission families, and some of the inhabitants of the city. As the scholars in the boarding schools have been taught to sing, the services include sacred songs of praise in the Chinese language.

Rooms have been procured in five different places in the city, in each of which stated religious services are held. In two of these the services are on the Sabbath. In two others once on each Sabbath and on a week-day ; and in the other twice on each Sabbath and twice on week days. At some of these chapels the attendance is more numerous than at others. The average of the highest is fifty and upwards, the others varying from twelve to forty. Sometimes, in fair weather, when the men are in the fields, women and children form the audience.

In their congregations it is found sometimes impossible to preserve that order which is desirable. The only room that could be obtained open upon the streets, and are thus exposed to the bustle and noise of the passing crowds. At first also there was much disturbance, by the people coming in and going out, and by frequent conversations. In some of these respects there is, however, a growing improvement. In this stage of these most important labors, the brethren greatly need a house of worship, of large size, and suitably finished—which should be known as the Christian's house of God, and where may be witnessed, on every Sabbath, the public worship of Jehovah, according to the solemn and primitive forms of

the Presbyterian Church. The Mission have made an earnest appeal for funds for the erection of such a church.

### *Itinerations.*

During the year this great branch of missionary labor has assumed more of system than it was possible to give it at an earlier period. Five villages have been selected, in different directions from the city, and varying in distance from three to eight miles. Each place is visited once a week, and this requires all the missionaries to give a day or half a day each week to this important work. On the way to and from these stations are small villages and hamlets, affording opportunities to exhort the people to turn from their dumb idols, and for the distribution of the publications of the press. The whole country about Ningpo affords a very large and most interesting field for itinerant preaching. The inhabitants are grouped together in these villages and hamlets; and some of the villages are large, and on their market days, present quite an air of business. The missionary coming into these at any time will find a congregation. In fair weather the men will often be in the fields—but the old men are there, and the literary portion of the inhabitants, and the women and children. Hitherto the people have been friendly, and seem desirous to remain so, and the native officers have shown no disposition to give the least trouble.

What a field, writes the Mission, is here spread out before the Church. It is now open, and as many men as she can now send will find employment here. All the multitudes who inhabit these plains, and these hills, are now in the grossest moral darkness; they need line upon line—they need to be taught as children the first principles of the doctrine of Christ. And what are we, so few in number, compared with the greatness of the work? We can merely go to here and there a village, and in the briefest manner set forth a summary of Christian doctrine, and after a long interval repeat the visit. These multitudes must all perish unless they believe in Christ; but how can they believe on him of whom they have not heard?

### *Schools.*

Boys' Boarding School, -	32 scholars.
Girls' Boarding School -	16     "
Two Day Schools, -	33     "

The boys' boarding-school is reported as in a prosperous and encouraging state. The scholars are obedient, diligent in their studies, attentive to their religious instruction, and some of them inquiring with apparent seriousness after the truth. The first class, consisting of ten, have completed the study of the four books, being part of the Chinese classics, an abridgment of geography, and have made good progress in arithmetic. Four of them read and compose in English, and can write a legible hand. All the class compose and write in their own language, and pursue a course of reading in Scripture history. The second class of fourteen study the four books, portions of the New Testament, Bible history, geography, and arithmetic. The third class of eight pursue a course of reading in elementary books, only one of which is a Chinese native work. The Missionaries say—

Here then, is a school of thirty-two youths under constant supervision of their teachers. Their attainments, considering the time they have been in the school, are encouraging. We are aware that the Church looks with great interest to all institutions for the Christian education of youth in heathen lands, and hence it has been the aim of this mission to give due prominence to this grand instrumentality for the perpetuity and extension of the Church. We look abroad over the vast empire, and we expect when "knowledge shall be increased," then in this land, on every hill-side, and in every valley, shall be a shepherd to gather and to feed the flock of God; and we inquire, How are these shepherds to be furnished? We hope that every village will have its school, and we ask, from whence are all the teachers to come? We trust that our Church will enjoy the honor and the privilege of doing something in this work, by means of instrumentalities such as she is now employing. We beg the prayers of the Church in behalf of our schools, that divine grace may be poured out upon them as the latter and former rain in its season.

The girls are taught to read their own language. They do not learn the Chinese classics, but study books containing Christian instruction, and some elementary books in science. They are taught Scriptural history orally, by means of questions and answers. Arithmetic and geography form part of their studies, and two of the girls are learning English. They are trained to habits of industry, and taught in such kinds of work as will fit them for usefulness in the stations they may occupy in future life. This school is limited to its present number for want of suitable accommodations for more scholars. A building for the school, which would also accommodate one of the mission families, is now greatly needed.

The first day school has been in operation nearly a year; the result is encouraging, and the experiment highly satisfactory. It is taught by a Chinese teacher, under the supervision of one of the missionaries. The course of study is that pursued in the boys' boarding-school. Many of the boys being children of poor parents, their services were needed in harvest time, and hence their attendance was to some extent irregular. The expense of such a school is comparatively small, while a number of boys who might not otherwise be reached by instruction, and who would grow up in entire ignorance, are now daily gaining much useful knowledge. The school is opened in the morning with reading the Scriptures, and prayer. The scholars attend religious worship on the Sabbath, and each day commit to memory questions and answers in a Catechism prepared for the young.

A second day school has been in operation for six months, with eight scholars, under a faithful and attentive Chinese teacher, who is himself much interested in examining the Christian books. A third school was continued for six months, but is suspended for the present, owing to the press of other duties. The hope is expressed by the Mission, that the boarding-school will in due time furnish teachers for day schools in the city, and in the surrounding villages.

#### *Medical Practice.*

This department, in the charge of Dr. McCartee, has been conducted as in the previous year. The Dispensary is at his own house, and is open for the reception of patients once every five days—urgent calls, surgical cases, and accidents are attended to when they occur. On prescribing days the new applicants average about twenty, but

from the delay in receiving the medicine sent out, a less number of patients in the latter part of the year could be supplied. The increase of piracy on the coast, increased the number of wounded men, whose sufferings made a strong appeal to the sympathy of the missionary physician, he being the only man in the city who could give them relief. The patients were from Ningpo and the adjoining departments, and from the provinces of Fukeen, Canton, Keangsu, and Shangtung; besides these were Portuguese, Spanish, Manilla, and Bengal sailors.

The physician is frequently sent for to visit at their houses those who are unable to go out. These visits are of much service to the missionary cause, for often a whole family is made to rejoice in the recovery of its members; the kindness thus bestowed is spoken of to others, and is not forgotten by themselves.

On this department of missionary labor the Mission remark :—

The medicines which are dispensed do not, it is true, heal the maladies of the soul, but they relieve an incalculable amount of bodily suffering, and in many cases prolong life. This gratuitous and kind attention to, and sympathy in the sufferings of those who are strangers to us, affords an example of disinterested benevolence, which, in many cases, is appreciated. The physician has done much in China towards creating the friendly feeling which is forming on the part of the people towards foreigners. The dispensary and hospital furnish opportunities for calling the attention of the patient to the dangerous condition of his soul, and for directing him to the only remedy, and to the Physician who is able and willing to apply it. They furnish also opportunities of sending by the hands of the patients, whose gratitude seems often greater than can be expressed in words, the publications of the press into distant parts of the empire.

The attention demanded at the dispensary—frequently surgical cases—the medical attendance required by the schools—the care of the Mission families, with frequent applications from other foreigners, in addition to other missionary labors, are together no small draft upon the energies of one man. None who take into consideration the situation in which we are placed, or who have had experience in Missions, but would greatly lament the want of this department in a Mission like ours.

#### *The Printing Press:*

Mr. Loomis still continues to superintend the press, which has continued in operation, without interruption during the year. The works printed have been the following :

	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Whole No.</i>
John and Epistles of Peter . . . . .	5000	36	180,000
Joshua and Judges . . . . .	3000	106	318,000
Epistle to the Galatians . . . . .	3000	18	54,000
Acts with Commentary . . . . .	800	128	101,400
Ephesians, with Milne's Commentary . . . . .	2000	256	512,000
Tables for Yearly Sabbath Tract . . . . .	2000	4	8,000
Medhurst's Sacred History . . . . .	2000	156	331,000
Life of Daniel . . . . .	5000	44	220,000
San Taz King . . . . .	4000	14	56,000
Do. with Commentary . . . . .	4000	32	128,000
Exhortation to True Doctrine . . . . .	5000	24	120,000
Catechism, by Milne . . . . .	2923	54	157,842
Four Characters Classic . . . . .	800	26	26,800
Sabbath Tract, 3d edition . . . . .	5000	16	80,000
Repent, and Believe in Jesus . . . . .	5000	10	50,000
On the New Birth . . . . .	3000	8	24,000



	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Whole No.</i>
Regeneration . . . . .	3000	12	36,000
Milne's Sermon, 2d edition . . . . .	3000	104	312,000
Life of Joseph . . . . .	5000	54	270,000
Honesty in Business . . . . .	3000	16	48,000
Discourse on the Doctrine of Jesus . . . . .	5000	8	40,000
Joseph and Alamant . . . . .	5000	12	60,000
Ten Commandments, sheet tract . . . . .	6610	4	26,440
Duty of Magistrates, do . . . . .	10,000	2	20,000
On Speaking the Truth do . . . . .	2000	4	8,000
Duty to Parents do . . . . .	3000	2	6,000
How Sinners may obtain Pardon . . . . .	3000	4	12,000
Eleven Tracts and Scriptures printed for } other Missionary Societies }	59,260	196	789,520
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 160,393	<hr/> 2360	<hr/> 3,991,002
To which add printed in English			3,352
			<hr/> 3,994,354

After long delays, and many difficulties, the font of Chinese divisible metal type, made at Paris, has been completed. Much patient labor was required to select from the mass of Chinese characters those only that were really necessary. Like many other improvements of great utility, this experiment had to encounter much opposition and even ridicule. Some of the missionaries even, both from this country and from Europe, pronounced it to be impracticable and visionary. But from the first the printing was approved and admired by Chinese scholars, as well as by the mass of common readers. Their judgment on this subject is conclusive. It was found indeed that between two and three hundred of the combinations did not form perfect characters, though perfectly legible. The matrices for replacing these by others have been received and sent out, with the exception of sixty, daily expected. As soon as the type is cast from them, the font will be complete.

The troubles in Berlin have interfered to some extent with the manufacture of the second font, which in connection with the American Board has been ordered. Advices have been received that fifteen hundred out of four thousand four hundred punches have been made, and three hundred matrices have been received.

Special donations for the China press enabled the Committee to send out with Mr. Coulter a complete apparatus and machinery for a stereotype foundry. Time is thus given to have this branch of the work in readiness, and native workmen instructed in conducting it, when the revision of the translation of the Bible is completed. In printing many of the tracts also, there will be great advantage in having stereotype plates. In the short space of four years, three and even four editions of some of the publications have been required.

Printing in Manchu, in Japanese, and in the colloquial Chinese, all belong to the missionary work, and will all require the labor of the missionaries, as soon as they are prepared for them. These different items were mentioned in the last annual report, and the experience of another year shows more clearly their importance. Years of study and preparation on the part of the missionaries will be required ;

and though involving but small expense, time is wanted to have the press ready to execute its part of these different branches. In relation to the agency of the press the Mission remark :

The press is very properly regarded as an important and powerful instrumentality in the work of publishing the Gospel of peace among all nations; we have no reason to suppose that China will prove an exception in this respect. Amongst a people that have a written language, amongst whom learning is the road to respectability, and to places of trust, why should there not be the greatest encouragement to introduce printing presses, both as a means of raising them to a place among the enlightened nations of the earth, and as a means of spreading rapidly amongst them, upon the printed page, the word of life? The press speaks in far distant places, where the voice of the preacher himself may not be heard for many years to come. By means of the press many who once labored and prayed for this people are still preaching in many houses and shops in the populous city, and in the country, and in the distant and secluded villages. The Bible also must be printed. It must be distributed throughout the whole of China, and wherever there are any who read the Chinese language. This work the Church has undertaken to do; and while by her agents the work of translation and revision is going forward, she is also getting in readiness the means by which to take it from the hands of the translator, and scatter it by many thousands of copies, till it is placed in the hands of the reading portion of the inhabitants of this vast empire. When it may be said of the people of this kingdom, "Many run to and fro, and knowledge is increased;" and when the multitude of her islands wait for the law, there shall appear, even more than at present, the wisdom of that providence which has brought hither this powerful instrumentality for the diffusion of truth. The word of God, both printed and preached, is the means which God has appointed for bringing the inhabitants of the world to Christ; and in these two forms the Church is bound, so far as in her power, to give it to every creature.

#### *Distribution of Religious Books.*

By means of native junks, trading to all parts of the coast of China, nearly 300,000 pages of Scriptures and tracts have been most widely distributed. A small parcel is put on board each vessel when about to sail, with the request to give them only to readers. The captain of a native vessel trading to the north, who received a supply last year, on his return stated, that when it was known he had such books, the people came off to his ship for them, and he asked for another supply. Sailors who have received medical treatment, willingly take charge of these parcels. In and about Ningpo 800,000 pages have been distributed by the hands of the missionaries. Some are placed in barber-shops and tea-rooms. Some are given to readers in the city—to very many strangers met in the streets, who carry them to far distant cities; to the scholars, many of whom from a great distance attend the literary examinations; and to officers and strangers who come to behold the wonders of a printing press. They are distributed at the wharfs to passengers about to leave on the rivers and canals for the interior; they are distributed at all the preaching places in the city and country; and they are carried in all walks for recreation and missionary excursions, to be used on suitable occasions by the way. Indiscriminate distribution is avoided, and care is taken as far as practicable, to give them to readers only, or to those who have readers at home.

*Native Agency.*

There are three young men, converts from heathenism, and now members of the mission church. One of these is still in the school, and the other two as yet remain in the employment of mission families. They all evince a desire to be employed in whatever manner they may be useful. They have been engaged, to some extent, in tract distribution, sometimes with the missionaries, and sometimes two have gone by themselves, for one or two days, into the country. On their return they give an account of the places visited, the number of tracts distributed, and other incidents of their excursion. They give promise of more extended usefulness, and the prayer of the Church should be that the Lord would raise up many more native helpers, for the work greatly needs them.

In conclusion, the Mission write :—

We have thus given a view of what has been done, and attempted in the various departments of labor in this field ; and from what has been done, and is now doing, a judgment may be formed of the inviting prospect which the field presents. Surely here is placed before us, and before the Church, an open door, and we are assured that no man can shut it.

We have spoken of what we have been permitted to see during the past year of the goodness of our heavenly Father, in that he caused the work still to keep on in its steady course. We see one stone after another laid in the foundations of the temple which God is building here. Some of this work has been done in troublous times, but never has he suffered an enemy to triumph over us ; and though Satan still may rage, and try new arts to intimidate or discourage us, yet this glorious building shall go up, and the top-stone shall be laid with rejoicing.

We have spoken of encouragements. We might speak of discouragements and trials, but this is not needful. Every place, every condition in life has its trials, and we may be sure that we will have no more than are needful for us. It is more fitting that we mourn in secret because we possess so little of the faith, love, zeal, and prayerfulness that alone can cause us to be happy under all circumstances, and render our labors a blessing to this people.

While we wish not to conceal the fact of our liability to loss of health and strength, yet we are willing, yea, desirous to remain and labor for this benighted people, so long as the Master has work for us here. We feel it, however, to be a duty we owe the churches to declare to them, that would they retain the territory, already taken possession of, they must send men. The force now in the field may again be reduced by sickness or death, and if others do not come to fill their places, what must be the consequences ? Two years ago we appealed to the Church to send us six fellow-laborers. We appealed also to our brethren in the ministry to consider the state of the multitudes in this city and the surrounding country, who are likely to perish by thousands before they can get any of the bread of life. Thus we appealed—one has come ; but alas for us ! one was taken ; and another has ceased to be one of our number. The admonition is too plain to be misunderstood by us. We appealed to the Church, and doubtless trusted too much to her alone. Christ says : " Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." When pray-ers go up from every pious heart in the Church, that the Lord would send forth laborers into his harvest, then there will be no lack of men, nor lack of " freewill offerings," for upon everything shall be inscribed, " Holiness unto the Lord."

*Missions to Papal Europe.*

The sum of \$8,563 17 has been remitted during the last year for the spread of the Gospel in Europe. This sum was sufficient to sup-

port 28 ministers, or 44 colporteurs. A part of the moneys thus forwarded was contributed by the churches, agreeably to the recommendation of the last General Assembly. It is to be regretted that a larger amount had not been furnished. No small part of these funds was obtained through the interest awakened in our churches by the Rev. Louis Bridel, a respected minister of the Reformed Church in Paris. The visit of this gentleman to our country, will long be remembered with pleasure by many of our Christian people.

In France, in the German States, including Austria, and in some of the Italian States, the door is now open for various kinds of evangelical labor. The political changes of the last fifteen months have resulted in the removal of many restrictions on the labors of evangelists and colporteurs; and in awakening, to some extent, a spirit of inquiry, or at least a willingness to receive instruction, amongst people who were long inaccessible to the light of the pure Gospel.

In these late European revolutions many causes have been at work, with some of which we deeply sympathize as men and as Christians; and we cannot but indulge strong hopes that when the present agitations subside, both civil and religious institutions will be found resting on a basis that will prove greatly conducive to the temporal and eternal welfare of the people. It cannot be concealed, however, that an evil spirit has gone forth, especially into France and some of the German States—a spirit bitterly hostile to the religion of Jesus Christ. It has sought political changes, not from generous motives, but from a selfish radicalism that would destroy the Family, as well as the State, and subvert in the minds of men both the government and the existence of God himself. The prevalence of this spirit, to whatever extent, is a strong argument for earnest efforts to spread abroad the principles of true religion. These are at once conservative and benevolent; they are the only hope of political and social rest to the distracted nations of Europe; they are essential to the temporal well-being of men and of nations everywhere.

But it is mainly to the spiritual and eternal salvation of men, that evangelical labors are important in Papal Europe as everywhere else. And the present time should be regarded as one of deep and critical interest to millions of souls that have long been under the pall of Roman superstition. While ignorance, irreligion, error, infidelity, so extensively prevail, and in too many instances atheism itself; and while the door stands open in many places, Christians should enter in and spare no effort to make known the way of salvation by faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

In what way our branch of the Church can hereafter take a part in this great work, time must show. Changes in their ecclesiastical system are under consideration by our brethren in France; and some changes in the policy of their missionary institutions have already been made, or are contemplated, both in France and Geneva. It is understood that most of the evangelical Christians of those countries hold substantially the same views of doctrine and church order with ourselves; and now that they are free from the fetters of

the state in France, we may hope that a decidedly Presbyterian character will be impressed on their measures. In that event the most hearty co-operation could be, and doubtless would be, maintained between their missionary institutions and our own. If unhappily a less decided policy should be adopted by them, the Board can still forward moneys to be expended at the discretion of beloved brethren in whom all the churches have confidence, or can pursue any other line of conduct that may be designated by the hand of providence. In any event, we may hope that it will be the privilege of our Church to be employed by her exalted Lord in the evangelization of Roman Catholics, no less than of Jews, Mohammedans, and Pagans. The advantages of concentration in the agency by which our churches send their contributions to foreign lands for the extension of Christ's kingdom, are becoming more apparent with every year's experience.

### Mission to the Jews.

NEW YORK.—Rev. Mathew R. Miller,  
Rev. John Neander.

Mr. Neander was formerly connected with the Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, and employed in missionary labors among his kinsmen according to the flesh. A change of relations appearing to him desirable he was cordially received as a missionary of the Board; and his pecuniary support is furnished by a generous member of the Church, who feels a deep interest in efforts for the conversion of the children of Israel. Mr. Neander is now associated with Mr. Miller, the city of New York being their chief field of labor; though it may be considered expedient for them to make occasional visits to Jews living in other places.

These brethren are faithfully engaged in their work, and by conversations and the use of the press are endeavoring to bring the Jews to the saving knowledge of their own Messiah. Opportunities of giving public instruction to a congregation of Jewish hearers are not yet enjoyed; but evangelical labors are pursued from house to house, and many individuals have their attention called to the truths of the Gospel. These labors are often full of interest, and are not without hope of success, but it is still considered advisable to make no publication of their details. It is with regret the Committee have to report no instances of hopeful conversion amongst the children of Israel. The veil is still upon their hearts when Moses is read. Let the churches, however, not fail in faith nor in prayer. God's promises shall be fulfilled in the salvation of Jews, as well as Gentiles, by the divine blessing on the use of the appointed means of grace.

If the missionary work among the Jews continues thus unchanged in its nature, its importance is certainly increasing with the largely increasing numbers of that people, who are now seeking their home in this land; and it is a work of growing interest, moreover, from the increasingly unsettled state of the Jewish mind on religious

subjects. Some amongst them desire greater strictness in the observance of the Mosaic ritual; others seek a greater liberty, which too often degenerates into licentiousness or the disregard of religious principle. Proposals are entertained for a Convention of Delegates from their congregations, to be held shortly in New York, in the hope of obtaining greater union of action and reformation of conduct. But as one of themselves has said: "There is but one man who can unite the Israelites, Messiah, the Son of David." We are assured that the Israelites will never find peace till they find it at the Cross of Jesus. Oh that the set time to favor Zion may soon come!

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

If the Church of Jesus Christ be in this world a militant Church, then all the scriptural agencies employed by that Church in promoting the Saviour's glory, will be militant also. The life of every Christian is a warfare, a time of trial and of conflict, in working out his own salvation with fear and trembling, while trusting in God who worketh in him both to will and to do. So it is with his servants when associated together to extend the limits of the Redeemer's kingdom. Their work is one of trial and of conflict, often of darkness and discouragement, as well as of faith and rejoicing. But the servants of the Lord do not engage in this work by their own authority, or at their own charge. They have his authority, and the work is his, not theirs; and his blessing on their feeble and imperfect agency will bring to pass all his eternal purposes of mercy to our fallen race—"To the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places, might be known, by the Church, the manifold wisdom of God." Just as his servants now possess the spirit that was in Christ, will they rejoice in looking forward to this final triumph of the Saviour, when his name will be exalted above every name in heaven and in earth. Let it not be forgotten that if any one has this spirit, he will be willing to devote himself and all he has to the promotion of his service here. "But if any man has not the spirit of Christ he is none of his."

Every year's experience shows more and more clearly that the work of Foreign Missions can only be sustained and carried forward in proportion as faith, and vital piety, or true evangelical religion prevail in the Church. "Go, and disciple all nations," is the word of him who spoke the heavens and the earth into being; and as faith in that word is the sure foundation of all the efforts of his people, so a willing obedience to this command is by our Lord himself made a test of our relationship to him. "If you love me keep my commandments." "Glory to God in the highest," is the first part of the song of the heavenly host; "good will to men" is the second. This cause brings the Church in direct contact with hundreds of millions of the human family who are "without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world." "The dark

places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." The history of human suffering and woe in the dark domains of heathenism has yet to be written, and it is only the glorious gospel of the Son of God that has the promise of this life, as well as that which is to come. What heart that feels for human misery can be unconcerned here? Is he a Christian at all, who, whilst professing to do to others, as he would wish others to do to him, does nothing to send the blessings he professes to have received to his perishing fellow-men!

True as these principles are, they are not carried into practice, by a large portion of the Presbyterian Church. The sad and painful report must still be made, that not one half of the organized churches have done anything during the last year to send the Gospel to the heathen. Many of these churches, it is true, are weak, and some of them are without a stated ministry themselves; but none of them are so weak that they could not furnish one copy of the Bible, costing from thirty to fifty cents, or twenty copies of one of the Gospels, costing in all but ten cents, to tell the benighted heathen of Jesus Christ. How small also are the contributions of many of the churches! Of 300 churches, containing 21,000 members, the average contribution for a whole year is less than five dollars each.

While there is much cause for humiliation before God that these things are so, there is yet cause of thanksgiving and encouragement, that year after year there has been a steady advance of the missionary spirit in the Church at large. The receipts are more than twice what they were ten years ago. No retrograde movement has been made necessary; the cause now stands as prosperous as at any former time, with no incumbrance of debt, with no diminution, but with an increase of interest. Nor has this advance been gained at the expense of any other institution of the Church, for they too during this period have gone steadily forward. These are encouraging providences, and they present a loud call to the Church to go forward in the Lord's work.

## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

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*Statement of payments on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of  
the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.*

### MISSIONS:

#### LODIANA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Lodianna Mission,	\$18,889 63
Passage of Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Woodside and their wives, from Boston to Calcutta -	1,190 00 — 20,079 63

#### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Allahabad Mission,	12,348 05
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#### FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Furrukhabad Mission,	9,406 57
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#### NINGPO MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Ningpo Mission, -	7,734 46
Outfit of the Rev. H. V. Rankin and wife, - -	350 00
“ “ Rev. J. K. Wight and wife, - -	350 00
“ “ Mr. M. S. Coulter and wife, - -	350 00
Passages of Messrs. Rankin, Wight, and Coulter, and their wives, from New York to Canton, -	1,500 00 — 10,284 46

#### CANTON MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Canton Mission, -	2,658 46
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#### AMOY MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Amoy Mission, -	192 57
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#### SIAM MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Siam Mission, -	2,510 39
Outfit of Rev. S. Bush and wife, - - -	350 00
Passage of “ “ from Boston to Singapore, - - - - -	500 00 — 3,360 39

#### AFRICAN MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the African Mission, -	3,173 87
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#### CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Chippewa and Otta- wa Mission, - - - - -	1,436 13
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# PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

## OTTOE AND OMAHAW MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Ottoe and Omahaw Mission,	3,210 85
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## IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Iowa and Sac Mission,	2,548 49
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## CREEK MISSION.

Expenditures on account of the Creek Mission,	7,315 98
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## CHOCTAW MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Choctaw Mission,	12,611 20
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## CHICKASAW MISSION.

Expenditure on account of the Chickasaw Mission,	518 77
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## PAPAL EUROPE:

Expenditures on account of Missions in Papal Europe,	8,563 17
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## JEWISH MISSION.

Expenditure on account of the Mission to the Jews,	590 50
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# AGENCIES.

Rev. Wm. S. Rogers, salary one year,	-	1,000 00
"    "    balance of travelling expenses,		
to May 8, 1848	- -	194 69
"    "    do    do    to April 13, 1849	- -	321 57
Rev. H. R. Wilson, jr., salary one year,	- -	1,500 00
"    "    travelling expenses, from		
Jan. 1 to Oct. 26, 1848	- - - -	199 93
"    A. O. Patterson, D.D. salary, in part	- -	200 00
"    "    travelling expenses,	-	10 00
"    J. F. Lanneau, salary	- - - -	278 00
"    "    travelling expenses,	- -	127 62
"    J. Porter, travelling expenses,	- - -	53 15
"    J. O. Rankin    do	- - -	25 00
Travelling expenses of Officers of the Board, and		
voluntary Agents,	- . - - -	56 25 — 3,966 21

# SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Corresponding Secretary's salary, one year,	-	1,800 00
Assistant Secretary's salary, one year,	- - -	1,000 00
Treasurer's salary, one year,	- - - -	1,500 00
Clerk hire and copying,	- . . . .	854 00 — 5,154 00

PRINTING.

Expense of Printing and Publishing 2,678 copies of the Missionary Chronicle, sent free of charge to Ministers, Life Members, and persons contributing annually \$10 to the funds of the Board, being the excess of expenditures above the receipts for 8,150 copies printed, - - -	628 10
The Foreign Missionary: excess of expenditures above the amount received from Subscribers -	769 32
Expense of printing 7,850 copies of the Eleventh Annual Report, - - - - -	288 71
“ “ 6000 copies of Letters to Children, by the Rev. W. S. Rogers, and 3,000 copies in part - - - - -	85 50
Expense of printing 6000 do, by Rev. W. M. Lowrie, and 3000 copies in part - - - - -	204 30
Printing Sermons, Circulars, Receipts, etc. - -	62 13 — 2,038 06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage, - - - - -	181 84
Fuel and light, - - - - -	108 09
Fixtures and furniture, - - - - -	57 06
Library, maps, and binding books, - - -	77 79
Blank books and stationery, - - - - -	52 48
Periodicals, - - - - -	55 22
Freight and cartage, - - - - -	16 95
Insurance on Mission House and articles in it, -	48 00
Taxes on Mission House - - - - -	100 85
Miscellanies, boxes, twine, nails, etc. - - -	51 41 — 749 98
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$110,207 34</u>

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in account current with Daniel Wells, Treasurer.* Cr.

1849.

May 1. To balance against the Treasury, as per last Report,	\$426 95
To payments, as per accompanying statement,	110,207 34

1849.

May 1. By donations from churches	- \$70,544 72
" donations from individuals and miscellaneous sources	- 18,714 29
" legacies	- 3,285 39
" Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church	- 3,750 00
" United States Government for Choctaw Indians	- 8,000 00
" do. for the Iowa and Sac do.	1,540 00
" do. for the Chippewas and Ottawa do.	- 1,400 00
" American Bible Society, for printing Bibles in N. India	1,000 00
" American Tract Society, for printing Tracts in N. India	2,000 00
" do do in China	300 00
" Balance against the Treasury, carried to new account	99 89

\$110,634 29  
\$99 89

DANIEL WELLS, TREASURER.

1849.

May 1. To balance from old account,

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct,

E. PLATT, } Auditors.  
T. FRANKLE, }

Mission House, New York, May 5, 1849.

SKETCHES OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,  
AT THE  
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held at the Mission House, New York city, on the 7th and 8th of May; and its sessions were concluded on the 24th of May, in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, during the meeting of the General Assembly.

The following members were present:

*Ministers.*—GARDINER SPRING, D.D., N. MURRAY, D.D., JACOB GREEN, RUBEN FRAME, JONATHAN GREENLEAF, J. W. ALEXANDER, D.D., JOHN GOLD-SMITH, D.D., JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., W. D. SNODGRASS, D.D., JAMES M. McDONALD, CHARLES HODGE, D.D., O. C. CUYLER, D.D., JOSEPH M'ELROY, D.D., THOMAS L. JANEWAY, W. W. PHILLIPS, D.D., ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., JOHN C. LOWRIE, GEORGE POTTS, D.D., D. V. M'LEAN, D.D., FRANCIS HERRON, D.D., E. P. SWIFT, D.D., ROBERT STEEL, D.D., WILLIS LORD, D.D., JOHN JOHNSTON, D.D., JOHN N. C. GRIER, D.D.

*Laymen.*—HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WALTER LOWRIE, SILAS HOLMES, EBENEZER PLATT, ROBERT CARTER, JAMES LENOX, D. W. C. OLYPHANT, WILLIAM STEELE, HARMER DENNY, WILLIAM S. MARTIN, G. W. VAN GELDER, J. HARMON BROWN, SAMUEL BURTIS, STACY G. POTTS.

All the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the meetings of the Board held in the Mission House, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees—the missions in each general field of labor being placed in the hands of separate Committees. Upon their recommendation the Board adopted the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly.

On Monday evening, the 21st of May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the Board by the Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, in the First Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburg, Pa., from Luke x. 2.

The Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., was elected to preach the next Annual Sermon, and Rev. William L. Breckenridge, D.D., was chosen alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Mission House, on the third Tuesday of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

## ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Friday, the 18th day of May, the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, in a printed form, and was referred to the Rev. Robert Steel, D.D., Rev. J. W. Blythe, Rev. C. A. Stillman, Mr. Stacy G. Potts, and Mr. P. S. Shields. On Monday, the 21st of May, a series of Resolutions were reported by this Committee, and received the consideration of the Assembly. Remarks were made by Walter Lowrie, Stacy G. Potts, Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Rev. S. M. Irvin, and by the Iowa Indian chief, No Heart of Fear, translated by Rev. S. M. Irvin. The Resolutions were then adopted, and are as follows :

I. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Board affords to the Assembly very great cause of gratitude, and thankfulness to Almighty God ; and they would take encouragement from the past to increased effort for the future.

II. *Resolved*, That while the general prospects of the Board are thus encouraging, as manifested by their enlarged operations among the heathen, and the increased contributions of the churches at home, yet the Assembly learn, with pain, that so many of our churches are doing nothing for this great cause ; and they would most affectionately exhort the ministers of all our churches to urge upon their people their high privilege, as well as imperative obligation, to contribute of their substance to the furtherance of this noble work.

III. *Resolved*, That in the deaths of two highly esteemed members of this Board, and of two beloved missionaries, while in the active field, the Assembly would see the hand of a wise and sovereign God ; and they would learn, from these providences, to fill up the present day with usefulness, for the time is short.

IV. *Resolved*, Whilst the Assembly rejoices to believe that the Board is highly efficient in the discharge of the duties committed to it, yet they would recognize the inefficiency of all human power to carry on this work, and they would call upon the whole Church to be earnestly engaged in prayer to God for his blessing upon this great work.

V. *Resolved*, That the Assembly would repeat the exhortations given in past years to the churches, on the subject of the monthly concert, reminding them of their duty to attend upon this meeting, and of the necessity of connecting with it a collection, for the purpose of sending the gospel to the perishing heathen.

VI. *Resolved*, That the Report be approved, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

On the 8th of May, the Board elected Officers for the ensuing year. The Rev. Daniel Wells having declined a re-election as Treasurer on account of impaired health, the Board adopted a Minute as follows, viz : " In reluctantly accepting this resignation, the Board desire to put on record the expression of their high sense of the ability and fidelity with which Mr. Wells has discharged the duties of his office, and to tender him their thanks for his long and valuable services. And the Board request Mr. Wells to continue in the discharge of the duties of Treasurer until his successor is prepared to enter on the duties of his office." The Board then elected Mr. Ebenezer Platt, of the city of New-York, as Treasurer. As Mr. Platt has not decided to accept this appointment at the time of publishing the Annual Report, his name is not inserted in the following list.

*President.*

REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

*Vice-Presidents.*

MESSRS. CHARLES CHAUNCEY,	MESSRS. SIDNEY A. BAXTER,
" JOHN JOHNSTON,	" NATHANIEL EWING,
" SILAS HOLMES,	" ALEX. C. HENDERSON,
" HARMER DENNY,	" JAMES BLAKE,
" KENNEY JOHNS,	" JOHN T. MCCOUN,
" MATTHEW L. BEVAN,	" JOHN M. M'CALLA.

*Executive Committee.*

REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,	MR. HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,	" DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT.
" WILLIAM D. SNODGRASS, D.D.,	" JAMES T. SOUTTER,
" JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,	" ROBERT CARTER,
MR. JAMES LENOX,	" WALTER LOWRIE, <i>ex off.</i>
	" <i>ex off.</i>

*Corresponding Secretary*, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.*Recording Secretary*, REV. JACOB GREEN.*Assistant Secretary*, REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.*Treasurer*,*Auditors*, MESSRS. THOMAS PRINGLE, JAMES DONALDSON.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1850.

*Ministers.*

John T. Edgar, D.D.,  
 Charles Hodge, D.D.,  
 Archibald Alexander, D.D.,  
 Robert Steel, D.D.,  
 John C. Backus, D.D.,  
 Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,  
 Matthew Brown, D.D.,  
 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 John N. Campbell, D.D.,  
 William D. Howard,  
 Henry R. Weed, D.D.,  
 Wm. Neill, D.D.,  
 Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,  
 Peyton Harrison,  
 Samuel Beach Jones,

*Laymen.*

James Adger,  
 James Agnew,  
 John H. Hill,  
 J. S. Copes, M. D.,  
 Hugh Auchincloss,  
 A. G. McIlvaine,  
 Moses Allen,  
 Walter Lowrie,  
 Harmer Denny,  
 Wm. Shear,  
 Wm. Steele,  
 Edgar C. Wilson,  
 James Donaldson,  
 James Whitehill,  
 Samuel C. Henderson,

Charles Chauncy.

## May, 1851.

*Ministers.*

Willis Lord, D.D.,  
 C. C. Cuyler, D.D.,  
 John C. Lowrie,  
 David Elliott, D.D.,  
 James Hoge, D.D.,  
 Robert Davidson, D.D.,  
 W. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 Benj. H. Rice, D.D.,  
 John M. Dickey,  
 S. L. Graham, D.D.,  
 S. S. Davis, D.D.,  
 D. V. McLean D.D.,  
 Reuben Smith,  
 Jacob Green,  
 James M. MacDonald,

*Laymen.*

James Lenox,  
 M. L. Bevan,  
 James N. Dickson,  
 Nathaniel Ewing,  
 Samuel M. Leiper,  
 Robert Archer,  
 Joseph P. Engles,  
 Wm. Harris, M. D.,  
 John Kerr, M. D.,  
 James H. Fitzgerald,  
 Robert Carter,  
 J. J. Bryant,  
 John T. Gilchrist,  
 D. W. C. Olyphant,  
 Luke Loomis.

## May, 1852.

J. J. Janeway, D.D.,  
 George W. Janvier, D.D.,  
 John Johnston, D.D.,  
 Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,  
 John M. Krebs, D.D.,  
 Joseph McElroy, D.D.,  
 William W. Phillips, D.D.,  
 John Goldsmith, D. D.,  
 Nicholas Murray, D.D.,  
 Jonathan Greenleaf,  
 Thomas L. Janeway,  
 John McDowell, D.D.,  
 Melancthon W. Jacobus,  
 Robert McCartee, D.D.,  
 Alexander T. McGill, D.D.,

Wm. McIlvaine,  
 Benj. McDowell,  
 Thomas McKean,  
 George Morris,  
 Matthew Newkirk,  
 Joseph Patterson,  
 John M. Sherrerd,  
 James P. Means,  
 James T. Soutter,  
 G. B. Lamar,  
 Jesse Brown,  
 C. S. Carrington,  
 Wm. S. Martien,  
 C. A. B. Kemper,  
 Samuel Hepburn

## May, 1853.

Daniel McKinley,  
 Wm. S. Plumer, D.D.,  
 George Potts, D.D.,  
 James W. Alexander, D.D.,  
 John N. C. Grier, D.D.,  
 Edward D. Smith,  
 Thomas Smyth, D.D.,  
 Gardiner Spring, D.D.,  
 Elisha P. Swift, D.D.,  
 Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D.,  
 John Gray, D.D.,  
 John W. Yeomans, D.D.,  
 Reuben Frame,  
 Samuel Miller, D.D.,  
 Alexander Maclean,

A. W. Mitchell,  
 Thomas Fringle,  
 Ebenezer Platt,  
 Alexander Symington,  
 Charles S. Todd,  
 Samuel Winfree,  
 John D. Thorpe,  
 Gilbert T. Snowden,  
 Robert L. Stuart,  
 Henry McKeen,  
 G. R. King,  
 G. H. Van Gelder,  
 Stacy G. Potts,  
 Samuel Burtis,  
 J. Harmon Brown.

# Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,

Total received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending 1st of May, 1849, \$96,294 40, from the following sources:

NOTE.—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.	
<i>Pby of Lendenderry.</i>	
Bedford	11 00
Newburyport 1st	4 41
Newburyport 2d	104 00
Miscellaneous	5 50

	124 91
<i>Pby of Troy.</i>	
Troy, 2d st	439 73
Lansingburg	164 37
Cambridge	40 00
Stillwater, 1st	100 00
Kingsbury, 1st	25 00
Waterford	190 00
Danaing st	9 00

	968 10
<i>Pby of Albany.</i>	
Albany, 3d	211 71
Albany, 1st	731 00
Mayfield Central.	30 00
Schenectady	135 74
Northampton	92 00
Johans town	23 41
Charlton	11 00
Hamilton Union	9 00
Balkton Spa	116 00
Galway	33 00
West Galway	5 00
Westminster, Utica	45 70
Ballston	50 00
Oneida Valley	5 00
Little Falls	40 37

	1461 93
<i>Pby of Columbia.</i>	
Lexington	100 06
Windham, 2d	26 00

	126 06
SYNOD OF BUFFALO.	
<i>Pby. of Ogdensburg.</i>	
Oswegatchie, 1st	115 07
Oswegatchie, 2d	34 13
Hammond	30 00

	179 20
<i>Pby of Steuben.</i>	
Sparta, 1st	18 10
Mentz, 1st	26 00
Bath, 1st	10 00
Vienna	39 32
Groveland	4 00

96 42

<i>Pby. of Wyoming.</i>	
Caledonia	77 50
Scottsville	7 00
Warsaw	25 00

	109 50
<i>Pby of Buffalo City.</i>	
Buffalo, 1st	55 00
Portageville	9 00
Aurora	10 00
Miscellaneous	10 00

84 00

## SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

<i>Pby of Hudson.</i>	
Florida	45 00
Goodwill	80 00
Goshen	177 91
Hopewell	66 48
Monticello	168 44
West Town	31 15
Scotch Town	181 05
Liberty	48 50
Hempstead	49 00
White Lake	4 35
Deer Park	69 15
Centreville	13 25
Monroe	18 09
Hamptonburg	16 61

969 51

<i>Pby. of North River.</i>	
Newburg	63 83
Fishkill	25 00
Matter wan	134 37
Marlborough	44 00
Smithfield	5 00
Rondout	260 00
Miscellaneous	1 50

533 70

<i>Pby. of Bedford.</i>	
South East	43 75
Bedford	310 95
Yorktown	8 00
Red Mills	13 98
Patterson	14 09
Croton Falls	35 65
South Salem	314 28
Foundridge	35 00
Rye	13 50
South Greenburg	14 43
White Plains	9 13
Mount Pleasant	30 42
Gilead	12 51

855 68

<i>Pby. of Long Island.</i>	
Smithtown	33 00
Huntington	25 35
Hempstead	34 40
Southampton	96 21
Sag Harbor	100 26
Middletown	14 00
Bridge Hampton	13 56
East Hampton	51 38
South Haven	7 50
Moriches	10 00

385 65

<i>Pby of New York.</i>	
Jersey City	114 94
Brick ch	547 86
Thompsonville	41 00
Wallabout	45 70
New York 1st	3489 36
Newtown	50 00
Fifteenth street	83 32
Greenbush	9 50
University place	10 12 54
Duane street	1260 65
Brooklyn, 2d	95 00
Rutgers st	637 42
Chelsea	339 99
Forty-second st	212 67
Tariffville	17 34
Jamaica	69 77
Williamsburg	104 01
Brooklyn, 1st	299 47
Yorkville	10 57
Madison Avenue	114 92
Brooklyn, Central	13 31
Emmanuel, colored	2 00
Nyack	10 00

8591 33

<i>2d Pby. of New York.</i>	
Scotch ch	1866 66
Canal street	349 51
Delhi	10 00
West Farms	10 00
Peeckskill	90 20
Mount Washington	110 54

2436 91

SYNOD OF NEW-JERSEY.	
<i>Pby. of Elizabethtown.</i>	
Chester and Mt Olive	38 00
Woodbridge	67 00
Plainfield, 1st	39 40
Lamington	78 00
Westfield	25 59
Elizabethtown, 1st	380 00
Baskinridge	49 00
Perth Amboy	51 00



Connecticut Farms	10 00
Liberty Corner	30 00
Rahway	58 18
Elizabethport	11 45
Pateron, 1st	25 00
Springfield	66 00
New Providence	46 65
Woodbridge, 2d	25 69
Morristown, 1st	2 50
Mount Freedom	5 00

1008 06

*Pby. of New-Brunswick.*

Kingston	64 00
Trenton, 1st	102 53
Middletown Point	19 37
Cranberry	111 50
Bonadbrook	126 00
Allentown	55 10
New Brunswick	217 86
Freehold Village	198 00
Cranberry, 2d	96 08
Freehold	65 70
Lawrence	110 50
Pennington	67 00
Dutch Neck	10 00
South Trenton	28 06
Nottingham	12 00
Shrewsbury	20 80
Trenton City	179 50
Titusville	7 00
Princeton, colored	6 00
Plumstead and Flat-	
burg	9 10
Princeton	370 27
Princeton, 2d	31 00
Miscellaneous	50 00

1876 28

*Pby of Newton.*

Newton	41 30
Easton	200 00
Greenwich	79 00
Belvidere	175 00
Allentownship	70 75
Upper Mount Bethel	19 20
Stillwater, 1st	15 25
Stillwater, 2d	1 52
Harmony	87 37
Lower Mount Bethel	95 00
Hardwick	47 68
Oxford	5 00
Hackettstown	50 00
Stroudsburg	12 25
German Valley	50 00
Knowlton	26 00
Blairstown	22 00
Marksboro'	96 00
Durham	3 71
Danville	4 00

1017 03

*Pby. of Reriton.*

Amwell United 1st	49 00
Amwell, 2d	
Milford	11 00
Amwell, 1st	36 00
Lambertville	43 00
Kingwood	17 00
Clinton	10 00
Pleasant Grove	21 00
Lower German Valley	6 00

193 00

*Pby of Luzerne.*

Wilkesbarre	57 50
Mauch Chunk	81 58
Summit Hill	16 51

Hanover	50
Tamaqua	29 00
Kingston	10 00
Berwick	16 54
Conyngham	20 87
Beaver Meadow	18 50
Tunkhannock	11 00
Lackawanna	4 00

266 00

*Pby. of Susquehanna.*

Rome	5 00
Troy	24 00
Towanda	29 92
Orwell	20 00
Wyalosing	29 00
Silver Lake	145 00
Welsh Church	4 00
Warren	2 16
Wysox	6 62

268 70

*Pby. of West Jersey.*

Pittsgrove	28 00
Greenwich	50 00
Woodbury	25 00
Blackwood Town	11 00
Coldspring	143 95
Bridgeton	350 00
Salem	105 00
Deerfield	107 04
Williamstown	8 30
Mount Holly	44 92
Burlington	294 57
Cedarville	204 74
Camden	26 14
Columbus	3 61
May's Landing	5 00

1339 27

## SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

*Pby of Philadelphia.*

Spring Garden	29 73
Philadelphia, 2d	412 28
do	Scots 346 00
do	10th 1489 06
do	6th 568 50
do	9th 111 18
do	7th 356 99
do	North 462 53
Ridley & Middletown	35 00
Philadelphia Central	161 69
Treydiffe	30 60
Philadelphia, 4th	50 00
Cohocksink	10 00
Philadelphia Union	3 37

4065 92

*2d Pby. of Philadelphia.*

Neshaminy	27 50
Abington	136 10
Germantown	107 00
Newtown	35 56
Doylestown	69 63
Deep Run	7 87
Richmond	25 00
Miscellaneous	57 00

465 65

*Pby of Newcastle.*

Upper Octorara	9 00
White Clay Creek and	
Christiana	13 10
Forks of Brandywine	70 67
Lower Brandywine and	
Red Clay Creek	150 18
Doe Run	19 00
Coatesville	17 00

Oxford	145 77
Fagg's Manor	94 70
New London	50 00
Wilmington	12 25
Rock	7 00
Newcastle	179 00
Dover	7 31
Smyrna	20 56
Head of Christiana	14 02
Brandywine Lyceum	19 06

828 62

*Pby. of Donegal.*

Churchville	25 00
Slate Ridge	88 48
Chestnut Level and	
Little Britain	201 50
Donegal	150 06
Marietta	34 00
Leacock	97 00
Lancaster	113 87
Cedar Grove	24 47
Middle Octorara	117 42
Chancesford	169 25
Wrightsville	14 35

1035 40

*Pby. of Baltimore.*

Washington F St	90 19
Alexandria 1st	75 00
Baltimore 1st	1734 77
Georgetown, Bridge	
Street	103 86
Monokin	25 50
Wyeomco	8 12
Long Green	30 06
Frederick	30 00
Taneytown	133 00
Balt, Fr'kln St	438 90
Baltimore 2nd	199 20
Ellicotts Mills	11 16
Giovane Chapel	15 60
Havre De Grace	30 00
Bladensburg	1 00
Bethel	14 00
Miscellaneous	112 00

3061 19

*Pby. of Carlisle.*

Path Valley	1 00
Middle Spring	26 00
Tom's Creek & Piney	30 00
Chambersburg	445 00
Big Spring	234 62
Mercersburg	168 66
Gettysburg	78 71
M'Connelsburg	61 00
Gresh Hill	17 00
Landisburg	85 00
Bloomfield	47 45
Buffalo	32 05
St Thomas and	
Rocky Spring	55 00
Millerstown	139 37
Silver Spring	290 00
Shippensburg	199 15
Monaghan and	
Petersburg	10 00
Dickinson	84 00
Bedford	12 08
Carlisle	53 70
Hagerstown	105 00
Greencastle	89 44
Great Conewago	50 76
Cumberland	25 00
Paxton	5 00
Williamsport	34 00
Miscellaneous	1 00

2308 27

*Phy. of Huntingdon.*

Lewistown	75 64
Mifflintown	50 00
Huntingdon	120 00
Holidayburg	87 00
East Kishacoquillas	53 25
Waynesburg	13 00
Shirleysburg	127 00
Parryville	50 00
West Kishacoquillas	36 50
Lower Tuscarora	65 00
Little Valley	39 00
Sinking Valley	25 00
Pine Grove	69 91
Sinking Creek	56 75
Spring Creek	42 75
Alexandria	35 58
Williamsburg	16 03
Spring Creek 1st	59 75
Miscellaneous	29 35

1050 51

*Phy. of Northumberland.*

Milton	53 50
New Berlin	28 00
Mifflinburg	7 00
Hartleton	5 00
Danville	112 00
Williamsport	15 00
Washington	62 00
Bethel	19 35
Bloomsburg	65 72
Derry and	
Washingtonville	182 00
Chatham Run	6 02
Northumberland	20 00
Muncy	5 00
Great Island	62 20
Orangeville	17 86
Rhoadsburg	11 00
Lewisburg	54 65
Chiliquaueque	11 00
Pine Creek	64 68
Shamokintown	5 00
Saubury	15 00
Buffalo	47 00

908 98

*SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.**Phy. of Blairsville.*

Murrysville	12 73
Blairsville	46 58
Salem	24 32
Poke Run	60 00
Kittanning	25 00
Johnston	100 00
Armagh	9 39
Congruity	81 83
Warren	3 80
Elder's Ridge	11 25
Carrie's Run	10 00
Gilgal and Perry	26 50
Ligonier	10 00
Ebenezer	113 40
Bethel	26 55
Saltsburg	23 00
Unity	40 00
Beulah	24 56
Fairfield	5 50
Rural Valley	10 00
Cherry Run	2 75
Loeburg	1 00
Glade Run	8 50
Miscellaneous	8 37

680 03

*Phy. of Redstone.*

Laurel Hill	30 67
George's Creek and	

Tent	81 31
Rehoboth	50 00
Dunlap's Creek	26 12
Indian Creek and	
Mt Washington	4 25
Morgantown	46 00
Spring Hill	66 00
Brownsville	31 08
Sewickley	20 06
Cannellsville	60 00
Fairmount	11 25
M/Keesport	15 00
Uniontown	120 75
Mount Pleasant	39 18
Greensburg	24 71
Clarksburg	5 00

631 38

*Phy. of Ohio.*

Pittsburg 1st	273 46
Pittsburg 2d	93 22
Allegheny City 1st	149 39
Allegheny City 2d	28 43
Bethany	55 62
Millers Run	25 35
Sharon	5 00
E. Liberty	135 25
Bethel	158 30
Cassonsburg	31 00
Lawrenceville	12 00
Highland	15 34
Centre	48 00
Monongahela City	67 00
Pine Creek	5 00
Concord	10 00
Raccoon	108 00
Valley	12 05
Hopewell	17 00
Mingo	52 50
Fairmount	14 50
Manchester	32 18
Sharpsburg	16 00
Miscellaneous	405 00

1769 79

*Phy. of Allegheny.*

Mount Nebo	6 00
Butler	67 20
Plain Grove	20 00
Brady's Bend	30 00
State Lick	10 00
Centre	4 00
Miscellaneous	8 21

145 41

*Phy. of Beaver.*

Little Beaver	21 00
Neshanock	44 42
New Castle	236 50
Westfield	25 00
Fulaski	29 00
Freedom	3 00
Concord	4 00
Bridgewater	34 00
Miscellaneous	19 75

466 67

*Phy. of Erie.*

Sandy Lake	3 00
Salem	5 00
Georgetown	13 18
Fairfield	3 97
Meadville	22 00
Coolspring	10 00
Mercer	15 40

72 55

*Phy. of Clarion.*

Licking	10 00
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Pirgah	3 69
New Rehoboth	20 00
Callensburg	28 62
Concord	11 49
Richland	10 00
Greenwood	10 00
Miscellaneous	9 00

102 80

*SYNOD OF WHEELING.**Phy. of Washington.*

Forks of Wheeling	21 08
Wheeling	296 32
Cross Creek	91 60
East Buffalo	2 50
Fairview	39 12
West Liberty	16 42
Mill Creek	30 08
Cross Roads	206 19
Sistersville	5 25
Frankfort	17 00
Washington	143 34
Mt Prospect	27 50
Wheeling 2d	16 53
Three Springs	8 00
West Alexandria	47 63
Claysville	19 00

1008 54

*Phy. of Steubenville.*

Centre Unity	12 16
Food Spring	12 00
Indian Creek	18 78
Currlton	30 69
Steubenville 1st	266 52
Cross Creek	8 00
Annapolis	1 00
Richmond	8 00
Wellsville	24 14
Monroesville	3 27
Big Spring	5 42
Steubenville 2d	341 56
New Hagerstown	31 00

762 79

*Phy. of St Clairsville.*

Mount Pleasant	38 10
Rock Hill	16 00
Morristown	9 00
Freeport	2 00
Nottingham	22 68
Deersville	4 12
Sharon	2 56
Concord	44 00
St Clairsville	75 00
Woodsfield	9 00

223 46

*Phy. of New Lisbon.*

Long's Run	28 00
New Lisbon	63 07
Yellow Creek	68 75
Deersfield and Newton	142 50
Liverpool	9 16
East Palestine	3 00
Middle Sandy	20 00
Rehoboth	6 75
Poland	46 50
Liberty	5 50
Hubbard	21 75
Brookfield	7 13
Canfield	77 13
Salem	85 31
Bethel	23 83
Clarkson	19 55
Niles	7 50
Coiteville	20 25
Madison	20 50

Bethesda	2 00
Hanover	14 52
	<hr/> 602 70

## SYNOD OF OHIO.

*Pby. of Columbus.*

Columbus	214 50
Amanda	2 00
Tarleton	2 00
Blendon	4 53
Lancaster	7 00
Lithopolis	24 80
Mt Pleasant	82 00
Truro	24 02
Hamilton	22 69
Circleville	58 10
London	7 37
Mt Sterling	3 06
Scioto	2 84
Hopewell	3 00
Welch ch (Columbus)	11 82
Mifflin	8 90
	<hr/> 481 03

*Pby. of Coshocton.*

Unity	28 00
Berlin	8 90
Mount Eaton	2 25
New Philadelphia	2 00
Uricksville	5 00
Millersburg	15 54
West Carlisle	8 00
West Union	2 00
Valley	3 00
	<hr/> 74 68

*Pby. of Hocking.*

M'Counellsville	15 00
Athens	11 00
Rutland	3 00
M'Arthurstown	5 00
	<hr/> 34 00

*Pby. of Marion.*

Eden	5 88
Canaan	6 00
Upper Sandusky	5 00
Marion	12 50
Liberty	4 00
York	2 40
	<hr/> 35 78

*Pby. of Richland.*

Martinsburg	3 36
Hopewell	7 12
Orange	7 34
Chesteraville	8 00
Harmony	6 00
Ashtand	17 00
Frederick	35 26
Sharon	3 00
Blooming Grove	4 13
Mansfield	14 00
Olivesburg	20 50
Pleasant Hill	27 84
Lexington	19 25
	<hr/> 172 78

*Pby. of Wooster.*

Sugar Creek	16 09
Springfield	5 00
Guilford	6 00
Mount Hope	7 00
Congress	4 00
Wooster	32 42
Green	4 54
Fulton	40 18

Northfield	18 06
Marshalsville	1 25
	<hr/> 134 64

*Pby. of Zanesville.*

Newark	20 31
Cambridge	22 00
Pleasant Hill	22 26
Rush Creek	5 00
Olive and	
Cross Roads	14 37
Brownsville	6 30
Madison	14 00
Washington	23 02
Norwich	4 30
	<hr/> 132 16

## SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

*Pby. of Chillicothe.*

Union	12 37
Bloomingsburg	80 00
Greenfield	3 00
Hillaboro'	225 39
Chillicothe	177 27
Concord	1 75
Brush Creek	1 00
Manchester	5 00
French and	
White Oak	11 00
Salem	18 42
Wilmington	18 60
Rocky Spring	3 70
Washington	2 58
	<hr/> 560 08

*Pby. of Miami.*

Dayton	253 00
Springfield	141 12
Muddy Run	51 50
New Jersey	27 55
Franklin	26 00
Providence	5 40
Honey Creek	50 50
Washington	25 12
Yellow Spring	73 80
South Charleston	5 00
Middletown	90 45
Harmony	38 10
Dick's Creek	47 00
Bath	6 52
Carrollton	4 00
Lebanon	40 75
Bell Brook	1 95
	<hr/> 814 16

*Pby. of Cincinnati.*

Cincinnati 1st	885 41
Cincinnati 5th	54 04
Cincinnati Central	15 00
Cincinnati High St	4 07
Springfield	18 80
Cheviot	21 05
Reading	18 50
Hopewell	21 53
Pleasant Ridge	44 59
Bethel	8 80
Someraset	11 49
Monroe	11 15
Miscellaneous	3 50
	<hr/> 1117 95

*Pby. of Sidney.*

Figue 1st	19 70
Urbana	12 27
Buck Creek	90 00
Sidney	42 80
Newton	24 87

Mount Pleasant	13 40
West Liberty	40 00
Troy	40 78
Salem	18 70
Stony Creek	15 00
Bellefontaine	50
	<hr/> 248 02

*Pby. of Oxford.*

Venice	35 40
Seven Mile	64 59
Somerville	36 00
Harrison	20 50
Hamilton and	
Rossville	57 70
Bethel	26 50
Railly	9 00
Camden	19 69
Oxford	193 70
Lexington	8 75
Eaton	7 25
Brookville	4 00
Bath	3 00
	<hr/> 486 31

*Pby. of Maumee.*

Blanchard	3 43
West Union	3 57
Findley	68 16
Enon Valley	18 00
Lima	11 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	<hr/> 104 16

## SYNOD OF INDIANA.

*Pby. of New Albany.*

Bloomington	34 59
New Albany, 1st	78 80
Charleston	14 50
Jeffersonville	9 20
	<hr/> 136 29

*Pby. of Vincennes.*

Terre Haute	25 00
Hopewell	5 00
Indiana	5 75
Miscellaneous	12 00
	<hr/> 47 75

*Pby. of Madison.*

Pleasant Township	11 00
Madison 1st	73 10
New Washington	9 00
Hanover	127 40
Jefferson	3 00
	<hr/> 223 50

*Pby. of Cranfordville.*

Rockville	50
Eugene	2 00
Thornton	5 80
Frankfort	3 26
	<hr/> 11 66

*Pby. of Indianapolis.*

Franklin	29 05
Hopewell	42 10
Shiloh	7 40
Greensburg	50 00
Muncietown	2 00
Indianapolis	149 48
Sand Creek	61 80
Napoleon	10
Shelbyville	96
Richmond	13 13
Dualaperville	10 00
Brownsville	1 00

Rising Sun	11 85
Miscellaneous	90 12
	303 78

## SYNOD OF N. INDIANA.

<i>Pby of Logansport</i>	
Logansport	16 41
Lafayette	3 00
Peru	9 90
Monticello	5 75
Mill Creek	9 00
	36 36

*Pby of Michigan.*

Plymouth Ist	15 21
Postiac	21 00
Brace	5 38
Orion & Independence	4 62
	46 25

*Pby of Lake.*

Valparaiso	28 88
South Bend	49 50
Sumption's Prairie	23 62
La Porte	20 00
Crown Point	2 00
Salem	3 00
	137 00

*Pby of Fort Wayne.*

Ehannau	1 10
Asbarn	3 00
La Grange	2 50
Hutton	5 25
New Lancaster	2 61
Fort Wayne	84 61
	101 06

## SYNOD OF ILLINOIS. 18 25

*Pby of Kaskaskia.*

Greenville	28 00
Hillsboro	10 00
Gilead	2 00
Hopewell	4 00
Bethany	1 00
Edwardsville	10 00
	55 00

*Pby of Sangamon.*

Springfield Ist	115 58
Sugar Creek	10 53
North Sangamon	106 44
Irish Grove	7 00
Union	16 25
West Union	1 52
Miscellaneous	8 25
	263 57

*Pby of Schuyler.*

Macomb	10 00
Pope's River	2 00
	12 00

*Pby of Palestine.*

Pisgah	14 00
Palestine	5 00
Paris	35 00
Plumant Prairie	3 85
Charleston	1 15
	59 00

*Pby of Peoria.*

Peoria	56 45
Caston	10 45
Rochester	5 00
Lewistown	33 00
Prince's Grove	4 00
Chicago, North	30 00

Miscellaneous	5 00
	134 30

*Pby of Iowa.*

Union	3 90
Davenport	7 95
	11 85

*Pby of Rock River.*

Sterling	2 00
Princeton	20 00
Galena Ist	14 00
	36 00

*Pby of Wisconsin.*

Grafton	2 00
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## SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

*Pby. of Missouri.*

Booneville	27 00
Millersburg	5 00
Round Prairie	5 00
	37 00

*Pby. of St. Louis.*

St. Louis 2d	747 43
Des Peres	9 00
Eagle Fork	2 50
Bonhomme	7 25
	766 18

*Pby of Palmyra.*

Hannibal	6 20
Miscellaneous	3 00
	9 20

*Pby of Potosi.*

Bellevue	1 50
Farmington	37 00
Apple Creek Ist	90 00
Braceau	25 25
	83 75

*Pby of Upper Missouri.*

Liberty	5 00
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## SYNOD OF KENTUCKY

*Pby of Louisville.*

Louisville Ist	379 70
Louisville 2d	98 70
Louisville 3d	59 25
Louisville 4th	51 15
Shiloh and Olivet	49 53
Mulberry	107 33
Shelbyville	133 70
Pisgah	27 15
Plumb Creek	92 70
Miscellaneous	15 00
	944 23

*Pby. of Muhlenburg.*

Henderson	43 45
Greenville	26 00
	69 45

*Pby. of Transylvania.*

Lancaster	23 25
Danville	585 90
Stanford	16 00
Harrodsburg	70 90
Perryville	5 00
Richmond	85 85
Columbia	5 00
Providence	21 50
Paint Lick	64 65

Silver Creek	20 00
Hanging Fork	29 82
Miscellaneous	3 00
	930 87

*Pby. of West Lexington.*

Clear Creek	23 00
Harmony	40 10
Mount Horeb	36 23
Hopewell	34 82
Nicholasville	50 65
Union	25 00
McChord	402 89
Mount Sterling	36 15
Frankfort	29 10
Lexington Ist	235 00
Georgetown	14 95
Pisgah	36 90
Woodford	17 22
Versailles	26 36
Cherry Spring and Providence	56 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	1087 27

*Pby. of Ebenezer.*

Mayaville Ist	134 12
Covington Ist	82 58
Springfield	20 00
Paris	51 75
Washington	74 90
Lebanon	4 40
Richwood	19 70
Burlington	6 00
Murphysville	14 60
Flemingsburg	28 00
Ebenezer	6 75
Augusta and Sharon	25 00
Millersburg	6 00
Carlisle	7 20
Miscellaneous	4 00
	476 00

## SYNOD OF VIRGINIA. 7 50

*Pby of Greenbrier.*

Lewisburg	10 50
Parkersburg	12 00
Oak Grove	3 68
	26 18

*Pby of Lexington.*

Lexington	94 63
Union	25 00
New Monmouth	5 95
New Providence	27 60
Bethel	11 50
Mossy Creek	13 75
Shemariah	9 88
Fairfield	13 00
Mount Carmel	20 00
Hebron	1 00
Windy Cove	18 00
Lebanon	11 00
New Bethany	3 66
Staunton	43 62
Augusta	63 00
Goshen	1 13
Pisgah	2 25
Central Union	2 00
Warm Springs	6 00
Tinkling Spring	69 35
Rensselaer	3 00
Rocky Spring	5 00
Waynesboro	41 50
	433 12

*Pby. of Winchester.*

Mount Zion	8 38
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Moorefield	19 50
Fort Pleasant	7 50
Romney	90 00
Patterson's Creek	5 00
Fredericksburg	44 50
Rappahannock	3 15
Warrenton	100 00
Charlestown	10 50
Yellow Chapel	11 87
Winchester	85 70
Gerardstown	12 75
Martinsburg	12 50
Miscellaneous	50 00
	391 29

*Pby of West Hanover.*

Union	9 00
Buffalo	14 78
Cumberland	31 30
Charlottesville	1 00
Cub Creek	9 29
Briery	35 00
Lebanon	16 71
Cove	10 00
Ryrd	53 00
Old Concord	20 00
New Concord	4 53
Village	42 47
Bethesda	10 32
Orange and Madison	5 00
Hampden Sidney	121 85
Blue Stone	6 03
Finney Wood	5 67
Bethany	30 00
Maysville	10 00
Trinity	6 50
South Plains	3 50
Miscellaneous	75 53
	521 50

*Pby. of East Hanover.*

Nottoway	104 00
Petersburg	503 37
Norfolk	150 00
Richmond 1st	244 57
Richmond 2d	88 18
Powhattan	18 00
Brunswick	17 00
Namozine	12 00
Miscellaneous	4 00
	1141 12

*Pby of Montgomery.*

Christiansburg	40 28
Rock Spring	2 06
Locust Bottom	11 00
Falling Spring	15 00
High Bridge	12 00
Mount Pleasant	2 50
	82 81

## SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA. 40 00

*Pby of Orange.*

Lexington	74 75
Washington	13 75
Bethlehem	30 00
Milton	51 00
Yanceyville	18 00
Hillsboro'	133 00
Spring Grove	3 00
Raleigh	143 80
New Hope	8 65
Greensboro'	275 30
Spring Garden	27 00
Shiloh	22 63
Nutbush	9 00
Oxford	6 00
Cross Roads	5 50

Hawfields	21 00
Clarksville	30 00
Buffalo	39 35
Danville	44 00
Red House	6 00
Spring Hill	7 00
	967 73

*Pby of Concord.*

Mallard Creek	45 82
Ramah	10 70
Unity (Lincoln)	68 15
College	43 00
Charlotte	71 96
Concord and Salem	21 00
Rocky River	142 24
Joppa	23 00
Unity (Rowan)	15 20
Steel Creek and Pleasant Hill	29 66
Concord Town	19 60
Fourth Creek	19 63
Poplar Tent	45 00
Bethpage	5 00
Sugar Creek	118 65
Back Creek	21 71
Providence	26 00
Sharon	44 25
Ebenezer	6 60
Third Creek	14 30
Franklin	6 60
Prospect	13 00
Miscellaneous	21 25
	830 33

*Pby of Fayetteville.*

Fayetteville	59 88
Wilmington	108 09
Mount Carmel	16 86
Harmony	13 50
Bethesda	4 70
Bluff	20 10
Loug Street	6 16
Bethel	22 00
Euphronia	7 50
Laurel Hill	12 75
Cypress	2 70
Antioch	14 45
St. Paul's	16 16
Philadelphus	8 23
Lumber Bridge	5 70
Mineral Spring	50
Grove	19 00
Union (in Duplin)	3 20
Bothear and Mount Horeb	2 00
Black River	18 85
Bensalem	2 25
Rock Fish	2 80
China Grove	9 75
	406 02

## SYNOD OF W TENNESSEE. 31 65

*Pby of Holston.*

Rogersville	29 00
Leesburg	10 00
New Providence	18 28
Rocky Spring	6 25
Providence	1 47
	66 00

*Pby. of Nashville.*

Hermitage	3 50
Nashville 1st	289 85
Clarksville	126 45
	419 80

*Pby of West Tennessee.*

Zion	86 70
Cathies Creek	6 15
Florence, Ala	144 88
Tusculumbia	33 50
Fayetteville	6 50
Ebenezer, Tenn	15 00
Miscellaneous	9 00
	301 73

*Pby. of Knoxville.*

Knoxville 1st	90 12
SYN. OF S. CAROLINA.	112 58

*Pby of S. Carolina.*

Bethany	12 00
Upper Long Cane	17 85
Lebanon	10 00
Willington	100 00
Rock	9 00
Miscellaneous	123 18
	272 08

*Pby. of Bethel.*

Bethel	31 50
Yorkville	132 00
Cane Creek*	20 00
Ebenezer	30 00
Cedar Shoal	7 00
Purity	27 00
Fishing Creek	36 75
Hopewell	6 19
Unionville	12 00
	302 35

*Pby of Harmony.*

Mount Zion	121 00
Concord	40 00
Hopewell	42 20
Cheraw	85 00
Seion	41 00
Bethesda	80 00
Lebanon	26 30
Heaver Creek	20 00
Williamsburg	40 00
Indiantown	2 50
Darlington	60 00
Little Pedee	4 25
	562 25

*Pby of Charleston.*

Charleston 2d	544 47
Walterboro'	60 00
Columbia 1st	269 50
Beoch Island	58 00
Charleston, coloured	30 00
James' Island	27 12
Stony Creek	63 00
	1052 08

## SYNOD OF GEORGIA. 98 25

*Pby of Hopewell.*

Athens	20 00
Monticello	20 00
Greensboro'	58 40
Mount Zion	62 40
Milledgeville	237 20
Sparta	56 56
Augusta	251 10
Lexington	20 00
Clarksville	10 45
Woodstock	20 00
Macon	171 41
Ebenezer	4 00
Miscellaneous	91 00
	1022 51

*Pby. of Georgia.*

Savannah	48 93
St Augustine	20 17
St Marys	31 40
Jonesville	6 00
Bryan	40 00
Midway	60 00

206 60

*Pby of Flint River.*

Columbus	60 00
La Grange	20 25
Fairview	20 00
Muscogee	9 30
Bethesda	2 00
Americus	32 13
Griffin	46 60
Ephesus	5 50
Hopewell	15 00
Bethany	8 00
Emmuss	4 50
Atlanta	13 80
Friendship	6 00
Goshen	4 21
M'Donough	1 50
West Point	18 03
Alcovia	5 00
Zebulon	1 00
Mount Tabor	14 56
Long Case	11 85
Newman and	
White Oak	17 00
Ebenezer	20 90
Greenville	12 75
Perry	5 00
Miscellaneous	98 39

453 18

*Pby of Florida.*

Tallahassee	125 05
Monticello	20 00
Quincy	80 80
Madison	10 00
Miscellaneous	12 94

249 79

*Pby of Cherokee.*

Marrietta	100 07
Roswell	154 00
Harmony	5 35
Pleasant Greene	
and Somerville	56 50
Rome	18 60
Cassville	2 00
Lafayette	10 00
Pea Vine	8 65
Chickamauga	33 10
Hickory Flat	5 30
Cedar Branch	11 30
Sardis	20 50
Dalton	11 30
Miscellaneous	15 65

450 32

## SYNOD OF ALABAMA.

*Pby of South Alabama.*

Pensacola	34 35
Valley Creek	210 50

Mobile, Govt. St	265 80
Mobile 2d	200 00
Selma	28 00
Pisgah	28 00
Fairview	25 00
Geneva	1 00
Dayton	15 00
Centre Ridge	30 00
Newbern	31 00
Blacks Bend	5 00
Marion	23 00

896 65

*Pby of Tuscaloosa.*

Union	7 70
Hebron	19 00
Mount Zion	25 00
Concord	25 00
Gainesville	160 00
Greensboro'	30 00
Tuscaloosa	224 22
Mesopotamia	128 00
Oak Grove	9 00
Pickensville	10 00
Bethel	7 00
Livingston	25 00
Bethlehem	20 10

687 79

*Pby of East Alabama.*

Montgomery	97 50
Sandy Ridge	12 00
Providence	16 10
Wetumpka	58 00
Prattville	3 00
Talladega and	
Marble Springs	164 00
Uchee Valley	6 26
Pea River	5 00
Good Hope	12 50
Tuskegee	22 00
Miscellaneous	42 50

438 75

## SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.

*Pby of Mississippi.*

Port Gibson	184 20
Pine Ridge	81 50
Jackson	58 20
Natchez	1286 43
Oakland College	10 00
Ebenezer	12 25
Red Lick	4 70
Grand Gulf	20 00
Bethel	136 65
Centre	6 00
Zion	4 00

1804 53

*Pby of Louisiana.*

Comite	6 00
Buhler's Plains	12 55
Plaquemine	63 50
N. O. Lafayette Sq	408 20
N. Orleans 2d	232 83
N. Orleans 3d	51 10
N. O. Prytanee S	108 40
Grosse Tete and	

Marquin Bayous	19 10
Madisonville	8 50
Baton Rouge	6 00
Carmel	115 60
Miscellaneous	59 88

1084 56

*Pby. of Clinton.*

Madison Parish 1st	60 00
Canton	107 68
Brandon	21 00
Vicksburg	60 45
Kosciusko	9 25

258 32

*Pby of Tombekba.*

Louisville	6 60
Lebanon	6 43
Bethsalem	6 97
Aberdeen	15 00
De Kalb	21 00
Miscellaneous	67 55

123 55

*Pby of Brazos.*

Houston ch	42 70
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## SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.

*Pby. of Western District*

Memphis 2d	79 10
Mount Pleasant	11 00
Raleigh	48 50
Mount Carmel	154 93
Portersville	6 50
Emmuss	63 00
Union	45 00
Brownsville	93 05
Tranton	12 00
New Sh'loh	10 00
Zion	8 00
Jackson	62 10
Denmark	89 10
Prosperity	59 55
Germantown	6 10
Memphis 1st	166 54
Macon	5 00

924 49

*Pby of Chickasaw.*

Holly Springs	1 55
College	28 62
Ottokloffa	5 00
Wellington	5 00

40 37

*Pby. of Arkansas.*

Little Rock	42 30
Fort Gibson	18 25

60 55

## SYNOD OF THE REFORMED

PRESB. CHURCH.	3750 00
LEGACIES.	3285 30
SEMINARIES.	246 06
MISCELLANEOUS.	18,468 23

**SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO THE RECEIPTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1848.**

	From May 1, 1847, to May 1, 1848.	From May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.		From May 1, 1847, to May 1, 1848.	From May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.
<b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>			<b>New Lisbon</b>		
Pby. of Londonderry	69 52	124 91		484 59	692 70
Troy	896 82	968 10			
Albany	1165 49	1461 93		\$794 16	2637 49
Columbia	66 06	126 06			
	2199 29	2681 00	<b>SYNOD OF OHIO.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>			Pby. of Columbus	65 70	481 03
Pby. of Ogdensburg		179 20	Coshocton	118 71	74 68
Buffalo City	185 25	84 00	Hocking	28 00	34 00
Steuben	103 00	96 42	Marion	15 95	35 78
Wyoming	139 94	109 50	Richland	57 47	172 78
	498 19	469 12	Wooster	126 15	134 54
<b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>			Zanesville	230 21	131 16
Pby. of Hudson	462 39	969 51		633 19	1064 97
North River	488 72	533 70	<b>SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.</b>		
Bedford	546 39	855 68	Pby. of Chillicothe	968 71	500 08
Long Island	403 46	386 65	Miami	809 61	814 16
New York	9201 05	8591 33	Cincinnati	1153 78	1117 95
New York 2d	2253 33	2436 91	Oxford	476 86	486 31
	13355 33	13772 78	Sidney	959 93	248 02
<b>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</b>			Maumee	126 75	104 16
Pby. of Elizabethtown	1233 18	1008 06		3095 64	3330 68
New Brunswick	1670 12	1-76 28	<b>SYNOD OF INDIANA.</b>		
West Jerse.	807 68	1339 27	Pby. of New Albany	157 32	4 90
Newton	1927 90	1017 03	Vincennes	104 60	136 29
Raritan	395 26	193 00	Madison	41 80	47 75
Susquehanna	168 15	268 70	Crawfordsville	65 20	223 50
Luzerne	176 87	366 00	Indianapolis	469 19	11 65
	5679 16	5968 34		838 11	822 87
<b>SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.</b>		
Pby. of Philadelphia	3463 20	4085 92	Pby. of Logansport	21 66	36 36
2d Philadelphia	747 92	465 65	Michigan	34 00	46 25
Newcastle	828 23	828 62	Lake	151 23	127 01
Donegal	372 39	1016 40	Fort Wayne	11 00	101 06
Baltimore	2241 88	3061 19		217 69	310 67
Carlisle	1691 02	2369 97	<b>SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.</b>		
Huntingdon	1729 63	1050 91	Pby. of Kaskaskia	51 85	18 25
Northumberland	651 72	906 98	Sangamon	23 00	55 00
	11750 58	13746 64	Palestine	60 00	265 57
<b>SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.</b>			Peoria	42 50	59 00
Pby. of Blairsville	588 78	680 03	Iowa	6 00	134 30
Redstone	645 54	631 38	Rock River	58 40	11 85
Ohio	1459 02	1769 79	Schuyler	2 75	36 00
Allegheny	237 15	145 41	Wisconsin		12 00
Beaver	895 22	406 67		314 50	583 97
Erie	102 45	72 56	<b>SYNOD OF MISSOURI.</b>		
Clarion	174 02	102 80	Pby. of Missouri	37 42	37 00
	3502 18	3808 63	St. Louis	1004 26	766 18
<b>SYNOD OF WHEELING.</b>			Palmira	43 44	9 20
Pby. of Washington	1222 70	1008 54	Potosi	120 45	83 75
Steubenville	783 25	762 79	Upper Missouri		5 00
St. Clairsville	303 62	223 46		1205 57	901 13

	From May 1, 1847, to May 1, 1848.	From May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.		From May 1, 1847, to May 1, 1848.	From May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.
<b>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF GEORGIA.</b>	125 00	98 21
Fby. of Louisville	886 46	944 23	Fby. of Georgia	299 73	206 50
Muhlenburg	141 95	68 45	Hopewell	1039 91	1022 51
Transylvania	1031 56	930 87	Flint River	277 35	453 18
West Lexington	821 82	1087 27	Florida	13 00	949 79
Ebenezer	401 67	476 00	Cherokee	133 15	460 34
	3363 46	3506 82		1868 14	2480 55
<b>SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.</b>	16 50	7 50	<b>SYNOD OF ALABAMA.</b>	80 00	
Fby. of Greenbrier	16 00	98 18	Fby. of S. Alabama	663 90	896 65
Lexington	971 03	413 12	Tuscaloosa	471 70	687 79
Winchester	1046 19	391 29	E. Alabama	246 88	438 75
West Hanover	364 87	521 50		1462 48	9023 19
East Hanover	1388 49	1141 12	<b>SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.</b>		
Montgomery	81 61	82 81	Fby. of Mississippi	1449 55	1804 53
	3624 71	2583 52	Louisiana	1374 48	1084 56
<b>SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		40 00	Clinton	28 00	258 32
Fby. of Orange	1136 06	967 73	Tombeckbee	25 16	123 55
Fayetteville	570 24	406 02	Brazos	91 79	42 70
Concord	501 91	830 33		2968 98	3313 66
	2306 20	2344 06	<b>SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF WEST TENNESSEE.</b>	2 50	31 65	Fby. of W. District	592 94	924 49
Fby. of Holston	20 15	65 00	Chickasaw	47 06	40 37
West Tennessee	105 50	301 73	Arkansas	68 12	66 55
Nashville	351 81	419 80		708 11	1025 41
Knoxville	3 00	90 1	<b>SYNOD REF. FBY. CHURCH.</b>	1200 00	3750 00
	482 96	908 30	<b>LEGACIES</b>	6419 31	3226 39
<b>SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>	66 00	112 58	<b>SEMINARIES</b>	229 61	246 06
Fby. of South Carolina	199 00	272 03	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	16113 25	18468 23
Bethel	901 00	302 35			
Harmony	607 00	562 25	<b>Total</b>	69165 09	96294 40
Charleston	1207 53	1052 09			
	2290 53	2301 30	<b>Whole number of churches contributing</b>	1076	1134



**CLASSIFIED VIEW**  
**OF THE**  
**PRECEDING STATEMENT.**

	<i>Number of Churches.</i>	<i>Number of Communicants.</i>	<i>Whole amount Contributed.</i>	<i>Amount per Communicant.</i>
<b>CHURCHES—the contributions from which have</b>				
not exceeded \$10 - - - - -	327	20,929	1,549 30	07½
Over \$10, and not over \$20 - - - - -	201	17,635	2,951 27	16½
Over \$20, and not over \$50 - - - - -	275	32,883	8,836 14	27
Over \$50, and not over \$100 - - - - -	136	23,390	9,723 07	41½
Over \$100, and not over \$300 - - - - -	126	24,719	21,374 30	86½
Over \$300, and not over \$500 - - - - -	17	4,979	6,113 85	1 23
Over \$500 - - - - -	16	5,537	16,279 75	2 94





THE  
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1850.

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1899

## THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

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### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WHILST presenting the proceedings of another year, in the Foreign Missionary work of the Church, it is with feelings of deep and solemn interest we look back to see who, among our immediate associates in this work, have, during this period, finished their labors, and entered, as we trust, into the joy of their Lord. First in this affecting record is the venerable President of the Board, the Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., who, for more than twelve years, watched over its interests, aided it by his prayers and his gifts, and, whenever it was practicable for him to attend, presided at its meetings. Matthew L. Bevan, one of the Vice Presidents; Charles Chauncey, a member of the Board; Mrs. Ramsey, wife of the Rev. James B. Ramsey, of the Choctaw Mission; Mrs. Freeman, wife of the Rev. John E. Freeman, of the Allahabad Mission; Mrs. Rudolph, wife of the Rev. A. Rudolph, of the Lodianna Mission, and Mrs. Loughridge, wife of the Rev. R. M. Loughridge, of the Creek Mission, are numbered with the dead. Whilst looking down into their graves, how consoling it is to hear the voice from heaven, saying, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." But whilst it is the

duty of survivors to cherish the memory of these servants of the Lord; and whilst they must feel most deeply these painful providences of God, by which qualified and experienced laborers are removed from the Lord's work on earth, let the Church never forget that her adorable King and Head ever lives to watch over and care for her. To Him is given all power in heaven and in earth, and He orders and disposes of all things according to the councils of infinite wisdom. While precious in His sight is the death of His saints, He will raise up others to carry forward the agency assigned to His Church; and in times to come, as in times past, He will bless their labors for the accomplishment of His purposes of love and mercy, until all are completed.

### FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, have been	- - - - -	\$126,075 40
The expenditures, as shown in the same Report, have been	- - - - -	124,838 12
To which, add balance against the Treasury of last year	- - - - -	99,89
		<hr/> 124,938 01
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of		\$1,137 39

The amount of clothing received for the Indian and African Missions is more than during the previous year, but the demand has been still further increased. Donations in clothing from fifty-eight churches and individuals, have been received to the amount of \$2406. This does not supply the whole of what is now wanted. Could the ladies of the churches see the difference between the Indian children, who are brought into the boarding schools, and those who are left to wander in the forests or the prairies, they would not regret their labors of love in assisting to raise some of them, a large part of their number being of their own sex, from a state of degradation to the privileges of Christian example and instruction.

### PUBLICATIONS.

Until the first of January, 8150 copies of the *Missionary Chronicle* were published, of which 2678 were free copies. Since the first of January, the *Home and Foreign Record*, published in Philadelphia, has taken the place of the *Chronicle*. Of the *Foreign Missionary*, 18,000 are published. This number would be greatly increased, were it not for the postage, which makes no distinction between a large and a small sheet. Of the *Annual Report* 7,800 copies were published, of which 2800 were in pamphlet form. Letters to Children, 11,000; Letters to Sabbath Schools, 3750; Address of the Rev. M. W. Jacobus before the Synod of New York, 1000 copies.

## AGENCIES.—MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

### AGENCIES.

The Rev. Henry R. Wilson has continued in the labors of the agency of the Board for the whole year; three months in the Eastern Synods, and nine months in the Synods of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Ohio.

The Rev. William S. Rogers has been employed the whole year in the West and South-West. Efforts were made to get an additional agent for this field, but without success. From the size of this field, embracing eight Synods, it is impossible for one man to reach the half of the churches in which he would be cordially welcomed.

The Rev. John F. Lanneau has labored for the whole year in the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

The Rev. John C. Rankin, as far as his health permitted, has made visits among the churches of North Carolina and Virginia; but not having yet regained sufficient health to admit of his returning to India, he has been requested by the Executive Committee to give his time, for the present, to such work connected with the Mission House and continued agency-labor, as his strength may enable him to perform.

In July, the Rev. David Sterrett was appointed an agent for the large Synods of Philadelphia and New Jersey; but after laboring two and a half months, he resigned his agency and accepted a pastoral charge. In consequence of this disappointment, there has been no agent in these two Synods, excepting a short temporary agency of one of the brethren in the Synod of New Jersey.

At the meetings of the Board in June and in July, efforts were made to secure the services of a General Agent, but two brethren, who were successively appointed, declined accepting the office. At the same meetings of the Board, the office of Assistant Secretary was abolished, and the Rev. John C. Lowrie was appointed co-ordinate Secretary of the Board. In July, Charles D. Drake, Esq., was appointed Treasurer of the Board, in the place of the Rev. Daniel Wells, whose declining health, after a long and faithful service, obliged him to relinquish this important trust.

## MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

### *To the Choctaw Indians.*

Rev. Alexander Reid,  
Rev. Casper R. Gregory, and his wife,  
Rev. A. John Graham.

### *To the Chickasaw Indians.*

Mr. James S. Allan, and his wife.

### *To the Creek Indians.*

Rev. J. Ross Ramsey, and his wife,  
W. S. Robertson, Teacher,  
Mr. Joseph B. Junkin, and his wife,  
Miss Mary Bowen, Teacher.



*To Western Africa.*

Rev. James L. Mackey, and his wife,  
Rev. George W. Simpson, and his wife.

*To India.*

Rev. Joseph Porter, and his wife.

*To China.*

Rev. Samuel N. Martin, and his wife,  
Rev. William P. Martin, and his wife.

**Indian Tribes.****CHOCTAW MISSION.**

Rev. Alexander Reid,  
Rev. Casper R. Gregory, and his wife,  
Rev. A. John Graham,  
Mr. Jonathan Dwight, Native Licentiate;  
Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter, and his wife;  
Miss Susan Dutcher, Teacher;  
Miss Elizabeth Morrison, Assistant.

In the early part of the year, considerable changes took place in the missionary force at Spencer Academy. The health of the Rev. James B. Ramsey became so reduced that he was obliged to withdraw from the Mission. Before leaving the Indian country, on the 17th day of July, Mrs. Ramsey was removed by death. The influence of this lady upon the young men and youth in the seminary had been most salutary; and her kind and self-denying labors will be long remembered by them, and by the missionaries with whom she was associated. Mr. Charles H. Gardner, teacher, Dr. Charles Fishback, physician, and Mr. Lewis Bissell, farmer, resigned the appointments under which they were acting respectively. These changes, and especially Mr. Ramsey's declining health, could not but be injurious, for a time, to the interests of the Institution. The arrival of Messrs. Reid, Gregory, and Graham restored efficiency and order into all the departments of the school. The primary department, under the able teaching of Miss Dutcher, has given general satisfaction; and although much labor, and patience, and judgment are required to sustain and carry forward the interests of so large an institution, the harmonious efficiency now employed gives promise of the best results for the promotion of religious education and habits of well-directed industry. To accomplish this, much labor is required from the missionaries. Here are more than one hundred

youth, chosen by the trustees from all parts of the nation, and placed under their entire direction and control. Besides their instruction as scholars, and their religious training, much care and constant attention are needed in the formation of character; so that from this large number the missionaries may raise up a native agency of such efficiency as will, in time, take the evangelization and instruction of their people upon themselves. To the youth taught here, the natives have a right to look for their future ministers, physicians, legislators, judges, lawyers, and teachers. Hence, also, the number of missionaries at this Mission is large; but not larger than is required for the great work they have in charge. With all their care and labor, unforeseen difficulties and adverse circumstances may frustrate all their future hopes. To the best and most efficient system of human agency, the blessing of God must be added, or all will be in vain.

Religious services, and religious instruction in its various branches, have been continued; and as far as the time and strength of the brethren permit, preaching and religious meetings are held in the adjacent settlements.

### CHICKASAW MISSION.

Mr. James S. Allan, and his wife.

In deciding upon the site of the Mission and female seminary, repeated and embarrassing delays were experienced. The agent of the government had to be consulted, and it was important that the trustees appointed by the Indian Council should be fully satisfied. From sickness and other causes, both the agent and the trustees were prevented from attending, when the brethren sent on this service were on the ground. In the spring and summer, Mr. Ramsey, from Spencer Academy, made two visits to the Chickasaw district, but in both instances, owing to some of these causes, failed in selecting the site. His intercourse, however, with the chiefs and others was of much service. Mr. Allan reached the Indian country in October, and it was not till the second visit of Mr. Reid from Spencer Academy and himself, in the month of January, that this matter was finally arranged. The site selected is entirely satisfactory to those brethren; and, what is of much importance, satisfactory also to the various local interests of the Chickasaw district.

Mr. Allan has made various contracts, and commenced his preparation for the building with much energy and judgment. From his former experience in building, his business talents, and his persevering habits of industry, there is every promise that the buildings and improvements will go forward with as little delay, as the various difficulties and impediments incident to the erection of a large building in the wilderness will permit. The Indians are extremely anxious that the Mission and boarding-school should be commenced without delay. This feeling on their part, so creditable to them, makes it a subject of deep regret that so

tribe, it is impossible to say. The presumption is, that it will be favorable, as their numbers will thereby be enlarged. Whatever be in the future, it is matter of encouragement that a beginning to make known the truth among them has been made; and whilst the parents have the opportunity of hearing the Gospel, a portion of the youth and children are in training under the best religious instruction, and are acquiring secular knowledge, and habits of industry and civilization.

### IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton,  
Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, and their wives.

The state of the adult population of these two tribes is exceedingly discouraging. Among the Iowas, stated preaching and religious instruction, in English and in their own language, has been continued for years, with little appearance or prospect of improvement. A few attend the services on the Sabbath; and, when visited at their cabins, receive the missionaries kindly. They manifest an interest in the school, and many of them are pleased with the improvement of their children.

The school contains thirty-five scholars, and continues to prosper. With this important agency in their hands, the brethren are not discouraged in their labors for this people. The preaching of the Gospel, the religious and secular instruction of the youth and children, are faithfully continued, and the blessing of God upon their labors can make this moral desert to bud and blossom as the rose.

The Sacs treat the missionaries with kindness, but are still unwilling that their children should be placed in the school. They are much under the control of their principal chief; and his opinion is adverse to any change from the customs and habits of their ancestors.

### OTOE AND OMAHA MISSION.

Rev. Edmund McKinney, and his wife,  
Mr. David E. Read, Assistant.

During the summer Miss Higby resigned her appointment, as teacher in the school, and her place has not yet been supplied. This Mission has, from the first, labored under the want of missionary force, and every attempt to obtain assistants, has been unsuccessful. The labors of a few mission among the Indians, are always abundant and oppressive, and when the force is not half what is required, the perplexities are greatly increased. Besides the difficulties always existing, these tribes suffered severely from the prevailing epidemic of last summer. In June and July, Mr. McKinney writes:

June 9. Since I last wrote to you, the cholera has been raging in our neighborhood. The papers will tell you of its ravages on the river steamboats, and among

the emigrants. The runners who came in from the principal bands of the Pawnees, report about one hundred deaths in the few days they spent with them. Many of this tribe at Bellevue have died. It is extremely difficult to do anything for them, as they seldom let us know that they are sick, till they are in the agonies of death.

July 24. A long interval of time has elapsed since I dropped this sheet. The cause of this delay is, I have had the school on my hands, as well as the supervision and care of all out-of-door business. The weather has been very hot and exhausting—hence, I have been uncommonly debilitated. Added to this, we have suffered very much indirectly, from the cholera, for I have been obliged to act as physician, and also assist in nursing the sick. For several weeks we suffered so much from anxiety, that I was almost incapacitated for business. At the present date we are all well, and I think improving slowly in strength and spirits. There is no more cholera in Bellevue. Our school at present numbers 35 scholars—Otoes, 10; Omahas, 14; Pawnees, 11. Girls, in all, 10.

In the midst of all these difficulties, the school was continued, and the progress of the children in learning is in many cases remarkable. As yet, these tribes do not appreciate the advantages of instruction to their children, and painful cases have occurred of their removing the children from the school, without any assignable cause. The number of scholars has varied from twenty-four to thirty-five. In its present crippled condition, for want of teachers, although thorough improvement cannot be expected, it is an important agency for good to these wretched tribes, and much more would it be so, if there were teachers to take charge of the scholars while in school, and when the boys are laboring in the fields, and the girls at their appropriate work in the house.

On the 31st of December, Mr. McKinney writes :

In reviewing the history of our Mission for the past quarter, we see abundant reason for gratitude to God, for the goodness and mercy which have followed us hitherto. The mission family remain in the enjoyment of their ordinary health; our wants are supplied, and we are permitted to enjoy many comforts of which many around are deprived.

Our school has been regularly in operation during the whole quarter; most of the time it has been taught by a young woman very indifferently qualified for the task; for two or three weeks it was in Mr. Sances's charge. The progress of the scholars has not been very great, but yet there has been an onward movement. In such circumstances, to keep the school together, and to make some progress, is matter of rejoicing! I have just taken charge of the school again myself, and expect to teach it regularly, unless some unexpected help should offer.

The Omahas, with the exception of one small band, have entirely refrained from the use of whisky since they started on the hunt. Information has also reached us that the treaty of peace, concluded here about three months since, between the Omahas and the Missouri Sioux, has been acknowledged by the latter tribe, and promises to be a firm and lasting one; the Mississippi Sioux, however, refuse to be on friendly terms with our Indians. The condition of the Omahas, at the present time presents a happy contrast to what it was at the time of the establishment of this Mission. They are now at peace with their enemies; have abundance of meat and peltries, and have decidedly more cows than any other tribe in the region; have twice as many horses and mules, guns, axes and hoes; and, more than all, seem disposed to break away from the ruinous vice of drunkenness. God be thanked for what he has done for this poor people; and may He of his infinite mercy continue his goodness, and above all, cause the light of the Gospel to shine into their dark hearts! There is no doubt that they consider us their friends, and that in the end we will acquire considerable influence over them.

The work in which we are engaged evidently calls for faith and patience—but

still it is God's work. Its design is, to carry out the promise of the Father to his suffering Son; "He shall see of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied." We, by inefficiency or unfaithfulness, may be deprived of a participation in the blessedness of success, but still a triumph must come. These remnants were not brought down to these ends of time, as it were, for nothing. We have reason to believe that, before long, He who holds the hearts of men in his hands, will work and none shall hinder; and such wonders of grace shall be wrought, that the world shall see that there is in the midst of the Church "a mighty God and terrible."

Mr. McKinney has been engaged in preaching to these people, as far as circumstances would permit. His meetings with them in the open air, and in their lodges, have often been deeply interesting and affecting. But they need the whole time of their missionary to give them line upon line, precept upon precept, and above all, they need the blessing of God upon the truth thus set before them. Without this blessing, how vain are the labors and the teachings of human agency.

Mr. Read accompanied the Omahas in the hunt during the summer having been six weeks absent, and was treated by them with great kindness. Hearing none but the Indian language spoken, while he was with them, his knowledge of it was thereby much improved.

### CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Rev. Peter Dougherty, and his wife;  
Mr. Daniel Rodd, Assistant Teacher and Interpreter.

Mr. Andrew Porter, with the consent of the Committee, resigned in May last his appointment of teacher in the mission school. For a part of the year, Mr. Dougherty succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Norman B. Cowles, for the boys' school, and Mrs. Harriet S. Duncan for the girls' school. The male school consists of forty-three Indian and four white boys. The attendance is irregular, averaging about half the number on the roll. Their studies embrace reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The female school consists of twenty-eight, including four white girls, but not including women, who attend only on sewing days. The average attendance of the girls is from twelve to fourteen. Many have made good progress in learning, and have been taught sewing, knitting, quilting and marking. In these they are quite expert, and have turned their acquirements to good account. In addition to their English studies, both schools are taught to read their own language. It is found here, as at other missions, that this does not interfere with their regular lessons in English, and it is an acquisition both pleasing and useful to their parents.

Meetings for religious instruction on the Sabbath have been regularly held, and well attended. From fifty to sixty, of all ages, but mostly adults, attend the Sabbath-school. The church numbers twenty-nine native members, two having been added during the last year. The parents of one of these are members of the church; who were baptized, with their daughter, when the church was first organized; the other

had long been a Romanist by profession, and is the wife of the chief of this band. Seven others quite recently made application for admission into the church. They were taken under the care of the session, but kept on trial until some future time.

In regard to the general aspects of the Mission, Mr. Dougherty writes as follows :

In many points of view, these people appear greatly improved, when compared with their former condition, or with the present condition of neighboring bands more remote from instruction, and more exposed to the debasing influence of intemperance. By presenting such a view as a stranger might obtain in passing through their village, or seeing them in the house of God on the Sabbath, quite a pleasant picture of their condition might be drawn. It is not, however, the view of them which is obtained from one point, or at one particular time, either in a drunken revel, or when sitting in the house of God, clothed and in their right mind; that will give their true condition.

Under the means used for their improvement, a portion of these people, including many who are not members of the church, are yearly advancing in intelligence, in virtue, and in the arts of civilized life. In habits of industry and the means of comfort, a large portion of them are on the advance. This year, they have reaped a larger reward of their industry than in former years, in a large crop of corn and potatoes, of which they were able to sell several thousand bushels. In habits of economy, they are making some improvement. They expend less for articles of mere show, and are more provident than they were.

The heathen party, who are still attached to their superstitions, advance very slowly. They take little interest in the education of their children, indulge in intemperance, and are disposed to retire to the woods. The Indian is very superstitious; he believes the Great Spirit has made him distinct from all others. His country, his language, his customs, his religion, his medicine, his appetites and passions, are all the special bestowments of him who made him, and therefore they are the best for the Indian. When want or affliction comes on him, he ascribes it to a violation of some of these things; and he blindly looks to his medicine-bag and the ceremonies of his religion for relief. It is to the power of the Gospel, through Divine influence, we must look for any permanent good among this people. The heart, as well as the head, must be improved. Education arms the vicious with increased power to do evil; and the minds of the Indians have often been prejudiced against the education of their children, by seeing those who had enjoyed its advantages becoming wiser only to do evil. The Gospel alone, brought to bear upon the heart, will correct this evil. We may, therefore, labor with all earnestness to educate them; and although some may repay this labor by a more wicked life, the divine energy of the Gospel will purify this fountain, and advance them to the condition of intelligent, virtuous, and Christian men.

These Missions to the Indian tribes are conducted on principles somewhat different from the other Missions of the Board. The circumstances of the Indians are peculiar, and different from all other heathen people. They are under the care and guardianship of the Government of the United States, and most of the tribes possess school-funds to a larger or smaller amount. The Government is satisfied that these school-funds can be best applied for the benefit of the Indians, in connection with the missionary Boards or Societies of the different churches. But these funds under the direction of the Department, are given to promote education, leaving the other branch of the missionary work to be sustained by the missionary institutions. If the principles adopted by the Board, with the repeated approbation of the General Assembly, be the true principles, it is exceedingly important that all our churches should under-

stand them, and be brought to feel the duty which thereby rests upon them.

There are two modes by which missions to the Indian tribes may be conducted.

1. Dispense with all schools, and abandon every effort to teach the Indians agriculture or the mechanic arts. Send to them simply the ministers of the Gospel to preach to them and give them religious instruction.

2. Besides ministers of the Gospel, whose duty it shall be to give their time to preaching and religious instruction, institute also a system of day-schools and manual-labor boarding-schools, in which the youth of both sexes, while their religious instruction is properly attended to and cared for, shall receive a good English education, and be taught to labor, so that they can support themselves on the rich soil where they live, and thus be prepared to unite together in civil communities, in larger or smaller numbers, according to their circumstances.

For the first few years of the missions, the expense to the Board of these two plans would be about the same, taking into view the school-funds belonging to the Indians. After that time, the expense of the second plan would be less than the first. By that time the school buildings will have been finished and furnished; the farm will have been opened, and stock purchased; and as these expenses are diminished, the proceeds from the farm will have been greatly increased. These calculations are based on our experience at the Iowa Mission. The allowance of school-funds there, is less by one-fourth than is usual; yet, if the school and the farm were given up, taking with them the school-funds, the expense to the Board would be more than it is at present.

If the first plan were adopted, then the schools and the school-funds would be given up. These would soon be transferred to other denominations, willing to take the direction of this agency. In that case, our missionaries would be excluded from the teaching of the youth and children, the rising generation would grow up strangers to them, and the affections and the confidence of the parents would be with those whom they saw laboring for the good of their children. They must, in these circumstances, labor at great disadvantage, and the most probable result would be their leaving the field altogether.

Again: these schools are a most important and powerful agency for good, not only to the youth and children but to their parents. Instruction in these communities, to meet their wants, must be on a comprehensive scale. The white population is closing round them on every side, and everything should be done to enable them to stand side by side with their white neighbors; but no efforts will meet their necessities which leave out of view a common education for the young, and instruction, both by precept and example, in habits of labor and industry.

It may be said that it is not the proper work of ministers of the Gospel, to take the charge of boarding-schools, to have the care of farms, or to be confined day after day in teaching in the schools. In most cases this is true; but if it were true in every case, it has no application whatever, in a comparison of the merits of the two plans proposed; because if the

second plan be properly carried out, the labors of the minister of the Gospel will be the same as in the first; with this difference, that in the one he will always have an attentive audience, when he visits the schools, while in the other, the youth and children are wholly withdrawn from his instructions.

But a most important inquiry still remains. To carry forward the second plan, the proper assistance to the minister must be obtained. Unless this be done, the Church does not come up to her duty to God, or her obligation to these poor heathen, perishing on her very borders. It is a painful fact, that from the beginning of our missionary work till the present time, not a single Mission to the Indian tribes has had a full supply of lay assistants. With the exception of Spencer Academy, where, as already stated, more educated men are wanted than at the other missions, the time and strength of every ministerial brother, now in this field, should be wholly given to the direct preaching of the Gospel, and religious instruction. At Spencer Academy, suitable assistants are as much wanted as at the other missions:

Five qualified laymen are now wanted for the existing missions. Several other missions might, ere this time, have been commenced, if there had been a reasonable prospect that suitable laymen could have been obtained. Last year this subject was distinctly stated in the Annual Report. The attention of the General Assembly was strongly called to it, and its importance was admitted and sanctioned by that venerable body, under whose direction all our Foreign Missions are conducted. Yet, during the whole year two men only, both elders of the church, have been obtained. It is a painful thought that these promising missions must be arrested for want of this necessary force, and that in a Church containing so many thousands of laymen qualified for this work, the time and energies of faithful and able ministers of the Gospel must be given to it, while their own appropriate work, in whole or in part, is left undone. Until this important element of the missionary force can be found, our missions among the Indian tribes can neither be efficiently carried on, nor further enlarged. We trust, however, that these assistants will yet be obtained; that our present missions may be fully strengthened; and that at no distant day the promising openings for new Missions, which for a whole year have been held in abeyance, may be supplied. To these benighted tribes this question is one of life or death. Nor does this question relate merely to the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains. Quite recently a pressing call has come from California in behalf of the poor, down-trodden Indians of that new State. The Church of God, at least, ought to know that the souls of men are more precious than the gold which has drawn so many thousands to that distant land. Two or three points in California would sustain themselves; and from California, the tribes in the valley of the Gila, and in the great central region east of Sierra Nevada, could be easily reached, and at a small expense collected into settlements, for instruction in religion, and in the habits of industry and civilized life.



taught to read the Bible, and to each who could read, a Bible or a Testament has been given; these they preserve with care and prize very highly. Whether the precious seed, thus sown in weeping and in prayer, will yet spring up and bear fruit unto eternal life, is known only to the adorable Head of the Church. His servants sent out by the churches have faithfully labored for Him; and besides a great amount of sickness and suffering endured, three of his ministers have been called in former years to lay down their lives in his service. Their graves are among this people, silent witnesses of their love to Christ and love to the souls of perishing men.

On Mr. Connelly's return, the station at Nanna Kroo was suspended, and Mr. McDonogh and his wife removed to Settra Kroo. He has a school of fifteen scholars, with the prospect of a much larger number. He is much esteemed by the natives; his residence at Settra Kroo will preserve the mission property; and as far as he has opportunity, he will be engaged in promoting the spiritual interest of the Kroo people.

### MISSION NEAR THE EQUATOR.

Rev. James L. Mackey,  
Rev. George W. Simpson, and their wives.

These brethren sailed for the Gaboon river on the 3d of November. On the 14th of December they landed at Sierra Leone. At Monrovia they remained four days. After touching at Cape Palmas, they sailed for the Gaboon on the 4th of January. In frequent interviews with the Rev. J. L. Wilson, when he was recently in this country, they made themselves thoroughly acquainted with this field of missionary labor, its risks to life and health, and the facilities of preaching the Gospel to the large and powerful tribes on the coast and in the interior. Mr. Wilson is under the care of the American Board, but is an able and respected minister of the Presbyterian church. He has been for a number of years at the Gaboon, and his decided opinion is, that in this part of Africa, there is less risk of health, and greater prospect of extensive and permanent usefulness, than at any other point yet occupied on the Western coast. These brethren will stop at the Gaboon, and, after consulting with Mr. Wilson and other missionaries, will proceed to form a new mission, at a distance sufficiently remote to prevent any interference with the mission of the American Board.

These brethren went out fully furnished with the necessary supplies for their immediate wants in this new and untried field of labor. It was a deeply interesting but very solemn sight, when they and their excellent partners bade adieu to their friends and their native land, to take up their abode in Western Africa for their love of Christ. The calm cheerfulness which they all manifested, will long be remembered by the Christian friends who were privileged to be with them at the time. Surely the Church will not fail to remember them in her prayers to God, that His blessing may rest upon them on their perilous mission of love and mercy.

खुदिया.

LODIANA MISSION.

- LODIANA :——— Rev. Joseph Porter,  
 Rev. Levi Janvier, and their wives ;  
 Rev. Adolph Rudolph,  
 William Basten, Catechist ;\*  
 Daniel Wells, }  
 Qadir Baksh, } Scripture Readers.
- SAHARUNPUR :—— Rev. James R. Campbell,  
 Rev. Joseph Caldwell,  
 Rev. John S. Woodside, and their wives ;  
 John Gabriel, }  
 Theodore Wylie, } Catechists.
- SABATHU :——— James Briscoe, }  
 Saudager. } Catechists.
- AMBALA :——— Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson,  
 Rev. John H. Morrison, and their wives ;  
 Elisha Swift, Catechist ;  
 Nathu, Scripture Reader.
- JALANDAR :——— Rev. Golak Nath ;  
 John B. Lewis, Teacher.
- LAHOR :——— Rev. John Newton, and his wife,  
 Rev. Charles W. Forman.

The Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Woodside reached their station in June. These brethren are ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, but are in connection with the Board as missionaries. The Rev. Messrs. Newton and Forman were transferred to Lahor in November, as will be stated more fully in the account of that station. The Rev. J. H. Morrison removed from Sabathu to Ambala for the sake of his health. Mrs. Rudolph, the wife of the Rev. A. Rudolph, was called to her rest in August last. She was a woman of great excellence of character, and her missionary labors in the charge of the Female Orphan Asylum and in other duties, were incessant and invaluable. Her removal is greatly lamented by her associates in the Mission, but their loss is doubtless her gain. Recent accounts mention the death of John Coleman, at Saharunpur. His last end was peaceful. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

*Churches and Religious Services.*

The churches of Lodiana, Saharunpur, Sabathu, Jalandar and Ambala, embrace fifty-three members. The church at Ambala was organ-

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\* The Catechists, Scripture Readers, Teachers, &c., of the Lodiana, Furrukhabad and Allahabad Missions, are either Hindus or East-Indians by birth,—mostly Hindus.

ized during the year, with six members, and three more were received on baptism in November. Of the churches at Sabathu and Jalandar, no special notice is given in the report of the Mission. At Lodiana, the painful but needful exercise of discipline, has somewhat reduced the number of members, though one person was admitted to the church. "The native members of the church at Saharunpur," the missionaries remark, "have given general satisfaction during the past year. Two, who had been suspended for improper conduct, have been restored to the church, and have since manifested a more humble and watchful disposition. The whole number of communicants at this station, including the missionaries, natives and East Indians, is eighteen."

These churches are all in an infant state, and their members must grow up amidst the noxious atmosphere of a heathen community. They need the sympathy and prayers of their more favored brethren. If embued with the Spirit of God, they will prove invaluable laborers in spreading the knowledge of the Gospel among their countrymen.

While it is a day of small things as to the number of converts connected with this Mission, it is a day of earnest and hopeful labor on the part of the missionaries. At Lodiana, religious services are held on the Sabbath in the church and chapel, and in the church on Wednesday evening; there is preaching in the bazar every evening, and the native catechist and readers spend a portion of each day in their appropriate work. Four places in the city have been occupied as preaching stations for these week-day services. The attention has generally been good, and the audiences pretty large. At Saharunpur, public worship is conducted every Sabbath in the church on the mission premises and the church in the city, with an attendance in the latter fluctuating from fifty to two hundred, and in the former, of between thirty and forty. Of the congregations at the city church, the missionaries say, "Since the bell has been put up, the people gather in considerable numbers. Some listen attentively during the whole service, but the greater part keep coming and going, and cannot be induced to sit down. Still, the order and solemnity are such as to give reason to hope that many are interested and instructed in the way of salvation; and from the questions that are sometimes asked at the close of the services, we have reason to believe that many are not unconcerned regarding the great truths of Christianity." Besides these regular services on the Sabbath, the missionaries and their assistants have preached every afternoon on the portico of the city church, and often at other places in the bazars. At Sabathu, an English and also a Hindustani service were held every Sabbath, unless the sickness or absence of the missionary prevented it, and the Catechists imparted religious instruction at the poor-house. A considerable degree of feeling was evinced for some time, under the preaching of the Gospel in the Sabbath services, but it appears to have been like the morning cloud and the early dew. Hindustani preaching was conducted every Sabbath at Ambala, and every evening in the bazar-chapel, the latter chiefly by the Catechist. At one time much opposition was encountered from some Musalmans acting in concert. Some one of their company would attend the place of worship at every service

to make a noise, and to tell the people that all the missionaries said was false. This annoyance was at length removed in a singular way. So regular had become the attendance of these opposers, that their friends began to charge them with intending to become Christians themselves. This led to their withdrawing from the meetings, the great adversary of the missionary having defeated himself. At the latest dates, several persons were reported as making serious inquiries about "this new religion."

Both the hospital and the Poor-house at Ambala afford good fields for religious instruction and the exercise of Christian benevolence. Food is distributed to the poor every fourth day, when a portion of Scripture is read and expounded.

The native missionary at Jalandar conducts public worship in Hindustani every Sabbath, as well as preaching in the bazars of the city and in the neighboring villages during the week. Private conversation is still, as in former years, an encouraging department of the missionary work at this station. The natives probably feel a much greater freedom in conversing with a countryman of their own than with a foreigner, on such subjects, thereby affording to the missionary precious opportunities of declaring unto them the unsearchable riches of Christ.

### *Missionary Tours.*

In this department of labor, the missionaries have spent a considerable portion of their time. Messrs. Newton and Janvier occupied a part of each day, on their journey to and from the meeting of the Synod at Agra, in preaching at the villages and cities through which they passed. Their journey, going and returning by different routes, extended to about six hundred miles, in the midst of a large population; and as they travelled with tents, and were able to make stages of but twelve to fifteen miles each day, which were commonly reached at an early hour in the forenoon, they had much time for direct missionary work. Three months were thus employed by these brethren, and the Gospel was preached, and portions of the sacred Scriptures given, to many thousands of persons, of whom few had ever before heard of the way of salvation. Messrs. Newton, Forman, and Golak Nath twice visited a place of religious resort in the Panjab, called Jwala Mukhi, where they made known Christ and him crucified to the deluded pilgrims; as did Mr. Rudolph to the crowds attending the annual fair at Hardwar; Mr. Morrison to the inhabitants of numerous towns and villages during several tours, when his health permitted; and Mr. Caldwell to large numbers of people, in a circuit of two hundred and fifty miles. They were commonly accompanied by some of their native assistants, whose labors were of much service. Besides these journeys, a number of visits were made to fairs, held in places near the stations of the missionaries, during which the usual labors were performed.

The seed of the Word has thus been widely sown. May we not believe that it will spring up and bear fruit unto eternal life? Interesting notices have been recorded of conversations, incidents, &c., that occurred in these missionary tours, for a particular account of which the Com-

mittee must refer to the pages of the Chronicle, Record, and Foreign Missionary. Referring to the great Fair at Hardwar, the Report of the Mission says:

Great numbers listened quietly, and with apparent interest, to the preaching of the Gospel, and some seemed almost ready to renounce the religion of their fathers. Not the least encouraging fact was the small attendance at the Fair. . . . A gradual diminution in the attendance has been observed for several years, and some of the Hindus feel that the glory of their goddess is departing.

Of the Fair at Jwala Mukhi, it is remarked:

Many thousands were present, and great willingness to hear the Gospel was manifested. Very little opposition was offered; many acknowledged the superiority of Christian morality; and a few expressed a desire to become Christians. When hundreds of people thus crowd around the missionary and listen with interest, and some with apparent eagerness, to his message, he cannot but hope that an impression is made, which, if it should not result immediately in the conversion of a single hearer, will eventually be found to have exerted a powerful influence in advancing the kingdom of Christ.

In connexion with Mr. Caldwell's tour, the missionaries at Saharunpur say:

This department of missionary labor is becoming decidedly more and more pleasant and interesting. In places where ten or twelve years ago missionaries were treated with the greatest contempt, and even insult, the people are now willing to listen with respect to the preaching of the Gospel.

Mr. Morrison gives an interesting notice of a Pandit, or learned Hindu, with whom he met in one of his missionary excursions:

A Pandit, employed in teaching the sons of the Kuniyar Rana, or Chief, has renounced caste, avowed his conviction of the truth of Christianity, and his determination to come for baptism. But his family difficulties in consequence of this change, and his connection with the Rana, have hitherto kept him back. At the Kuniyar Fair, he aided the Catechist in making known the Gospel and distributing books. The Rana asked the Catechist, "What jugglery is this which you have been practising on my Pandit? Formerly, he read and explained to me the Hindu Shastras, but now I can get nothing out of him but what Masih [Messiah] says, or what Paul says. Who is this Paul?"

#### *Schools.*

Under the care of this Mission are the following schools, viz.:

<i>Lodiana</i> :	High, or English school,	81 Boys.
	Persian school,	100 "
	Gurmukhi school,	45 "
	Orphan school,	19 Girls.
<i>Saharunpur</i> :	English school,	33 Boys.
	Orphan school,	9 "
<i>Sabathu</i> :	English school,	6 "
<i>Ambala</i> :	English and Persian school,	60 "
<i>Jalandar</i> :	English school,	20 "
	Vernacular school,	60 "

—433.

The whole number of scholars is rather larger than was reported last year. Some changes, however, may be noted. The school at Sabathu

has declined in numbers, owing to removals from the station. The school at Ambala has a diminished attendance, on account of instruction in Hindi and Gurmukhi having been suspended for want of funds. With these exceptions, the schools of the Mission are in a satisfactory state, and some of them are prospering more than at any former period.

The orphan asylum at Lodiana met with a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Rudolph, whose influence over the girls was of the happiest kind; but the general improvement already manifest in their knowledge and deportment will bear witness in future years, we may hope, that this excellent woman did not labor among them in vain. Some additions have been made to the work-shops of the boys' orphan asylum at Saharunpur, to aid in furnishing employment to those who are not qualified to be assistants. These boys are described as having made decided improvement in the knowledge of Christian truth. In the higher department of the English school at Lodiana, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, and the evidences of Christianity are studied; in the lower department, the English language is the principal study. On the Sabbath, all the classes meet to recite a lesson from the Scriptures. In the Persian school at the same station, religious instruction has been daily imparted, and tracts and portions of the Scriptures have been read by all the classes except those in the alphabet. The usual studies taught in mission schools, are pursued in the English schools at Ambala and Saharunpur; and no objection is now made to commencing the daily exercises with prayer, nor to the study of the Bible. Mr. Jamieson makes a remark, applicable in some degree to most of the English schools connected with the Missions in India, when he says that "this department of our work is the most popular with both Europeans and intelligent natives, and adds much interest to our operations." Two-thirds of the expense of the Ambala school have been defrayed by local contributions.

At Saharunpur, a striking incident occurred, showing the operation of caste, and the influence of the growing desire of the natives for a superior education to overcome this pernicious system:

Among the applicants for admission on the 1st of August, was the son of a sweeper, [a man whose occupation it is to sweep the floors of a house, and perform the lowest menial services,] with whom, according to Hindu notions, it is unlawful and degrading for one of a high caste to sit. Consequently, his admission was strongly opposed by high caste boys. This opposition continued to be manifested in various ways for some days, when a petition was presented to the Superintendent, signed by the most influential, and supported by all, demanding the expulsion of the "sweeper boy," and threatening in case of a refusal, to leave the school. [Their demand being refused, all but one left the school in a body. Confident that the excitement would subside, the Superintendent pursued no other method than to single out three of the leaders in the movement, for expulsion from the school, and to impose a fine on the others on their applying for re-admission. By the 1st of September, a large number made this application, among them a Brahman of the highest grade, and paid their fines.] And it is expected that nearly all will be eventually re-admitted.

A more pleasing incident is mentioned of the same school:

It is highly gratifying to state, that a subscription amounting to forty rupees, was voluntarily raised in the school, to procure an English library for their own use.

*Dispensary and Poor-House Labors.*

At Lodiana, Sabathu and Ambala, there are Poor-Houses, supported by the European residents, which afford spheres of useful labor, particularly to the Catechists and other native assistants. One of the missionaries attended for an hour every day at the Dispensary at Lodiana, to distribute medicines; over twenty-one hundred persons received in this way relief during the year. Probably not less than a thousand children were vaccinated, in connexion with the establishment. A great amount of suffering was thus relieved or prevented, and a happy influence exerted on the people in favor of the religion of their benefactors. A special providence is thus noticed in the report of the station at Lodiana:

The scarcity of food which prevailed during the summer on the borders of the desert to the west of Lodiana, compelled a great number of the people to flock into the city to seek employment. These were provided with work and maintenance by the generosity of the European residents; and one of our number was permitted to assemble them in the evening for religious instruction. Their attention was occasionally most encouraging; and when the missionary witnessed the interest of many, and the emotion of a few, he was encouraged to hope that He, who does his pleasure among the inhabitants of the earth, had special designs of mercy to their souls in bringing them within the hearing of the Gospel.

*The Printing Press.*

The following table will show the amount and kinds of work done by the Press, during the year ending October 1, 1849.

In Gurmukhi, or Panjabi:		Pages.	Copies.	Whole No.
Luke to Acts,		254	5000	1,270,000
Selections from Bible History,		120	5000	600,000
In Hindi:				
A volume of Tracts,		162	5000	810,000
In Urdu, or Hindustani:				
A volume of Tracts,		252	5000	1,250,000
In English:				
Sundry,		53	35,386	84,186
Total,		841	55,386	4,014,186

At the same date, the press was at work on a Gurmukhi version of Genesis and Exodus to the twentieth chapter, in the new, large Gurmukhi type, spoken of in the last Report as having been ordered from Serampore. A new iron press had been received from the United States, making three in the establishment, besides a wooden press, used only for proofs.

*New Station at Lahor.*

One of the most important events in the history of this Mission during the past year, is the occupation of Lahor, the capital of the Panjab, as a missionary station. By the appointment of their brethren, the Rev. Messrs. Newton and Forman took up their abode at that city in November.

Nearly seventeen years ago, the first missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in India were led, under the manifest guidance of Providence, to select the north-western provinces of that country as their general field of labor. Their choice had a special reference to the Panjab, then an independent kingdom, and to the Sikhs, a distinct people in their religion, though in other respects not differing greatly from their Hindu countrymen. The missionaries formed their first station at Lodiana, on the British side of the Sutlej, the south-eastern boundary of that kingdom. One of their number was permitted to go over, and to spy out the country, penetrating as far as Lahor, where its famous but despotic ruler, Ranjit Singh, held his court. He brought back a good report of many things, but the time did not appear to have come for attempting to form a permanent missionary establishment, nor even for making flying missionary tours, among the four millions of its inhabitants.

At Lodiana, every facility was enjoyed by the missionaries for making all needful preparation to go up and take possession of the land, whenever the leader of Israel should call them to cross over the dividing river. There the Gurmukhi language, the dialect of the Sikhs, was studied, and the religion with which it is so closely allied. A dictionary, a grammar, a geography, a number of religious tracts, and more than all, a revised, and to some extent a new translation of the Holy Scriptures, were prepared; and most of them have been printed at the Lodiana press, though some of them are now in the course of publication. Two or three of the missionaries have learned the Gurmukhi, and one of them is probably the best scholar in that language now living; while all the missionaries, from their location, have enjoyed peculiar advantages for becoming acquainted with the other dialects spoken in that part of India, and with the general state of society, religion, &c., amongst the people. It is confidently believed that no other Missionary Institution is so completely furnished for the great work of evangelizing the Panjab, and certainly no other has had this object so long and so constantly in view, as the Missionary Board of our Church.

If the door of entrance into the Panjab had been open seventeen years ago, the Church was not then prepared to take possession of that goodly land. Now her work of preparation has been completed, and in the wonderful working of divine providence the door is widely open. The death of Ranjit Singh was celebrated with the immolation of eleven females on his funeral pile. It was an act characteristic of the reign of Satan, but it was one of the signs of his falling kingdom. Ranjit left no successor capable of wielding his iron sceptre. The country soon fell into a state of anarchy, under the leaders of the army which he had



trained; and they were so elated with mistaken views of their own power, as to resolve on the overthrow of the British dominion in India. For this purpose, unprovoked, they crossed the Sutlej, into British territory. Defeated, they withdrew, and were allowed to retain most of their possessions, only a narrow tract on the south-eastern side of the Panjab being appropriated by the British to defray the expenses of the war. In this region, known as the Jalandar Doab, a missionary station was formed, in connection with the station at Lodiana, three years ago. A second time, equally without provocation, the ambitious chiefs and their fierce troops arrayed themselves against their former foe. The conflict between the Sikh and British armies was terrible, and the issue for a time was doubtful; but the end was the prostration of the Sikh power, and the annexation of the whole Panjab to the Anglo-Indian empire—a measure hailed with satisfaction by the greater part of the inhabitants of that long oppressed land. The former native rule was a lawless military despotism; the present is a government of law, in the hands of a Christian nation. And as the result of these great changes in the political condition of the Panjab, changes which the Christian must recognize as permitted by Providence for wise and holy purposes, the whole of that interesting country is now open to the missionary, and two of our brethren are pursuing their work in its chief city.

Their position is one of commanding importance, with reference to the Panjab itself and its energetic people, and also with reference to other countries on its borders, where the light of the Gospel does not yet shine. Our mission, at such a post, ought to be a strong one. It should have the usual departments of missionary labor, and these should be amply sustained with men and funds. Above all, it should be borne on the prayers of God's people, before the throne of grace.

The Committee have considered it expedient to state the history and claims of this new station at some length. They would only add the expression of their gratification at learning that the missionaries received a cordial welcome from the English residents at Lahor.

In concluding their Report, the brethren make a solemn appeal to the people of God in behalf of perishing millions.

We need more laborers and more funds for carrying on our work efficiently; but above all, we need more the earnest, persevering prayers of God's people—prayers offered in the spirit of humble importunity, that will take no denial, that will give God no rest, day nor night, until He establish and make Jerusalem a praise in all the earth. Now is a time of special encouragement to pray, and a time when we feel special need of divine influence. But a few months ago and the enemies of the cross were triumphing in the anticipation of the downfall of British power in India. Many were the threats then dealt out that the native Christians and the missionaries would be the first to feel their vengeance, when the time should come. Now, all is still; their expectations are buried in the dust; and the old impression that all other systems must give way to Christianity, is returning with increasing strength. We need the Spirit of God to open their hearts to the Gospel. Many there are who, from intercourse with Europeans, and through the influence of European science, are convinced of the folly and absurdity of their own systems, and are fast becoming infidels. We need the Spirit of God, to turn them to Christ. Many are further convinced of the truth of Christianity, but are kept back by the fear of man. We need the Spirit of God, to

fasten the truth on their hearts, and to turn them, not only from idols, but to the service of the living and true God.

We are engaged in the highest, holiest, and most blessed enterprise that ever occupied the hearts or hands of created beings. We are engaged in striving to introduce to earth, the peace, the joy, the bliss of heaven. For the truth of this statement, we appeal to all who have experienced the preciousness of Christ. Is it not so? As God's ambassadors, then, to a guilty world, we come to the churches with this request, "Brethren, pray for us." We come with deep solicitude and solemn earnestness, as those who are engaged about eternal realities, to entreat all who love the Lord Jesus Christ indeed, to unite with us in supplicating the throne of grace on behalf of a ruined world—for the triumph of light over darkness, of truth over error, of genuine faith over superstition, of the true religion of the cross of Christ over every form and feature of irreligion, fanaticism and bigotry.

### FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

**FUTTEHGURH**:—Rev. James L. Scott,  
Rev. William H. M'Auley, and his wife,  
Rev. Augustus H. Seeley, and his wife,  
Rev. Julius F. Ullman,  
Rev. Gopeenath Nundy;  
Prem Musih, } Catechists.  
Robert Breckenridge. }

**MYNPURIE**:—Rev. John J. Walsh, and his wife;  
Hanukh, Catechist;  
Hulassi Roy, Teacher.

**AGRA**:—Rev. James Wilson,  
Rev. John C. Rankin, and their wives.

The Rev. D. Irving and his wife arrived in this country in May of last year. The state of Mrs. Irving's health will prevent their return to India, greatly to their regret. The Rev. John C. Rankin and his wife are still in this country, his health not being yet sufficiently restored to permit them to go back to their field of labor. The Rev. R. M. Munnis has been transferred to the Allahabad Mission. Mr. J. F. Ullman, licentiate, was ordained to the ministry of the Gospel by the Presbytery of Furrukhabad on the 14th of November. Soon afterwards he started for Germany, his native country, with the expectation of being absent from his station for a year or two. Special circumstances in his connexion with the Mission, induced his brethren and the Executive Committee to give their consent to this journey, which was given the more readily as it does not involve additional expense to the Board. The health of the Rev. A. H. Seeley has become so much affected by a bronchial complaint, as to require him to try the effect of a residence for some time in the Himmalaya mountains. In the last annual report, a brief notice was given of some difficulties between the Rev. Gopeenath Nundy and his brethren. It gives the Committee pleasure now to add, that these things have all been happily adjusted; and this native brother has resumed his place and work in the Mission.

*Churches and Religious Services.*

At Agra, Mr. Wilson's general engagements have been the same as were reported last year. Besides preaching in the English church, he has conducted a Hindustani service on the Sabbath, and has continued to exercise the supervision of some native Catechists employed by a local missionary society. The church at this station contains thirty-five members, of whom a few are natives. This church has been under the general care of the missionaries, but they have been able to give only a part of their time to its service.

Mr. Walsh, at Mynpurie, preaches on the Sabbath in English to a small audience, and in Hindustani to a congregation composed of scholars from the mission school, servants, and a few persons from the bazars. On Wednesday evening, a small congregation of drummers, mostly of East Indian birth, attend a service which is held for their benefit. They are spoken of as a neglected, but not a hopeless class, and they have taken an encouraging interest in this meeting. The native Catechist takes a part with Mr. Walsh in the Hindustani services.

At Furrukhabad and Futtehghurh, a number of services are conducted. Messrs. Scott, McAuley, and Ullman held public worship in Furrukhabad several times a week, during a part of the year, and Gopeenath and the Catechists visit that city or some of the neighboring villages every day, to preach the Gospel. Gopeenath preaches on Sunday to the prisoners at Futtehghurh, who listen with attention. The new chapel in Furrukhabad will greatly increase the interest and efficiency of the services held in that city. In the mission church at Futtehghurh, a sermon in Hindustani and one in English have been preached each Sabbath, and two in Hindustani during the week. A Hindustani sermon has been preached every Sabbath afternoon in the chapel at Burpore.

These labors have not been in vain. Though much seed yet lies in the ground, some has sprung up and yielded visible fruit. A remarkable work of grace was witnessed in the schools and Christian village at Futtehghurh, which resulted in the admission of thirty-three members to the church, making the whole number seventy-two. Of this time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, the missionaries in their report give the following narrative :

At the commencement of the year, our little church was in a sad condition, and a combination of causes continued this state of things, until we felt there was serious cause for alarm. This alarm exerted its influence in calling for more pointed preaching, and this preaching was blessed to the awakening of a more serious attention in those who heard our message. A settlement of our difficulties with Gopeenath about this time, made us think it a suitable occasion for a protracted meeting. All our secular work was therefore stopped for three days, and our time entirely devoted to the work of the Lord. With the rising sun we met in four different places for social prayer; from these prayer-meetings we all went to the church, and a sermon was preached on some one of the leading doctrines of the Gospel. In the afternoon we met with the boys, and girls, and villagers, separately, for prayer and exhortation; and in the evening we all again assembled in the church for a sermon. Much of the intervening time between these public and social exercises was spent by the members of the church in private devotion,

and many who had not learned to pray before, were now in secret crying to God to have mercy on their souls. Those were solemn and interesting days, and probably will never be forgotten by many who were present. The noise of the world had ceased, and day and night nothing but the voice of prayer and praise broke the solemn silence. Most of those who afterwards came forward to make a profession of their faith in Christ, traced their convictions to those three solemn days. The work began with the members of the church, and next made its appearance in the girls' school; then in the village, and among the boys, until all in connection with the Institution were more or less affected. Then came the struggle with the powers of darkness. Some endeavored to smother their feelings; others were harassed with doubts and blasphemies; some, again, were borne down with the weight of their sins, and trembled with despair; while a few were rejoicing in Christ, and ready to tell what he had done for their souls; and even the smallest children in the school said they wished to come to Jesus.

This state of things continued for weeks; and often not merely in the day, but as late as midnight would they come inquiring what they must do to be saved. These were months of deep anxiety to us, knowing that the Gospel is a savour of life unto life, or of death unto death; but the work of leading these souls to Christ, and of feeding these lambs of the flock, has been to some of us the most pleasant work of our lives. We would not be over-anguine as to the piety of these converts; but so far as we can judge from their examination in private and before the church session, as well as from their walk and conversation before and since their admission to the church, we think the work has been the work of God's Spirit, and therefore we trust that its fruits will stand in the day of trial; and we desire to ascribe all the praise and glory to our covenant-keeping God, both now and evermore.

### *Missionary Tours.*

Messrs. McAuley and Seeley, on their journey to and from the meeting of the Synod at Agra, spent a part of each day in missionary labors, preaching two, three, or four times a day at different villages and cities. Messrs. Scott and Ullman visited the villages lying south and west of Futtehgurh, spending about a month amongst them, and giving the whole of their time to preaching and to the instruction of the people. Their messages were heard with respect and attention, and at times with deep interest. In these journeys, portions of the Bible and tracts were given to such as were able to read. The seed thus cast upon the waters, they trust the Lord will gather in his appointed time.

### *Schools and Orphan Asylum.*

The returns of the schools connected with this Mission are as follows:—

<i>Furrukhabad :</i>	City or High school,	131 boys.
	Three bazar schools,	110 "
<i>Burpore, near Furrukhabad :</i>	One bazar school,	20 "
<i>Futtehgurh :</i>	Orphan Institution,	28 girls.
<i>Mynpurie :</i>	City school,	109 boys.
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Of the school at Mynpurie, Mr. Walsh says: "It seems to give good satisfaction. The number is increasing, and the older scholars are im-

proving. The same outline of studies is continued, and a good deal of Scripture truth imparted. The Bible and Catechism, as usual, are daily taught." The bazar schools in Furrukhabad and Burpore are reported as having "never been more promising, or given so much hope of permanency as during the past year." Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught in these schools, and portions of the Bible. In the High school, Furrukhabad, the English, Persian, Sanscrit, Urdu, and Hindi languages are taught. Six classes are in the vernacular department, pursuing the study of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the Bible. There are also six classes in the English department in various stages of progress. The first class is studying grammar, geography, algebra, geometry, rhetoric, natural philosophy, and the Bible. Of this school, the missionaries say that, "It has not only increased in numbers, but there has been a regular advancement in every department of knowledge and science taught in the Institution; and in nearly every respect, its prospects are much fairer than they have ever been before."

The Orphan Institution has now about fifty inmates. A number of its orphan beneficiaries, on reaching the age of discretion, have been married, from time to time, and are living in the Christian Village; some have died, and a few have left the asylum. Most of those who have found a home there, were children who had been deprived of their parents and friends in the terrible famine that ravaged the upper provinces of India a few years ago. In a time of general welfare, native children cannot often be obtained as inmates of a Christian household. With little prospect of an enlarged number of orphan children, and with the more advanced years of those heretofore connected with the Institution, some changes in its plan have become expedient. It is not considered desirable to keep up so large a secular establishment; and the missionaries proposed "to stop the Tent Factory, and to settle as many as practicable on a permanent basis, where they may support themselves without any aid from the Institution. The thirteen families who have been thus settled on farms are doing as well as could be expected." The change here spoken of has not yet been made. The boys and girls in the Asylum have pursued their usual studies, giving a part of their time to work. The more promising boys are taught English. Two of them have been studying medicine, of whom one can now attend to the village people, and to most of the cases of the heathen, who apply for medical aid. It is difficult to procure the services of a European physician for all the little cases of sickness among the natives; and the native doctors, while possessing but a limited knowledge of their profession, are ready to prescribe some idolatrous or superstitious observance with any medicine they may give; hence it is considered an important object to educate some of the Christian boys as physicians, that they may prescribe for the gradually-increasing number of Christian people. This is a happy illustration of the general improvement in the temporal condition of the people, which ever follows in the train of Christian Missions amongst the heathen.

Most of the converts admitted to the church during the work of grace, already described, were inmates of the Orphan Institution, or

residents in the Christian Village. We may hope that some of them will be found qualified and disposed to promote the great work of the Mission, as Christian Catechists, and eventually as Ministers of the Gospel.

### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

ALLAHABAD :—Rev. Joseph Warren,  
 Rev. Joseph Owen, and their wives,  
 Rev. John E. Freeman,  
 Rev. Robert M. Munnis,  
 Rev. A. Alexander Hodge, and his wife ;  
 Babu John Harry, Licentiate Preacher ;  
 Simeon, Catechist ;  
 Paul Qaim,  
 George Douglas, } Readers and Teachers ;  
 Yunas Singh,  
 Zuhur ul Haqq, Superintendent of Boys' Bazar  
 Schools.

The Rev. R. M. Munnis was transferred to this Mission from the Furukhabad Mission, with which he was formerly connected. The Rev. J. Wray and his wife reached this country in August last, with health somewhat improved, though that of his eldest child remains without material change. They do not expect to return to India as a field of labor. The Rev. A. A. Hodge and his wife are on their return to this country, on account of Mrs. Hodge's health. Her almost constant and severe sufferings from disease rendered this an unavoidable, though a deeply-regretted measure, and their return to their chosen field of labor may be regarded as doubtful. Mrs. Freeman, wife of the Rev. J. E. Freeman, departed this life in August last. Her associates in the mission have considered it "a pleasure and a duty to record their testimony to her worth as a Christian woman in all the relations of life. She was a good wife and mother, an amiable friend and associate, and a useful laborer in the Lord's vineyard. Her loss is a very great one to our mission, and especially to the native church in view of her good influence over the married women, many of whom are young, and on the girls of the orphan asylum, of whom she had the charge." Mr. Freeman has returned to this country ; a step rendered necessary mainly by the failure of health. Most of these are sad changes in the force of the Mission, but they have been ordered by Providence, and are to be viewed therefore as wise and holy. They may be regarded, also, as designed to call the churches to a more humble trust in God, and a more unreserved consecration to his work ; and this seems to be a duty the more manifest, because the missionary work itself at Allahabad was never before more important and more encouraging.

Amongst the missionaries is now enrolled the name of Babu John Harry, who was licensed as a preacher of the Gospel by the Presbytery of Allahabad.

### *The Church and Religious Services.*

The services on the Sabbath have been the same as last year. Mr. Freeman had charge of the service in the church, exchanging with the others; Mr. Owen, of that in the Kyd Ganj chapel; Mr. Warren, of that in the Kattaru chapel. The monthly concert of prayer, services on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and Bible classes have also been conducted by these brethren, assisted by Babu John Harry, and by the first attempts of Messrs Munnis and Hodge, who preached, as they could prepare sermons. Besides these services, religious meetings were held and instruction imparted during the week in the Chowk, and at the Blind and Leper Asylum; and an English service has been regularly maintained on Sabbath Evening. The state of the church on the 1st of October is shown by the following statistics: "Members admitted—on profession of faith, 2; on certificate, 2. Baptisms—adult, 1; infants, 18. Marriages, 2. Deaths—adult, 1; infants, 5. Present communicants on the roll, 34; including the missionaries, 42. Number of Christian families, 16." Three other church members had removed from Allahabad to other places.

The Christian character of the converts is a subject of deep solicitude to the missionaries. Many evils abound in the native community to an almost incredible degree; and the native converts, having always lived in such an atmosphere of moral corruption, may be expected to suffer from its unhappy influence, even while giving evidence, on the whole, of genuine piety. It was so in the churches planted by the Apostles; and exhortations against fraud, lying, and other sins were addressed by them to church members at Corinth, Colosse, and other places, which clearly indicate the sadly-imperfect character of their religious walk and conversation. With evils of this kind, our missionary brethren have sometimes to contend in India. Hence, it is the more pleasing to find them, in their Report, testifying to the power of divine grace:

On the whole, our experience thus far shows that the Word of God will, in due time, produce here, as everywhere else, kindness, justice, truth, and purity. Our people are nearly all young and inconsiderate; and we must not expect to see Christianity fully developed in its fruits, until we have in our community the example of several mature and experienced persons, to correct the natural lightness and quickness of youth.

### *Preaching on Missionary Tours, at the Mela, &c.*

Concerning this department of labor, the missionaries say in their Report:

As we have had time and strength, we have preached in the villages and by the way-side; we have distributed tracts and portions of the Scriptures; and we have conversed with numerous persons who have called upon us. The preaching at the great Mela, at this place, was conducted as our strength permitted. . . . During the cold season, Mr. Owen visited Agra, but was required by his engagements at the College to travel too rapidly to preach by the way. Mr. Warren also visited Agra and Delhi, travelling slowly, and preaching in the villages every day when not unwell.

Mr. Munnis accompanied Mr. Warren on his return to Allahabad, assisting him in distributing tracts, as he had previously done while in the hills for his health.

### *Education.*

In this division of their work, the missionaries are able to report encouraging progress. The following statement shows the number and classes of scholars under their instruction :

Mission College,	-	-	150 boys.
Bazar schools,	-	-	150 "
Orphan Asylum,	-	-	20 "
" "	-	-	19 girls.
Day school,	-	-	60 "

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The College continues under Mr. Owen's superintendence. He received much assistance in its duties from Mr. Hodge in the early part of the year, and afterwards from Mr. Munnis. Many of the pupils show talent, and have made considerable progress in some branches of learning. Some are employed as monitors, who now render good service, and promise to become useful teachers. Three of the bazar schools have been connected with the College as a vernacular department, making the whole number of scholars in connection with this institution, as reported at the latest date, nearly three hundred. Of their religious instruction, Mr. Owen says :

They are twice every day assembled in the large hall for religious instruction and devotional exercises, at ten in the morning and three in the afternoon, at both of which times I have a cheering audience to preach to. The room is a long one, and those that sit back are on raised seats. The sight is an interesting one. We need now the Holy Spirit. Oh ! if He should come down into this hall, what an influence would go forth, not only for Allahabad, but also for all North India !

In the Orphan Asylums, but few changes are reported. Two of the boys were put to trades, two left the asylum without leave, and two have died. One of these was William Ward, who had become qualified to be a useful teacher ; he departed this life calm, and trusting to the last, and apparently enjoying a clear hope. Of the girls, one has been married, and one has died. Of her, the Report of the Mission says : " As a little child, she appeared well ; and we hope she is safe among the lambs of Christ's fold."

The girls' day school is a school for girls from the bazars, which is taught on the mission premises. It has been taught by two native Christian women, under the superintendence at first of Mrs. Hodge, and afterwards of Mrs. Owen. " Some are every year taught to read ; many are taught to mend clothes ; all are taught to know something of the true God and of Christ." " The girls are from the lowest of the population ; and it is literally true in this school, that the poor have the Gospel preached to them." The boys' bazar schools are attended by children who live with their parents, and who will carry into their respective families the Scripture lessons which they learn in the mission schools.



*The Printing Press.*

A somewhat smaller number of pages has been issued from the press than in former years. The missionaries state in their Report, that, "Of most of the tracts which we usually publish, we had a sufficient supply on hand, and accordingly we have spent much of our money and time this year in improving the printing house and apparatus, in adding new founts of type, and in commencing works of more importance and more permanent interest than those formerly published." Founts of Kaithi, Nagari, Hebrew, Greek, and English type have been either purchased or cast at the Mission type-foundry; an addition has been made to the stock of materials in the bindery; two of the young men were sent to Calcutta to learn binder's work; and in various ways the efficiency and economy of the establishment have been promoted by these measures. The works printed during the year are:

In Hindi, Nagari character.	Pages.	Copies.	Whole No.
Nicodemus - - - - -	12	5000	60,000
Exposure of Hinduism - - - - -	48	5000	240,000
Word of God on Idolatry - - - - -	12	5000	60,000
Who is Righteous? - - - - -	32	5000	160,000

**In Hindi, Kaithi character.**

Principles of Religion - - - - -	24	5000	120,000
Memoir of Taj Khan - - - - -	12	12,500	150,000
Advice to Hindu Pilgrims - - - - -	12	12,500	150,000
Missionary and Pilgrim - - - - -	12	10,000	120,000
Sandwich Islands - - - - -	12	10,000	120,000
Lord's Prayer - - - - -	24	5000	120,000
Sermon on the Mount - - - - -	12	5000	60,000
A Parable and Exposition - - - - -	12	5000	60,000
Scripture Extracts - - - - -	44	5000	220,000
On Caste - - - - -	24	5000	120,000

**In Urdu or Hindustani, Native character.**

Birth of Christ - - - - -	48	5000	240,000
Sermon on the Mount - - - - -	24	5000	120,000
Sundry - - - - -		600	52,200

**In Urdu or Hindustani, Roman character.**

Confession of Faith and Shorter Catechism, copies for re- vision by the Synod of North India	75	25	1,875
Confession of Faith and Shorter Catechism, revised by the Synod of North India			
	206	400	82,400

**In English.**

Six works, varying from 28 to 350 pages, printed mostly as job work		1156	50,844
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Total	107,181	2,310,319
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Of works in the press, besides other publications, are reported Hodge's Way of Life, in Urdu, translated by Mr. Warren; an improved translation of the Dairyman's Daughter, and the Young Cottager, in Urdu; a list of Scripture names, prepared with a view to secure uniformity in spelling and writing them in the Urdu and Hindi languages, printed in

Hebrew, Greek, Persian, Roman, and Nagari letters, with the names in English, and references to the places where found.

### *The Synod of North India.*

In the preceding narrative, references have been made incidentally to the second meeting of the Synod of North India, which held its sessions at Agra, in December, 1848. The first meeting of that body was held at Futtehgurh, in November, 1845, but owing to various causes, little was then done besides effecting its organization. The second meeting was marked by the performance of substantial duties, deeply important to the cause of Christ in India, and worthy of a venerable court of His Church on earth. The Minutes of both the first and second meetings were printed in the *Missionary Chronicle*, of November last, and have been read with interest by many of the office-bearers and members of our Church.

The missionary brethren themselves speak of the Synodical meeting as an occasion of no ordinary interest, and as subserving important objects. In the Report of the Allahabad Mission, after mentioning that the ruling elder, Babu John Harry, since licensed to preach, accompanied the missionaries to the meeting of Synod, "especially because we required his assistance in the peculiar work before the Synod;" the brethren proceed:

The Synod held thirteen Sessions—an opening one, and twelve serious days' work. We were mostly engaged in a careful and detailed revision of the translation of the Confession of Faith and Shorter Catechism in Urdu. The former had been prepared by the Lodiana Mission, and carefully revised by a member of our Presbytery; and the latter was the work of our Presbytery altogether. A member of the Lodiana Presbytery had also assisted in finally revising and preparing these for presentation to the Synod. We ought, also, to mention that Mr. Wilson, of Agra, while with us at Allahabad, assisted in the translation of the Shorter Catechism. The Synod carefully examined these works, freely discussed them, and adopted them at last, as the authoritative exposition of our faith in the Urdu language. They have since been printed at our Press, and are now ready for distribution.

The members of the Mission who were present at this meeting of our Synod, would record their sentiments of gratitude that they were permitted to enjoy this privilege. It was a great privilege in this dry and thirsty land, to see one another; to feel the influence which a greater number always exerts; to strengthen the bonds of brotherly affection, and to comfort and encourage each other's hearts. We could not but feel, also, the influence of the elevating sentiment that we were engaged in planting in this land that standard, around which the best of God's people in all ages have joyfully rallied, and that system of doctrine, which, though so often a sign spoken against, is still, instrumentally, the life of the Church, and presents the only form of Christianity that can ever give masculine character to the Church of India.

This meeting can hardly be viewed with less interest by the churches in this land, whose messengers were there assembled with the elders of churches planted among the heathen. Such a meeting marks almost an era in the missionary work of the Church, and deserves a much more extended notice than can be given to it by the Committee in this report. It is a point from which to look back and to look forward. But a few years have passed since the missionaries of our Church went to India. They were guided by the good hand of our God upon them to the Upper Provinces as their field of labor, provinces containing thirty millions of people. There they found a field in a great degree unoccupied by other

missionary laborers. In the midst of personal discouragement and bereavements, they entered on their work. Open doors were set before them. Reinforcements from the Church at home increased their number. The Gospel was preached. The Holy Scriptures were translated, printed, and spread abroad. Many of the heathen youth were brought into Christian schools. The blessing of God was not withheld from their labors. Converts were baptized. Churches were formed. Presbyteries were organized. Candidates for the Gospel ministry were licensed and ordained. The Synod was constituted. Our ecclesiastical system is found to work happily on missionary ground. Questions, abroad, as well as at home, which give trouble to some missionary bodies, are quietly and satisfactorily settled under our well-known rules. God is pleased to put honor on sound doctrine, and thus our brethren preach. The Church will view with pleasure the care bestowed by her servants on the Hindustani Translation of her venerable Confession of Faith. It is a great matter to have such a work performed under the sanction of one of her own Synods. In future ages, the Agra Confession may be referred to with gratitude by greater numbers of Christians, than now praise God for that of Westminster.

On the whole, there has been progress—gradual, steady and substantial. This has not been on a large scale, in the view of sense; but it is really great in the eye of faith, which can see “the kingdom of God,” even when it “cometh not with observation.” The churches are small; the candidates, few; the native catechists, licentiate preachers and ordained ministers, but a little band; but it is of the Lord’s doing that there are any! It is a more signal display of Divine power, speaking after the manner of men, to rescue a few souls at first from the power of Satan, and to plant a few churches at first in a land of spiritual darkness and death, than it will be to increase those few disciples and churches to an exceedingly great and glorious host. This brief review of the past, therefore, should encourage the Church to expect great things in the time to come. The foundations of a great work are laid, and some living stones are now in the walls of the spiritual temple. In the Lord’s time, the headstone thereof shall be brought forth, with shoutings, crying grace, grace unto it.

The Missions of the Church in India call for earnest and enlarged, as well as hopeful, labor. The number of missionaries ought to be increased. It is true that the conversion of India must eventually be effected by her own sons, laboring in the ministry of the Gospel. But to prepare these native missionaries, indispensably requires first the presence of the foreign missionary, and his patient labors, it may be, for many long years. To obtain the greatly-desired help of native laborers, of suitable qualifications, there must be the preaching of the Gospel, the gathering of churches, the education of youth on the principles of the Christian religion, and, in a word, the same instrumentality which God has been pleased to appoint and to bless for building up his kingdom in our own country. This instrumentality in a heathen land all finds its central point, at first, in the missionary of the cross. And in a

country of such vast population as India, many missionaries are required for this object.

Besides, the Gospel must be preached to every creature. This should be done as soon as it possibly can be done. The missionaries are now trying to do this. But their numbers are very limited—whether the multitudes of perishing souls in India, or the numbers and resources of our own churches in this land are considered. For the thirty millions of Hindus amongst whom our missionaries are planted, fewer ministers of the Gospel have been sent forth by the Board than are found connected with many a Presbytery in this Christian country. For the four millions of the Panjab, three ministers of the Gospel are the only messengers of life.

The Committee would earnestly, therefore, but in no desponding spirit, commend the Missions of the Church in India to the confidence, prayers and liberality of the ministers, elders and members of our body. And it is with sincere pleasure they would add, that arrangements are in progress for sending forth five or six new missionaries, during the coming summer, to these fields, which are white unto the harvest.

### S i a m.

#### MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK :—Rev. Stephen Mattoon,  
Rev. Stephen Bush, and their wives,  
Samuel R. House, M.D.  
Quakeeng, Chinese native Assistant.

Mr. Bush and his wife, whose arrival at Batavia was mentioned in the last Annual Report, reached Bangkok on the 1st of April, 1849; they were cordially welcomed by the brethren there, whose hearts were greatly cheered by their arrival. Since Mr. Bush reached the Mission, he has been principally engaged in learning the native language.

The health of the mission families has been good during the year. They acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the goodness of God in sparing their lives amidst the ravages of the cholera, which severely visited Bangkok during the last summer. This deadly pestilence, in a single month, carried off more than thirty thousand of the inhabitants. It was a time of distress and painful apprehension, and a dark cloud seemed to have settled over this idolatrous city. All business and labor ceased, except care for the sick and the dead. To the missionaries it was a time of incessant labor and anxiety. Dr. House was constantly employed with the sick, and his labor was rewarded by being the means of saving many lives. During the ravages of this terrible scourge, the little band of missionaries remained in safety; the destroying angel was not permitted to enter their dwellings.

It is a painful and solemn thought, that so many thousands, in so brief a space of time, have gone down to death in all the darkness of heathenism. Of but one in all this number, as far as is known to the missionaries, could it truly be said that he sleeps in Jesus. He was a

stranger in Bangkok, and had recently arrived from his distant home, after a journey of five days. Until this visit he had never met with a Christian missionary. But the Christian scriptures and books from the press had reached him, and by the blessing of the Spirit of God, upon these means alone, he was brought to the knowledge of the truth. He was among the first victims of the cholera, and, to the last, expressed his confiding trust in the Saviour.

Mr. Mattoon, during the largest portion of the year, sustained the preaching service in the mission chapel. Three days in the week, with a good degree of regularity, he visited the tract house in the bazar for preaching and tract distribution. In the afternoon he received those who called at the station for books; these visitors, excepting in the time of the cholera, were from fifteen to twenty, daily. In August last, a church was organized; Mr Mattoon was chosen pastor, Dr. House was chosen and ordained a ruling elder, and one native Chinaman was received on certificate as a member of the church. He has since been employed as an assistant, and is faithfully engaged in talking with his countrymen, and in distributing books among them. Among a people of whom a majority of the male adults can read, the press will ever be found a very important auxiliary in the missionary work. With such a people, books open the way for the living teacher, and greatly assist him in his labors. From the presses belonging to the American and Baptist Boards, 554,500 pages were purchased, and widely distributed. In extensive missionary tours, there was found, as heretofore, a general readiness to receive tracts and scriptures. It was found also, that where the visits of the missionary had been most frequent, there the demand for books was the greatest, showing an increasing desire for reading, where the publications of the press had been most widely diffused.

#### *Medical Department.*

Six days in the week, Dr. House spends two hours a day at the floating house, used as a dispensary, except when absent on missionary tours in the interior, and during the prevalence of the cholera. New cases only were recorded, amounting to 1371, making in two and a-half years since his arrival, 4488 patients. Of these, the largest number were Siamese, and next to them the Chinese; but, as in former years, all the mingled races residing in Siam have shared in the benefits of these labors of mercy, and at the same time, as far as practicable, have heard the precious truths of the Gospel, and been pointed to the great Physician of the soul. While cases from the wealthy classes and officers of the government were not unfrequent, the poor and the aged, the stranger and the destitute, received their share of the blessings dispensed; and especially ought it to be noticed that the mission families, including those of sister churches, received, when necessary, the services of one of their own number, in whose medical knowledge they had entire confidence.

The time in which the cholera prevailed with such dreadful ravages in Bangkok, was to the physician a time of labor and painful anxiety. His mode of treatment was greatly blessed, and many lives were saved. The medical report from the Mission, contains many facts of painful

interest. It has been published entire in the Foreign Missionary, and will repay an attentive perusal. The Report of the Mission thus closes

Every year's additional residence in this field only serves to deepen the impression of the greatness of the work before us. From one year's close to another, we seem to make no impression upon this apparently impregnable fortress of Satan. Buddhism has here one of its strongholds. Its teachings are inculcated among the first lessons of infancy;—it is mingled with all the literature of the country;—it receives the sanction and the powerful influence of the government;—it is intertwined with all the civil and social relations of the people;—and it even enters largely into all their amusements. He who sent us here, has all power given unto Him in heaven and on earth; and He will finally overcome. But God usually works by means. The Gospel must be preached, and we must have the men to preach it. "How can they believe on Him of whom they have not heard; and how can they hear without a preacher?" As we look around upon the multitudes perishing in this valley, we continually exclaim—What are we among so many? Besides the hundreds of the thousands of the Siamese whom it is impossible to reach with our present force, we have around us nearly one hundred thousand Peguans, for whose salvation no one is laboring in their own language. We have a much larger number of Chinese, among whom, for the last eighteen months, there have been only native laborers. We see no prospect of the want being supplied, and yet there are few more promising fields. Among those who are interested in the millions of China, is there not some one who would think it a privilege to labor for the Chinese in Siam? Adjoining us on the east is Cambodia, where no Protestant missionary has yet penetrated. At this station, we have every facility for the acquisition of the language and the translation of the Scriptures. If we could bring the entire Church to see these desolations as we see them, the men and the means would not long be wanting to supply some of these wastes with the means of grace, and that, too, without neglecting other important fields. "May the Lord of the harvest send forth more laborers to his harvest!"

### C h i n a .

#### CANTON MISSION.

CANTON :— Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M.D., and his wife,  
Rev. John B. French,  
Rev. William Speer.

During the year these brethren, for the most part, have enjoyed good health, with the exception of Mr. Speer. After suffering for some time, especially during the heats of summer, and in the winter during the cold and wet weather, the physicians advised a voyage to the United States at this time, as the only measure that would prevent his having finally to leave this field of labor. Captain Abbot, of the ship Carrington, with the consent of the consignees, kindly offered him a free passage home. He arrived at New York on the 29th of March. Should his health be fully restored, it is his purpose, at an early day, to return to his chosen field of labor.

The language of China has still required much of the time and study of these missionaries. On this they remark:

Our principal effort, of course, has been directed to the acquisition of the language; for though we have commenced with stammering tongues to proclaim among the Gentiles here the unsearchable riches of Christ, we know that our success under God must depend in a great measure upon the extent and accuracy of our knowledge of their language; and this knowledge, we need hardly add,

can only be acquired by years of laborious and protracted study. In our study of the language, we have paid special attention to those peculiar distinctions of sound, which, while they cannot be expressed by any alphabetical system of writing, are essential to the correct utterance of the spoken language, and constitute the chief difficulty in its acquisition.

### *Preaching.*

So much excitement prevailed among all classes until after the 6th of April, the time fixed by the treaty for opening the city gates to foreigners, that no chapel could be obtained till May. Although it was not in a favorable situation, from fifty to eighty persons usually attended service. The attention and behavior of the congregation were good. The exercises consisted in reading the Scriptures, preaching, singing, and prayer. Tracts, and copies of the Gospels, were given to those who could read, and were kindly received.

But they were not long permitted to occupy the chapel. Three months after it was opened, on the death of one of the persons from whom it was rented, the others were unwilling to abide by the agreement. Although the contract was in writing, they refused to give the key of the gate leading to the chapel unless additional money was paid. After ineffectual efforts to settle the matter, it was brought before the Chinese local authorities by the American consul. At the last dates, however, the difficulty had been amicably arranged, and the chapel was again open. The temporary closing of their chapel was a great trial to the missionaries, as their labors there had given them much encouragement. Previous to the opening of the chapel, and during the time it was closed, they have occasionally assisted in the exercises at the hospital of Dr. Parker, and in maintaining the public service in English on Sabbath evening, for the benefit of the foreign community.

Copies of the Gospels and religious tracts have been distributed during the year, as opportunity offered. In the chapel, in their walks abroad, and in their dwellings, this instrumentality was favorably used in making known Christ, and him crucified. By this means, some knowledge of the Gospel has been extensively communicated, and much of the prejudice against foreigners removed. Some of the seed thus sown will yet spring up, and bring forth fruit to the glory of God.

### *The School.*

The exercises of the school during the year have been similar to those of the last year. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation for the boys, the enlargement authorized by the Committee has not yet taken place. It is a great disadvantage also that the only premises that could be obtained, are occupied in connection with Chinese merchants. In these circumstances, the Sabbath cannot be properly observed, nor the boys withdrawn from the evil influences of their heathen neighbors. Mr. Happer was not without hopes that a suitable house would soon be procured, which would enable him to effect these desirable objects, as well as the contemplated enlargement of the school.

Eighteen boys are in connection with the school. They have been

very regular in their attendance at school, and have prosecuted their studies in Chinese and in English with a good degree of diligence, and their progress has been good. They continue to give good attention to religious instruction, in which the duties and doctrines of the Gospel are plainly and pointedly explained to them. In his report of the school, Mr. Happer writes:

I would express my unabated interest in this part of my labors. Often when tired by the waywardness of the scholars, and distressed by their follies and hardness of heart, I feel sad. It affects me deeply to see so many boys, who have a knowledge of the Gospel, pass along year after year without giving any evidence that the Spirit of God has touched their hearts. But "Paul may plant and Apollos water, it is God that giveth the increase." And while I would be deeply humbled, that I have not been more faithful in instructing them, and more fervent and importunate in praying for them, I would, in closing this report, earnestly request a more especial interest in the prayers of the Church for these interesting youth. What a glorious result it would be, should the Spirit of God come down upon this school in great power, and convert the whole, or even the half of these boys! Then, indeed, it would be a nursery for the Church. And here would be prepared and educated those who would go forth as laborers in this great harvest-field. But this will only be in answer to the fervent and effectual prayer of the righteous.

May God pour out upon us all, a spirit of grace and supplication, that he may revive his work.

Notwithstanding the obstructions and difficulties at present existing, these brethren are encouraged in view of the future, and are deeply impressed with the magnitude of the field in which they labor. In view of the uncertainty of life and health in China, they earnestly ask that two more laborers may be sent to join them.

In conclusion, the missionaries write:

In the review of this period, we find much cause for humiliation and sorrow, and much also for gratitude and rejoicing. We mourn that so little has been accomplished, that our work has been so unfaithfully performed, and that doors of usefulness have for a season been closed against us; we rejoice that we are still spared to labor in this work, and that the encouragements to labor are as great as they are. We believe that God has a people here whom it is his design to save. Since our removal to this place, the way has been greatly opened up before us, and had it not been for the question of opening the city gates, the close of this year would have found us in much more favorable circumstances than it does. There are also some things of a highly encouraging character, peculiar to this field. The people among whom we labor are active, enterprising, and independent, and when their hearts shall be renewed by the Spirit of God, they will prove among the most efficient missionaries of the cross. When suitable chapels are obtained, we think there is no one of the five ports which possesses equal advantages for the formal proclamation of the Gospel. The climate at this place will, we believe, prove itself superior to that of any other of the ports now open to foreigners.

In submitting this brief report of our labors, and in looking forward to the duties of another year, we would commit ourselves and the cause in which we are engaged to the care of our covenant-keeping God, beseeching him to overrule all events for the promotion of his glory, and the furtherance of his kingdom; and we would earnestly hope for an interest in the prayers of the people of God, that we may be faithful in our work, and that our labors may be owned and blessed of Him with whom is the residue of the Spirit."



## NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO :——Rev. Richard Q. Way, and his wife,  
D. Bethune McCartee, M.D.,  
Rev. M. Simpson Culbertson, and his wife,  
Rev. Augustus W. Loomis, and his wife,  
Rev. John W. Quarterman,  
Rev. Joseph K. Wight, and his wife,  
Rev. Henry V. Rankin, and his wife,  
Mr. Moses S. Coulter, and his wife,  
Rev. Samuel N. Martin, and his wife,  
Rev. William P. Martin, and his wife.

The sailing of Messrs. Wight, Rankin, and Coulter, was mentioned in the last Report. They arrived at Ningpo—Mr. Wight in June, and Messrs. Rankin and Coulter in August. Their arrival in good health greatly rejoiced the hearts of their fellow-laborers in this great field.

The Rev. Samuel N. Martin, and the Rev. William P. Martin, and their wives, sailed for China on the 22d of November, to join this Mission.

The last summer was unusually sickly, both at Ningpo and Shanghai; not among the foreign residents only, but also among the native population. Early in the summer, Mr. Loomis was attacked with a disease in the throat, which laid him aside from public speaking. A residence at Chusan did not relieve him, and his health declined so much, that, to save his life, he was obliged to return to the United States. It was expected that a sea-voyage would be of much service to him. He reached New York the 29th of March, his usual health somewhat improved, but his throat still diseased, and with occasional expectoration of blood. Strong hopes are entertained that it will not be long before he is able to return to his field of labor. During the summer, all the mission families suffered from sickness, more or less severely. Ague and fever, with debility, and in some cases diarrhoea, were the common complaints. These diseases did not readily yield to medicine, though relief was obtained in some cases by a removal to the sea air for a time. They were permitted to resort to the neighboring islands, and to reside for a short period on Chusan, with the implied consent of the Chinese authorities, and without restriction in their missionary work. We are thankful to be able to state, that at the last accounts, with the return of cooler weather, the health of the missionaries was materially improved.

*Church and Religious Services.*

The mission church contains eight native members, two having been added during the year. One was under suspension from church privileges. The department of the others is in all things as becomes the Gospel. The regular services in English connected with the church, are preaching once on the Sabbath, and a weekly lecture or prayer meeting. The services connected with the celebration of the Lord's Supper are occasionally conducted in Chinese.

"It was found to be very difficult to obtain in the city a suitable site for the church. Little time had elapsed, however, after hearing at Ningpo of the liberal donations for this object till our last dates from this Mission. No delay will take place that can be avoided, as the want of a suitable house for the worship of the true God is more and more felt, in this city wholly given to idolatry.

The Chinese services have been continued as in the year previous. A room was obtained in the central part of the city, where religious services are conducted twice on the Sabbath, and three times on week-days. On Sabbath morning, the exercises are prayer, preaching, reading the Bible and singing. The services on Sabbath afternoon are more informal,—reading and explaining the Bible, answering questions, and the distribution of religious tracts and portions of the sacred Scriptures. The room will seat about one hundred and twenty persons, and frequently will not contain more than half of those who attend. But the attendance is irregular, and their behavior far from being orderly or quiet. As the Chinese in their idol worship have no decent or respectful forms, they cannot be kept quiet during prayer. Even in the other parts of the service, the most genteel and complaisant among them do not hesitate to walk round, make remarks, ask questions, or smoke their pipes, till informed that such conduct is not approved. Two other chapels in different parts of the city have been procured, and religious services are regularly held in them. The general attendance is small, varying from fifteen to twenty at each. At one of these chapels, an effort was made to get the Chinese females to attend in company with the ladies of the Mission, for religious instruction; but as there is a strong prejudice against females appearing in public, except at their temples, the plan failed for the present. Few of the females in this city have heard the Gospel in public; the few who have attended, have listened with respectful attention.

### *Itinerations.*

The system of visiting the neighboring villages for the purpose of preaching, conversation, and tract distribution has been continued, as far as the health and strength of the missionaries would permit. The long-continued sickness of the summer months interrupted those labors for a time. The people are still civil, for the most part, and no obstructions have been put in the way of endeavors to make known to them the truths of Divine revelation. On this subject, the missionaries write:

In view of the wide field which lies before us, and the want of laborers, we cry to the Lord of the harvest to send laborers; and we would repeat the cry to our brethren, to come over and help us. Here is darkness that may be felt: the Word of God can give light. We want men to scatter this Word, and beseech their fellow-men to receive it. While in Christian lands, many pass through the impressive season of youth, and resist many calls to repentance through a long life, what, we would ask, on the same principles, can we expect of those who bear only a few things respecting the Bible; and then, for weeks, perhaps, or even months, are never reminded of having heard them?

*Schools.*

Boys' boarding school,	40 scholars ;
Girls' do.	15 "
Boys' day school,	20 "

The sickness of the last summer was pretty severely felt in the boys' boarding school, but none of their number was removed by death. Whilst no general concern on the subject of religion has been manifested, they have given a respectful attention to religious instruction. One of the largest boys in the school was received into the communion of the church, and continues to give evidence of the genuineness of his profession.

Their studies have been conducted as heretofore, and their progress and behavior have been satisfactory. Greater advance than usual has been made in their knowledge of Scriptural history. A new school-house has been erected, sufficiently large to contain fifty scholars ; the number at present, however, is limited to forty, and several boys are on trial for permanent scholarships.

In the girls' school, instruction is given through the Chinese language. They are taught to read the Chinese classics, and to practice in Chinese penmanship and composition. They are taught arithmetic and geography, and are all required to learn Milne's catechism, and the catechism on scriptural history. They are quite familiar with the religious tracts called *The Two Friends* ; *The three*, and *The four characters Classic*. One class can repeat and explain the Gospel by Luke, to the thirteenth chapter, and another class to the tenth chapter. When not in the school-room, they are all occupied in learning various kinds of useful work. At the two vacations the most of them went home to their parents, and all promptly returned at the proper time. Their behavior, and obedient, cheerful attention, have been very satisfactory. Applications for admittance to the school were frequent, and the number will be enlarged to thirty, when the building now erecting is finished.

The day-school is attended chiefly by the children of the poor, and in summer their services are needed by their parents, so that the attendance is irregular. During the winter, twenty attended, and were taught by a Chinese teacher. Until there be a supply of native Christian teachers, the day-school system cannot be effectually carried out. To this little school much truth has been communicated, as well as instruction in their own language. They have cheerfully attended the daily religious services in the boys' boarding-school, as well as the Chinese services on the Sabbath. The missionaries say :

For another year the scholars have been every day reminded of their duty to worship God, and have outwardly engaged in that worship. They have pursued the reading of the Scriptures, explained by their teachers, and on the Sabbath have been engaged with catechisms and Bible lessons. Other studies have been attended to, for it is important that our pupils be able to assume the rank of scholars among their own people. All these scholars are supported by benevolent individuals, and Sabbath school associations, in the United States. We trust the prayers of their patrons in behalf of these youth and children, will be added to the means so liberally afforded for their support.

*Medical Department.*

On this subject the Mission write :

As in previous years, the time and energies of the medical missionary have been devoted to healing the sick, and pointing the dying around us to the only Physician of souls. And while the work expected of him, in relieving distress among the Chinese, has not been abandoned, there has been so much sickness among the missionaries of this city that less time has been devoted to the natives. We are aware of the importance of this work, in allaying prejudices against us, as foreigners, and thus being confounded with those who bring a destructive drug into the country ; in opening, so far as this instrumentality can open, a way to their hearts for the entrance of the Gospel ; and affording opportunity of sending books to a distance. In this are manifested to this people, insensible save to their personal interests, the principles which actuate the missionary in his self-denying situation. Above all this, the attention of the physician is needed by the members of the mission. During the past year, there have been many cases of remitting, intermitting, and continued fever, of a typhus character, some of these requiring, for days and nights in succession, the most unwearied attendance of the physician. A large number of patients also, of almost every European nation, from the lorchas which have crowded our river, have received attention, and been supplied with medicines, or healed of their wounds. It will be easily seen that such important labors demand all the time of a physician.

*The Printing Press.*

Excepting the interruption and delay caused by sickness, the operations of the press have been continued through the year. The report in detail from the press, with the titles of works printed, has not been received, but the amount printed is given in the report of the Mission. Twenty-six different works have been printed, amounting to 2,897,680 pages. Of these, eighteen works, numbering 1,725,920 pages, were printed for the use of the Mission, and eight works, numbering 971,760 pages, were printed and paid for at cost by the Missions of other churches. The distribution for the year was the following :

Printed for other Missions,	38,000 copies,	971,760 pages.
Donations to other Missions,	740 "	73,322 "
Sent to Canton,	6,948 "	209,578 "
Distributed to coasting vessels,	8,930 "	253,746 "
Distributed in Ningpo,	26,437 "	614,852 "

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2,123,258 pages.

An edition of 2,000 copies of the Shorter Catechism is nearly through the press. The second edition of Luke's Gospel, with a Commentary, of 2,000 copies, is nearly ready. A Historical account of the different Nations, of 88 pages and 200 copies, is in the press ; and an edition of Matthew's Gospel, in the Shanghai dialect, for the Episcopal Mission in Shanghai, is about half printed.

In conclusion, the missionaries write :

Thus have we spoken of the work we have been doing during another year. We feel grateful in being thus continued in the vineyard of our Lord. We endeavor to humble ourselves for our sin. We trust in the Lord Jesus Christ for

pardon for our numberless faults, and we rejoice in telling others, now withering under the curse, and soon to be plunged in endless despair, the same good news. God has been pleased to add two to our number, but he has permitted another, of whom many hopes were entertained, to be suspended from the privileges of the church. In this we bow to His will, knowing not what He doeth now, but expecting to know hereafter. We pray especially, as we need especially to be enabled, simply to go forward, proclaiming the truth of God, and leaving the result to his wisdom. The work, as yet, must be done by foreigners, except a little aid in tract distribution from our native church members. And we shall look to the time when many here shall be heard confessing with their mouth the Lord Jesus. Till then, we desire to labor while the day lasts, and to pray "that the King's Son may have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth."

### MISSION TO SHANGHAI.

When, by the failure of the health of the Rev. Hugh A. Brown, and the death of the Rev. John Lloyd, the Mission at Amoy was suspended, it became a serious question, whether it was best to resume that Mission, or establish a Mission at Shanghai. Amoy is a large and promising missionary field, with free access to the population in the city, and in the neighboring towns and villages. At Shanghai the field is equally large, and the facility of access to the heart of the empire, is greater than at any other city on the coast. The dialect spoken at Shanghai is but little different from that spoken at Ningpo. This very important circumstance will enable these two Missions, in cases of trial or sickness, to sustain each other. This advantage does not exist at Amoy, because the dialect is widely different from those spoken at Canton and Ningpo. On account of the distance, it is far more difficult and expensive to send the publications of the Press to Amoy than it is to Shanghai. The transportation of funds for the Mission at Ningpo, and of intelligence to and from that Mission, can be made by way of Shanghai. These considerations, if there were no others, are conclusive in favor of Shanghai.

But these are not all. It is the duty of those having the direction of foreign missionary work, carefully to mark the signs of the times, and promptly to use all the facilities afforded by every new opening and extension of commerce. The present time is marked by actual changes, and by changes in prospect, of no common occurrence. Under the flag of the American Union, new and powerful States are forming on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, in the face of Asia; thus bringing the commerce, the enterprise, and the intelligence of the United States, and the foreign missionary effort of her churches, nearer to China than at any time heretofore. In referring to the great changes that are spoken of, and of every thing future, the Committee would say, If such be the will of God. With His blessing, other great measures in prospect will succeed. But, if the Lord command it not, who is he that will say, and it cometh to pass? Under a full sense of this important truth, we would remark that the United States have the full ability to connect by a railroad the Mississippi river with the Pacific Ocean; and it would not, perhaps, be too strong an expression, to say that the people of the United States have already decided this question. A line of steamers from California and Oregon to Shanghai and other

ports of China will follow, if it do not precede, the completion of this road; thus bringing the cities of St. Louis and Shanghai within thirty days' travel of each other. The bearing of these things upon the foreign missionary cause is apparent, and the importance of having a Mission at Shanghai is most clearly indicated. Whatever missionary force the Church, for years to come, may be able to send to China, can all be employed from this point. Future openings in China and Japan, at no distant day, must follow from the extended commerce that will flow to Asia in this new line.

Towards the commencement of this Mission, two of the brethren of Ningpo have been requested to visit Shanghai, to secure in the first place, a suitable site for the Mission premises. A special and timely donation of three thousand dollars for this object, was received some time ago. One or both of these brethren will remain permanently at Shanghai, if, in their opinion, the Mission at Ningpo can spare them at this time. We trust their visit will result in securing a suitable position for the new Mission, and in making some prospective arrangements for the necessary buildings.

### **Missions to Papal Europe.**

The operations of the Committee in Europe have been conducted on the same plan as in former years. A judicious and effective expenditure of all the funds, which the Committee have been able to appropriate to this important part of the foreign field, has been made through the agency of gentlemen of the highest Christian character and standing. Being themselves natives of the countries to be evangelized, living at important centres of influence, and holding substantially the same views of doctrines and church order with ourselves, they deserve the confidence and the co-operation of our churches. Their peculiar circumstances seem to delay that full organization, as churches and missionary institutions, which it is our happiness to possess; but in the mean time our churches have in their own Board, responsible as it is to the General Assembly, a suitable medium of conveying their offerings to the aid of their brethren on the continent of Europe, and thereby they may greatly encourage the hearts of the few servants of God who are holding forth the Word of Life in lands long overshadowed by Roman superstition. It is with regret the Committee have to report that a sum no larger than \$3658.24 has been remitted to these missions during the last year. This sum would support ten ministers, or twenty colporteurs.

During the year now under review, there has been a retrograde movement in political affairs among the European continental states, which has in a great measure closed some of the doors that stood open a year ago for the entrance of the Gospel laborer. There has been a revived intolerance among the Romanist clergy of France, unhappily influencing the civil authorities in too many cases to interpose obstacles to the labors of Protestant ministers and colporteurs. On the other hand, a more decided feeling has been evinced by some of the Protestant ministers

and churches, requiring a greater separation between the church and the world, or a more full confession of personal faith in Christ by those who would become members of his Church. These are all matters of great moment to the progress of true religion in Europe; and it is no easy task to weigh their respective degrees of influence on the coming of our Lord's kingdom. But the efforts actually made, the practical work of the laborers, especially in France and Belgium, continue without material change. The population is mostly Romanist in name and habit, though often with but little earnest faith. The minister or the colporteur goes into a village or a hamlet. He is heard with attention, and probably invited to return. At his return, he finds a larger number of hearers; the room is full, and some crowd around the windows outside. The opposition of the priest is aroused. Through his influence, the local magistrate may be induced to prohibit the meetings as unauthorized 'clubs.' No degree of misrepresentation is spared, and the severest threats are made against all who attend the new worship or receive the Scriptures. Yet some desire more instruction, some purchase the Bible, and a few become hopeful converts. A church is organized, and a school is almost an essential auxiliary, the old schools being commonly under the control of the priests. The whole movement has probably occurred amongst poor people, not accustomed to contribute systematically for the support of religious worship; if they were accustomed to this, still they are not able at present to do much towards defraying the expenses of the church and school. But they are willing to do what they can, and with the blessing of God each year they will become stronger. In the meanwhile, they must receive assistance from the older churches. Unhappily, the political changes of late years have greatly diminished the pecuniary means of nearly all classes in France, and of evangelical Christians not less than of their countrymen. Hence their appeal is sent to their Christian brethren in other lands for help. They are few in number, as compared with the whole population; their means are limited; their work is great. Is it strange that they should call earnestly for the assistance of those who hold the same faith and love the same Saviour?

The Committee would add a few extracts from letters received from different places. A gentleman connected with the Evangelical Society of France writes:

In every station where we have been able to maintain a resident evangelist there has been a decided progress. The meetings are more numerously attended than ever, and a greater number of souls are won over to the Gospel. In some of our large fields of labor, the work had appeared to languish for the last year or two. This was the case with our field of Haute Vienne. During the last six months the work has revived. The preachings are again attended and the schools are fast filling with children. Thus encouraged, the evangelists apply to their labor with renewed energy. They meet together at frequent intervals, and alternately in the principal centres. There they hold conferences and prayer meetings, where the public is admitted, and at the close of which they take the communion together. This always produces a deep and serious impression on the numerous spectators.

In every one of their stations, which are composed of several communes, [districts,] they go almost every evening to hold familiar meetings in families. Usually these meetings take place, according to the custom of the country, in

stables, in the midst of cows and sheep. By the light of long resinous sticks the women spin, the men work at some agricultural implement, and the evangelist reads and explains the Bible to the satisfaction of every one present. Meetings of this kind, where many questions may be asked, are abundantly blessed, and seem destined to promote a revival.

Another correspondent, connected with the same Society, sends the following extract from the letter of a minister in the department of l'Yonne :

I visited C——\* last week. 'As I had not been there for some time, and very few persons knew of my arrival, I did not think it possible to hold a meeting on that day. But at six o'clock I was told that a large crowd was gathered before the door of the inn where I was, notwithstanding a heavy rain; and they would be much disappointed were I to go away without saying a few words to them. I then caused the doors of our provisional meeting room to be opened, and I held there a meeting; at the close of which I sold several New Testaments, and distributed a large number of Tracts. I can as yet form no opinion of the religious movement at C——, except that it has all the character of a popular movement. They are now signing a petition to obtain a school, and they make positive offers for the purpose.

I go to B—— every fortnight, and to A——y every week, as before. I preached yesterday in both places to very large audiences. At B—— especially the meeting was the most numerous I had ever seen. I have rented there a large and convenient room, which the inhabitants of the commune have arranged and furnished for the meetings. They have engaged to pay half the rent. At A——e the meetings are well attended, and I have every reason to believe they will be so all the winter. We have lately sold a considerable number of Bibles. The schoolmaster and mistress have in their schools more than a hundred scholars. The schools are going on most satisfactorily.

A gentleman, writing from Brussels, gives the following notice of his visits to a missionary station in Belgium :

We arrived at L—— on an evening in the latter end of October, and as our meeting had been appointed on a week-day evening we could not reasonably expect a very full church, but when we arrived at the chapel at seven o'clock we found three hundred people assembled. This is a large number when it is considered that they are all hard working people, and their time of an evening cannot be given without sacrifice; yet the love of the Gospel had brought them together, and we had the pleasure of shaking hands with some who had come ten miles to be present. Their attention was truly remarkable.

It was not our intention to visit L——e, but finding some of the congregation at the meeting at L——, we asked them if some could be gathered together by twelve o'clock the following day. They said, yes, if we would come, many would be there; and we accordingly walked over the next morning, and at the time appointed we were delighted to find the room full, with the next room, and many in the yard to catch a few words through the window. Now it should be remarked that L——e has preaching only occasionally on the week-day evenings. Our means will not enable us to place a minister here. We could have a congregation of two or three hundred regularly, if we could place a minister at this station.

At D—— we met with a very different reception. As soon as we arrived near the village, we heard all kinds of whistles and strange noises, and occasionally insulting language. As the time for the meeting drew near, a large body of people assembled round the chapel, and we had every reason to expect great annoyance; but having sent to the justice of the peace, and informed him of it, things went off much better than we expected, though Mr. G. was much insulted by the schoolmaster of the village. We found about fifty assembled, who were exceed-

\* For prudential reasons, names of persons and places are omitted in these extracts.



ingly attentive; and we have every reason to hope that this station will increase and flourish as most of the others. Some twenty persons are believed to be converted, or decidedly devoted to the Gospel.

A correspondent at ——— writes as follows:

The changes in Italy and Hungary are great indeed, as you well remark, and at first sight there is a great deal in them which may grieve and dishearten. But our Lord God is not changed, who declared forty centuries ago, that the evil which men had thought, He could turn into good. The seizure of the 25,000 copies of the Scriptures, at Florence, by the Austrians, at the instigation of the Roman clergy, has but created a more ardent desire among the Italians to procure the precious volume. The restoration of the Pope, by means of a hundred thousand foreign bayonets, has struck to the ground the last remains of the enthusiasm with which was hailed the accession of *Pio Nono* to the Papal throne. The disastrous war in Hungary has been the means, in the hands of the Almighty of . . . [Some passages here are omitted for reasons of prudence.] Although there still are, in the plans of Providence with regard to those countries, many places which are, and will perhaps long remain, dark to our eyes, yet we see enough to be able to exclaim by faith, "He hath done all things well."

Referring to two missionaries supported by the funds remitted by the Committee, the same gentleman says:

Several of our friends, who at various times have visited these two devoted Christians, and seen them in the midst of their activity, have been unanimous in the excellent testimony they bear to ———'s piety, activity, and fitness for the work. If the number of conversions brought about by their agency is not more considerable, it cannot be laid to their charge; but "the wind bloweth where it listeth," and our Master has not ordered us to reap, but to break up the ground and to sow; He will cause the harvest to rise, in his own good time.

Very urgent and repeated applications have been made to the Committee, by these and other Christian friends, to furnish the pecuniary means for greatly enlarging this department of missionary labor. The Committee, however, can only commend this part of their foreign work to the attention, liberality and prayers of the churches. Any sums of money devoted to the spread of the Gospel amongst the Romanist inhabitants of Europe can be forwarded promptly, almost without expense, and with the certainty of their being judiciously and faithfully applied to that important object.

### **Mission to the Jews.**

NEW YORK:—Rev. Matthew R. Miller,  
Rev. John Neander,  
PHILADELPHIA:—Rev. Bernard Steinthal.

Mr. Steinthal is in connexion with the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He is himself a Jew, and will be engaged in missionary labors amongst his brethren according to the flesh, of whom there are now several thousands in Philadelphia. Having been but recently appointed as a missionary of the Board, no report can yet be made of his labors. The field before him is one of great importance.

The same brethren are engaged in this mission in New York as were reported last year, and their general course of labor has not been

marked with any material change. Conversations with the Jews at their own houses and elsewhere, as opportunity is presented, engage a part of the time of the missionaries. In these interviews, the true meaning of the Old Testament Scriptures, and the fulfilment of the ancient prophecies in Christ, are often brought before their minds. Answers are given to their objections against the Christian religion and its doctrines. The Jews are all Unitarians in their belief; and a missionary to the Jews must make himself well acquainted with the arguments in favor of the Trinity, with the disadvantage of having to contend with men who will not acknowledge the authority of the New Testament.

Some efforts have also been made to turn the attention of the Israelites to him who is the hope of Israel, through the secular newspaper press. A few well written articles have gained admission into the columns of some of the most widely circulated newspapers of this city, and have been the means of awakening a good degree of interest in Jewish circles. The principal paper of this kind was "An Address to the Jews within their bounds, by the Synod of New York," which it is not improper to mention was written by Mr. Miller. It has been extensively read by those to whom it was addressed.

With a view to the greater efficiency of their labors among the children of Israel, the Committee authorized one of the missionaries to rent a public Hall in the Bowery, where religious worship is conducted by him on the Sabbath in German. It was considered important that the missionaries should have a service, to which they could invite such Jews as they met during their visits in the week. This plan was looked upon as an experiment, and its results are not yet apparent, but a few months having passed since it was adopted.

In all their communications with the Jews, whether oral or written, our brethren have carefully studied the law of kindness, and their intercourse with them has been almost invariably pleasant. Yet still they have to say, with the Hebrew prophet, "Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" Doubtless serious impressions have been made on many hearts, and a spirit of inquiry has been to a considerable extent manifested. But no cases of hopeful conversion are yet known. It is still lamentably true that our blessed Lord and Saviour is to most of the Jews "as a root out of a dry ground; he hath no form nor comeliness . . . he is despised and rejected of men," even of those who above all others should receive him as the Messiah.

The Mission to the Jews was not commenced with the design of occupying this city, or any place in this country, as its seat of operations. The views of the Committee at first were directed to some station to be selected on the continent of Europe, or in the countries adjacent to the Mediterranean sea. Their first missionary was engaged with reference to some station in foreign lands. After inquiry, it was ascertained that a large part of his special preparation for his work, the study of Rabbinical Hebrew, and of the Talmud, and the acquisition of one of the languages spoken by most of the European Jews, whether German or Spanish,

could be made as effectively in New York as in any foreign country and in the mean time the missionary would be incurring less expense than if he were living abroad, and would also be living in the midst of our own churches and people. He was therefore recommended to engage in these preparatory studies in this city, and for two or three years he prosecuted them with the advantage of living in the family of a learned German Jew.

During this time, it became manifest that few places present as favorable access to the Jews as is afforded here at our own doors. Their number is larger than could be found in many a European city, and is rapidly increasing by immigration, particularly of German Jews. They are here welcomed as citizens, and can feel no prejudice, therefore, against Christians in this country as their political oppressors. They are also in habits of frequent and free correspondence with their brethren in the old world, so that any impression here made on the Jewish mind would be felt in Europe. Besides these things, but little exertion has been made by the churches of this land in preaching Christ unto them.

It may be a question of grave moment, whether the ministers of our churches, especially in our large cities, should not give more attention to the Jewish population within their reach. Their position would give them in some respects great influence with this peculiar people. The commission of a minister of the Gospel, which extends to every creature, can be regarded as limited only by the degree of talent, time, and opportunity which God is pleased to give to each one of his servants; and in many cases, the opportunity of preaching the Gospel to the Jews may be enjoyed, if not in the sanctuary, yet in the more retired walks of ministerial labor. It forms no part of the present plan of conducting this Mission, to aim at the organization of churches for the Jews, apart from the Gentiles. As the result of its labors, the Committee hope to see thousands of Jewish believers gathered into the churches of Christ, and worshipping God, "neither in this mountain nor yet in Jerusalem," neither as Jews nor yet as Gentiles, but in spirit and in truth. Whatever views of prophecy may be held by our ministers and people, as affecting the future condition of those who were the ancient people of God, and who are still preserved as a distinct race, for wise and holy purposes, the Committee are led to suppose that all will cordially unite in regarding it as a duty to preach the gospel to the Jews in like manner as to the Gentiles, and that all would cordially welcome Jewish converts to the communion of our churches. Hence they would hope for the cordial co-operation of all their brethren in the ministry in seeking the salvation of Israel, though of course not to the exclusion of other classes of people, to whom Providence may open wide and effectual doors of entrance.

But there is, notwithstanding, a call for missionary labors directed specially to the conversion of the Jews amongst us. It is found partly in the fact that the great majority of them do not speak our language; and partly in the fact that few ministers of churches have acquired the particular knowledge of Jewish learning and usages, which would fit

them for influencing the minds of that people with the greatest success. This call is also found in the history of this mission. It has been actually planted here amongst a large and increasing population of Jews, though the Church did not at first contemplate such a measure. It has gained a hearing in quarters where it was least expected. It has been conducted without ostentation and without offence. Its daily details of labor cannot, for reasons of prudence, be made public; but they have satisfied the Committee that this Mission is exerting a profound though a silent influence on the Jewish community. It is with confidence, therefore, that they would commend it to the prayers of all who long for the salvation of Israel.

### CONCLUSION.

1. Every year's experience in the cause of foreign missions, shows more and more clearly that the saving conversion of souls from among the Jews or the Gentiles is the work of the Spirit of God alone. It is His prerogative to give the hearing ear and the understanding heart, and to breathe into the slain the breath of spiritual life. Whilst the Bible teaches this great truth, without qualification or abatement of any kind, the same blessed book teaches that the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom is given all power in heaven and in earth, and who is the king and head of his Church, has instituted a system of means and ordinances, and given precepts and commandments, by which his servants are required to engage in the great work of promoting his glory in the salvation of men. Our Lord himself has laid down the terms of discipleship too plainly to be misunderstood, however they may be forgotten or neglected. He who instituted the communion of his body and blood, and taught his disciples, in remembrance of him, thus to show forth his death till he came, charged them also to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. His followers are not at liberty to choose which of their Lord's commands they will obey, and which they will disregard. The teachings of the Apostles under the Spirit of God, and their example, in much variety of form, speak the same great truths. None were more steadfast than they, in holding that it is God that worketh in us both to will and to do; "I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase; so then neither is he that planteth anything, neither is he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase." Yet were their lives, their strength, their all, given to make known the name of the Lord Jesus, not in Jerusalem merely, but in all the world, both to the Jew and to the Gentile. These important truths are commended to those ministers in the Presbyterian Church, who have hitherto failed to instruct the souls committed to their care in the whole truth of God. They are commended also to those professing Christians, who from year to year do nothing to send the knowledge of the Saviour to the millions who are perishing in ignorance of his name.

2. This Report shows that the Church is engaged in a great work. By her messengers she is brought into contact and intercourse with

heathen nations, constituting three-fourths of the human family. It is true, but little has been done to reach the whole of the population thus sitting in darkness. The Saviour has much people yet to be gathered from among the Jews and the Gentiles; many promises are yet to be fulfilled; much, very much, land is yet to be possessed; and although it is his work, and is all of rich, free and sovereign grace, his Church is his chosen instrumentality in effecting it, and it is a privilege to his people to be thus honored in working with him. In this great work a beginning has been made; much preparatory work has been done; and the blessing of God has been with his servants engaged in it. In the midst of many trials of the faith and patience of the Church, and painful bereavements among her members at our mission stations, the stately steppings of the Lord have been seen, and his providence is opening the way for onward and more rapid advances into the heart of Satan's kingdom. And we record with thankfulness that the spirit of liberality on the part of the Church has not been wanting, in sustaining the proper efforts to meet in some degree the openings and the pressing calls of the last year.

3. The foreign missionary cause must ever rest upon the piety of the Church, enlightened by the knowledge of the wants of the heathen world. Without true religion in the heart, there can be no acceptable prayer to God. Without information, the prayers of the best Christians will not embrace all the subjects of prayer. Hence the importance of missionary intelligence, that the perishing condition of whole nations going down to the grave without a knowledge of Christ Jesus, may be carried daily to a throne of grace. More prayer is needed on the part of every Christian—earnest, importunate, persevering prayer—that the veil of unbelief may be removed from the Jews, and that the unsearchable riches of Christ may be made known to the Gentiles.

## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

*Statement of payments on account of the Board of Foreign Missions  
of the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850.*

### MISSIONS:

#### LODIANA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Lodiana Mission, - - -	22,557 54
Outfit of Mrs. Porter, - - - - -	225 00
Passage of Rev. J. Porter and Wife from Boston to Calcutta, - - - - -	500 00—23,282 54

#### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Allahabad Mission, - -	12,952 59
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#### FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Furrukhabad Mission, - -	11,748 04
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#### SIAM MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Siam Mission, - - -	4793 68
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#### CANTON MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Canton Mission, - - -	2941 81
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#### NINGPO MISSION

Expenditures on account of Ningpo Mission, - - -	11,180 80
Outfit of Rev. W. P. Martin and Wife, - - - -	330 58
Outfit of Rev. S. N. Martin and Wife, - - - -	270 00
Passages of the Messrs. Martin and their wives from Boston to Canton, - - - - -	1000 00—12,781 38

#### SHANGHAI MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Shanghai Mission, - -	3041 87
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#### AFRICAN MISSIONS.

#### Expenditures on account of the African Missions:

Liberia, - - - - -	3483 83
Settra Kroo, - - - - -	1310 67
Near the Equator, - - - - -	1397 78
Passages of Rev. J. L. Mackey and Rev. G. W. Simpson and their wives from New York to the New African Mission, - - - - -	800 00—6992 28

#### CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Chippewa and Ottawa Mission, - - - - -	1484 96
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## FECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

<b>OTOE AND OMAHA MISSION.</b>	
Expenditures on account of Otoe and Omaha Mission, -	3313 03
<b>IOWA AND SAC MISSION.</b>	
Expenditures on account of Iowa and Sac Mission, -	1682 14
<b>CREEK MISSION.</b>	
Expenditures on account of Mission at Tallahassee, -	6216 56
"    "    "    "    "    Kowetah -	2102 75—8319 31
<b>CHOCTAW MISSION.</b>	
Expenditures on account of Choctaw Mission, -	10,015 73
<b>CHICKASAW MISSION.</b>	
Expenditures on account of Chickasaw Mission, -	1315 95
<b>SEMINOLE MISSION.</b>	
Expenditures on account of Seminole Mission, -	1488 97
<b>PAPAL EUROPE.</b>	
Expenditures on account of Missions in Papal Europe, -	3658 24
<b>JEWISH MISSION.</b>	
Expenditures on account of Mission to the Jews, -	1291 40

## AGENCIES.

Rev. William S. Rogers, salary one year, -	1000 00
"    "    "    Travelling expenses, one year, -	235 65
Rev. Henry B. Wilson, salary from May 1, 1849, to August 1, 1849, at \$1500 per annum, -	375 00
Do. from August 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850, at \$1,250 per annum, -	937 50
Do. Travelling expenses from October 26, 1848, to May 1, 1849, (statement of which was received too late for last Annual Report,) -	125 41
Do. from May 1, 1849, to April 1, 1850, -	241 67
Expense of removing his family from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, -	135 34
Rev. A. O. Patterson, D.D., balance of salary to May 1, 1849, -	37 00
Rev. J. F. Lanneau, salary one year, -	600 00
"    "    Travelling expenses, one year, -	223 55
Rev. David Sterrett, salary, two and a half months, -	125 00
"    "    Travelling expenses, -	25 00
Rev. W. B. Schenck, salary two months, -	145 00
"    "    Travelling expenses, -	7 87
Rev. J. C. Rankin, Travelling expenses, -	76 89
Travelling expenses of Officers of the Board and voluntary agents, -	137 12—4,428 00

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

One Secretary, one year, - - - - -	1,800 00
One Secretary, " - - - - -	1,000 00
Rev. Daniel Wells, Treasurer, salary from May 1, to August 1, 1849, - - - - -	450 00
Charles D. Drake, Esq., Treasurer, salary from August 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850, - - - - -	1,350 00
Clerk hire and copying, - - - - -	1,082 94—5,682 94

PRINTING.

The Missionary Chronicle: Excess of Expenditures above the amount received from Subscribers, - - -	366 87
The Foreign Missionary: Do. do. - - -	953 48
Expense of printing 7,800 copies of the Twelfth Annual Report, - - - - -	276 02
" of printing and distributing 11,000 copies of Letters to Children, by Rev. William S. Rogers, - -	129 47
" " 3750 copies of Letters, by Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, - - - - -	48 13
Printing Sermons, Circulars, Slips, &c., - - - -	23 75—1,797

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage, - - - - -	454 54
Fuel and Lights, - - - - -	104 93
Fixtures and Furniture, - - - - -	70 96
Iron Safe, - - - - -	268 45
Library, and Binding Books, - - - - -	78 33
Blank Books and Stationery, - - - - -	84 30
Periodicals, - - - - -	37 34
Freight and Cartage, - - - - -	6 43
Insurance on Mission House and Articles in it, - -	52 00
Taxes on Mission House, - - - - -	111 52
Care of Do., - - - - -	30 10
Miscellanies, boxes, twine, nails, &c., - - -	26 64—1,325 54
Total, - - - - -	\$124,338 12

\* Part of the year having had a Pastoral charge.



# TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in account current with Charles D. Drake, Treasurer. Cr.*

1849:

May 1.	To balance against the Treasury, as per last Report	99 89
	To payments, as per accompanying Statement	124,338 12
	To amount remitted to the Mission of the Free Church of Scotland to the Jews	500 00
1850.		
May 1.	To balance in the Treasury, carried to new account	1137 39

\$126,875 40

1850.

May 1.	By donations from churches	\$70,823 61
"	" " and miscellaneous sources	26,007 31
"	" legacies	5,386 81
"	" Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church	2,085 67
"	" proceeds of sales of Memoir of Rev. Walter M. Lowrie	162 00—104,665 40
"	" United States Government, for the Choctaw Indians	8,000 00
"	" do. for the Iowa and Sac do.	2,310 00
"	" do. for the Chippewa and Ottawa do.	2,100 00
"	" do. for the Creek do.	2,000 00
"	" do. for the Ojib and Omaha do.	800 00
"	" do. for the Seminole do.	500 00—15,710 00
"	" American Bible Society, for printing Bibles in N. India	- - 3,000 00
"	" American Tract Society, for printing Tracts in N. India	- - 2,000 00
"	" do. in Siam	- - 400 00
"	" do. in China	- - 300 00
		<u>\$126,075 40</u>

1850.

May 1.	By balance from old account	- - 1,137 39
		CHARLES D. DRAKE, TREASURER.

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct.

THOMAS PRINGLE, }  
JAMES DONALDSON, } *Auditors.*

Mission House, New York, May 4, 1850.

SKETCHES OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
 OF THE  
 BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,  
 AT THE  
 THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

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The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held at the Mission House, New York city, on the 6th of May, 1850; and its sessions were continued on the 25th of May, in the Central Presbyterian Church, in Cincinnati, during the meeting of the General Assembly.

The following members were present: •

*Ministers.*—JOHN GOLDSMITH, D.D., JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., JOHN C. LOWRIE, REUBEN FRAME, JACOB GREEN, WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D., JOSEPH M'ELROY, D.D., M. W. JACOBUS, NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., WILLIS LORD, D.D.

*Laymen.*—STACY G. POTTS, WALTER LOWRIE, JAMES T. SOUTTER, DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT, ROBERT CARTER, WILLIAM S. MARTIN, THOMAS PRINGLE, EBENEZER PLATT, ROBERT L. STUART, SAMUEL BURTIS, JAMES STONESTREET, ALEXANDER SYNINGTON, ALEXANDER W. MITCHELL.

All the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the meetings of the Board held in the Mission House, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Account and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees—the Missions in each general field of labor being placed in the hands of a separate Committee. Upon their recommendation, the Board adopted the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly.

On Sabbath evening, the 19th of May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the Board by the Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., in the Central Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, from John xii. 32: "And I, if I be lifted up," &c.

The Rev. William C. Anderson, D.D., was elected to preach the next Annual Sermon, and Rev. William A. Scott, D.D., was chosen Alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Mission House on the first Monday of May, 1851, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

#### ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

On Friday, the 17th of May, the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, in a printed form, and was referred to the Rev. Daniel McKinley, Rev. John A. Savage, Rev. B. P. Rogers, Messrs. H. H. Leavitt and James Stonestreet. On Monday, the 20th of May, a preamble and a series of resolutions were reported by this Committee, which received the consideration of the Assembly

Remarks were made by Walter Lowrie, Rev. Edmund McKinney, Rev. William Speer, Rev. Francis Herron, D.D., Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., and Rev. William S. White. The Resolutions were then adopted, and are as follow :

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, submit to the Assembly the following statement and propositions, as the result of their examination of that important and impressive document.

The General Assembly recognize, with a deep sense of gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, the marked tokens of His special favor on this good and great work, during the past year. Our missionaries have been protected in the midst of great perils—the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday. On one of our stations, the Spirit of God has been poured out in special effusions, and the hearts of our missionaries greatly encouraged in beholding the work of the Lord prospering in their hand. We have manifest evidence of an increase of interest amongst our people in this work. For these indications of the care of our Heavenly Father, and his benediction on the cause committed to our care, we desire to feel the obligations we are under to thank God, and take courage, and to engage with increased zeal and energy in furthering the work. In accordance with the facts and statements above alluded to, we commend the adoption of the following resolutions :

I. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly call the special attention of the ministers and elders of the churches to the pressing want of additional laborers among the Indian Tribes; and they would express their earnest hope, that during the year this want may be fully supplied.

II. *Resolved*, That the Assembly view with satisfaction, the commencement of a system of thorough education for the youth of Liberia. And they hereby direct the Board to proceed, as fast as means may be afforded, in the erection of suitable College buildings, and in the endowment of Professorships and Scholarships, in sufficient numbers to meet the growing wants of this infant Republic; and for this purpose the Board are hereby authorized to open a separate account, for such donations in aid of this object as may be made by the friends of education in Liberia.

III. *Resolved*, That the Assembly record their thanksgiving to God for his blessing upon the labors of our brethren in the great missionary fields of India, Siam and China: and they would earnestly exhort the churches to sustain these important missions by enlarged donations, and especially by earnest and importunate prayer for the presence and blessing of the Holy Spirit, without which all human agency will be in vain.

IV. *Resolved*, That the present condition and wants of Papal Europe demand the increased attention and exertions of the Board, and that the Assembly call the attention of the churches to this most interesting field, and urge them to more prayer and effort, that the already weakened power of the Man of Sin be utterly destroyed, and his followers be brought into the glorious light and liberty of the children of God. And the Assembly would urge upon the churches, that their donations for this purpose be made through their own Board, as the most economical and appropriate mode of communication with our Evangelical brethren in Europe.

V. *Resolved*, That missions among the Jews have a peculiar claim upon the prayers and patronage of God's people.

VI. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Board be approved and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1851.

*Ministers.*

Willis Lord, D.D.,  
 Cornelius C. Cuyler, D.D.,  
 John C. Lowrie,  
 David Elliot, D.D.,  
 James Hoge, D.D.,  
 Robert Davidsou, D.D.,  
 William L. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 Benjamin H. Rice, D.D.,  
 John M. Dickey,  
 Samuel L. Graham, D.D.,  
 Samuel S. Davis, D.D.,  
 D. V. McLean, D.D.,  
 Reuben Smith,  
 Jacob Green,  
 James M. MacDonald,

*Laymen.*

James Lenox,  
 Harvey Childs,  
 James N. Dickson,  
 Nathaniel Ewing,  
 Samuel M. Leiper,  
 Robert Archer,  
 Joseph P. Eagles,  
 William Harris, M.D.,  
 John Kerr, M.D.,  
 James H. Fitzgerald,  
 Robert Carter,  
 J. J. Bryant,  
 John T. Gilchrist,  
 David W. C. Olyphant,  
 Luke Loomis.

May, 1852.

Jacob J. Janeway, D.D.,  
 George W. Janvier, D.D.,  
 John Johnston, D.D.,  
 Joseph H. Jones D.D.,  
 John M. Krebs, D.D.,  
 Joseph McElroy, D.D.,  
 William W. Phillips, D.D.,  
 John Goldsmith, D.D.,  
 Nicholas Murray, D.D.,  
 Jonathan Greenleaf,  
 Thomas L. Janeway,  
 John McDowell, D.D.,  
 Melancthon W. Jacobus,  
 Robert McCarter, D.D.,  
 Alexander T. McGill, D.D.,

William McIlvaine,  
 Benjamin McDowell,  
 Thomas McKean,  
 George Morris,  
 Matthew Newkirk,  
 Joseph Patterson,  
 John M. Sherrerd,  
 James P. Means,  
 James T. Soutter,  
 G. B. Lamar,  
 Jesse Brown,  
 C. S. Carrington,  
 William S. Martin,  
 C. A. B. Kemper,  
 Samuel Hepburn.

May, 1853.

Daniel McKinley,  
 William S. Plumer, D.D.,  
 George Potts, D.D.,  
 James W. Alexander, D.D.,  
 John N. C. Grier, D.D.,  
 Edward D. Smith, D.D.,  
 Thomas Smyth, D.D.,  
 Garretts Spring, D.D.,  
 Eliza P. Swift, D.D.,  
 William D. Snodgrass, D.D.,  
 John Gray, D.D.,  
 John W. Yeomans, D.D.,  
 Reuben Frame,  
 William S. Potts, D.D.,  
 Alexander Macklin,

A. W. Mitchell,  
 Thomas Pringle,  
 Ebenezer Platt,  
 Alexander Symington,  
 Charles S. Todd,  
 Samuel Winfree,  
 John D. Thorpe,  
 Gilbert T. Snowden,  
 Robert L. Stuart,  
 Henry McKeen,  
 G. R. King,  
 G. H. Van Gelder,  
 Stacy G. Potts,  
 Samuel Burtis,  
 J. Harmon Brown.

May, 1854.

*Ministers.*

John T. Edgar, D.D.,  
 Charles Hudge, D.D.,  
 Archibald Alexander, D.D.,  
 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 John C. Backus, D.D.,  
 Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,  
 Robert Steele, D.D.,  
 Matthew Brown, D.D.,  
 John N. Campbell, D.D.,  
 William D. Howard,  
 Henry R. Weed, D.D.,  
 Francis Herron, D.D.,  
 William S. Potts, D.D.,  
 William Neill, D.D.,  
 Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.

*Laymen.*

James Adger,  
 James Agnew,  
 John H. Hill,  
 J. S. Copes, M. D.,  
 Hugh Auchincloss,  
 A. G. Melvaine,  
 Thomas Moodie,  
 Walter Lowrie,  
 J. M. Rutherford,  
 William Shear,  
 William Steele,  
 H. H. Leavitt,  
 James Donaldson,  
 William H. Crane,  
 James Stonestreet.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

On the 6th of May, the Board elected officers for the ensuing year :

*President.*

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D.

*Vice Presidents.*

Messrs. JOHN JOHNSTON,

" SILAS HOLMES,

" HARMER DENNY,

" GEORGE BROWN,

" KENSEY JOHNS,

" ALEXANDER SYMINGTON,

Messrs. SIDNEY A. BAXTER,

" NATHANIEL EWING,

" ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,

" JAMES BLAKE,

" JOHN T. M'COUN,

" JOHN M. M'CALLA.

*Executive Committee.*

Rev. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,

" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,

" GEORGE POTTS, D.D.,

" MELANCTHON W. JACOBUS,

Mr. JAMES LENOX,

" HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Mr. DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT,

" JAMES T. SOUTTER,

" ROBERT CARTER,

" WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Mr. CHARLES D. DRAKE, *ex. off.*

*Secretaries*, WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

*Treasurer*, CHARLES D. DRAKE, Esq.

*Recording Secretary*, Rev. JACOB GREEN.

*Auditors*, Messrs. THOMAS PRINGLE, and JAMES DONALDSON.

# Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,

Total received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending 1st of May, 1850, \$104,665 40, from the following sources:

NOTE.—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgments.

<b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>		<b>Pby of Buffalo City.</b>		<b>Pby of New York.</b>	
<b>Pby of Londonderry.</b>		Buffalo Central	120 88	Jersey City	147 57
Newburyport 2d	87 50	Buffalo South	11 62	Brick	734 58
Newburyport 1st	6 00	Aurora	5 00	Thompsonville	51 62
Miscellaneous	12 00	Rochester 3d	15 00	Wallabout	44 13
	105 50		152 40	New York 1st	3283 67
<b>Pby of Troy.</b>		<b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>		Newtown	60 00
Troy 2d st	423 71	<b>Pby of Hudson.</b>		Fifteenth street	65 51
Leansburg	123 00	Goshen	194 89	Greenbush	3 33
Cambridge	50 00	Monticello	63 25	University place	903 74
Stillwater	147 03	Scotchtown	135 00	Duane street	913 92
Waterford	213 50	Hampstead	42 00	Brooklyn 2d	179 17
	967 24	White Lake	8 66	Rutger's street	444 89
<b>Pby of Albany.</b>		Dear Park	22 76	Chelsea	281 60
Albany 2d	465 29	Rockland Lake	9 12	Forty-second street	250 35
Albany 1st	718 57	Centerville	29 00	Tarryville	26 00
Mayfield Central	30 00	Monroe	4 00	Jamaica	57 00
Schenectady	170 00	Goodwill	53 00	Brooklyn 1st	288 85
Albany 3d	25 00	Hopewell	31 26	Yorkville	10 56
Northampton	14 00		583 93	Nyack	25 00
Johantown	21 50	<b>Pby of North River.</b>		Astoria	98 93
Charlton	18 37	Newburg	146 36	Madison Avenue	166 01
Galway	37 42	Fishkill	25 00	Brooklyn Central	33 69
Tribes Hill	10 00	Matteawan	159 00	Miscellaneous	10 00
Onesida Valley	5 00	Smithfield	15 01		8080 13
Hamilton Union	1 00	Marlborough	50 64	<b>2d Pby of New York.</b>	
Ballston Spa	72 00	Rondout	265 00	Scotch	2386 50
Westminster, Utica	6 45	Wappinger's Creek	30 00	Canal street	201 03
Ballston	63 50	Miscellaneous	1 50	Delhi	11 50
	1648 10		791 63	Peekskill	95 50
<b>Pby of Columbia.</b>		<b>Pby of Bedford.</b>		West Farms	8 00
Lexington	50 12	South East	26 00	Mount Washington	80 00
Windham 2d	19 00	Croton Falls	24 75	Stanton street	50 00
	62 12	South Salem	225 16		2702 53
<b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>		Rye	39 75	<b>Pby of California.</b>	
<b>Pby of Ogdensburg.</b>		South Greenburg	14 25	San Francisco 1st	110 59
Oswegatchie 1st	48 50	White Plains	10 11	<b>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</b>	
<b>Pby of Steuben.</b>		Bedford	64 25	<b>Pby of Elizabethtown.</b>	
Bath 1st	100 00	Mount Pleasant	100 65	Woodbridge	37 34
Sparta 2d	5 00	Gilead	3 00	Plainfield 1st	42 75
Mantis 1st	25 00		508 91	Elizabethtown 1st	430 00
	140 00	<b>Pby of Long Island.</b>		Basinridge	48 50
<b>Pby of Wyoming.</b>		Smithtown	34 93	Perth Amboy	45 00
Caledonia	42 00	Huntington	37 25	Connecticut Farms	27 50
Wyoming	26 00	Hempstead	17 00	Liberty Corner	40 00
Portageville	14 50	Southampton	82 50	New Providence	39 00
Scottsville	12 10	Sag Harbor	100 00	Rahway 1st	185 00
Warsaw	28 60	West Hampton	5 00	Paterson 1st	108 01
Moscow	16 00	Middletown	24 33	Springfield	59 00
Sparta 1st ch	15 10	Fresh Pond	34 71	Chester	34 00
	149 00	Bridge Hampton	10 00	Lamington	23 00
		East Hampton	43 43	Morristown 1st	2 50
		South Haven	8 25	Woodbridge 2d	17 85
		Miscellaneous	1 00	Mount Freedom	10 00
			398 52	Miscellaneous	1 00
					1188 46

<b>Phy of New Brunswick.</b>					
Kingston	24 44	Troy	20 00	Waynesburg	125 88
Trenton 1st	164 83	Towanda	9 48	Donegal	38 00
Boundbrook	104 00	Wyatusing	15 00	Leacock & Bellevue	66 73
Allentown	20 00	Orwell	18 00	Union	20 00
New Brunswick 1st	252 93	Silver Lake	25 00	Cedar Grove	30 82
Freehold Village	118 00	Welsh	3 00	Middle Octorara	32 00
Freehold	66 80	Canton	5 51	Chancesford	60 00
Lawrence	129 48	Wycox	12 00	Columbia	136 87
Pennington	164 03		113 02	Marietta	17 50
Dutch Neck	10 00	<b>Phy of Luzerne.</b>		Hopewell	20 00
Nettingham	12 00	Wilkesbarre	5 00	Churchville	13 00
Princeton 1st	198 61	Summit Hill	1 50		719 85
Shrewsbury	10 50	Wyoming	33 00		
Millstone	49 00	Donaldson	12 00	<b>Phy of Baltimore.</b>	
Titusville	6 00	Kingston	20 00	Washington F-st	92 30
Manasquan	7 66	Tunkhannock	4 00	Alexandria 1st	12 00
New Brunswick 2d	19 43	Berwick	4 18	Baltimore 1st	803 59
Middletown Point	63 00	Manch Chunk	50 00	do 4th	50 00
Cranberry 2d	3 00	Lackawanna	6 00	Georgetown, Bridge st	98 32
Cranberry 1st	19 00	Newton	4 00	New Windsor	29 00
Trenton South	50 00	Miscellaneous	1 00	Taneytown	131 50
Miscellaneous	1456 78		187 68	Bethel	12 80
		<b>SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.</b>		Balt. Alsquith street	22 69
<b>Phy of West Jersey.</b>		<b>Phy of Philadelphia.</b>		Bladenburg	1 00
Woodbury	73 92	Spring Garden	61 00	Balt. Franklin street	305 47
Blackwood town	10 00	Philadelphia 2d	192 00	Ellisott's Mills	18 26
Cold Spring	79 73	do Scots	344 00	Govanne Chapel	18 68
Bridgeton	290 33	do 10th	413 70	Havre de Grace	25 00
Deerfield	53 18	do 6th	474 92	Baltimore 2d	104 12
Williams town	8 77	do 9th	37 79	Frederick	29 08
Mount Holly	49 07	do 7th	389 89	Monokia	20 00
Columbus	3 00	do Union	26	Buckingham	16 00
Murrinton	31 10	do North	256 27	Long Green	21 00
Cedarville	138 75	do Central	382 93		1873 82
Camden	31 60	Treydiffin	18 64	<b>Phy of Carlisle.</b>	
Greenwich	50 00	Philadelphia 4th	34 00	Upper & Lower Path	5 00
May's Landing	6 01		2615 40	Valley	27 00
Salem	72 00	<b>2d Phy of Philadelphia.</b>		Tom's Creek & Piney	27 00
Miscellaneous	4 00	Neshaminy	81 51	Big Spring	183 00
	900 39	Abington	14 00	Gettysburg	22 00
<b>Phy of Newton.</b>		Germantown	120 13	Landisburg, Bloomfield, &	
Newton	84 26	Newtown	16 25	Buffalo	255 23
Easton 1st	174 78	Providence	2 50	Middle spring	40 10
Middle Smithfield	20 00	Frankford	19 00	Lower Marsh Creek	70 00
Stroudsburg	5 45	Conshohocken	3 55	Millersburg	23 50
Greenwich	117 00	Doylstown & Deep Run	66 25	Shippensburg	98 90
Belvidere	94 00	Miscellaneous	20 00	Monaghan & Petersburg	16 50
Musconetcong Valley	8 00		469 19	Dickinson	81 00
Allentownship	55 24	<b>Phy of Newcastle.</b>		Cumberland	61 00
Stillwater 1st	16 63	Upper Octorara	51 00	Hagerstown	40 10
Hardwick	24 89	White Clay Creek	15 00	Bedford	5 50
Fox Hill	6 18	Head of Christiansa	15 75	Greencastle	109 37
Oxford	47 00	Forks of Brandywine	102 39	Carlisle	326 60
German Valley	55 01	Red Clay Creek	70 00	M'Connellsburg	57 00
Harmony	50 00	Lower Brandywine	31 50	Silver Spring	60 00
Hacketts town	14 06	Fagg's Manor	105 84	Miscellaneous	1 40
Bialratown	24 62	Kirkwood	60 01		1496 63
Knowlton	819 07	New London	50 00	<b>Phy of Huntingdon.</b>	
		Wilmington	154 75	Pellefonte	16 00
<b>Phy of Raritan.</b>		Rock	3 73	Huntingdon	126 62
Amwell United 1st	33 00	Newcastle	160 00	Hollidaysburg	165 99
Amwell 2d	10 35	Oxford	60 00	East Kishacoquillas	18 74
Solebury	81 65	Miscellaneous	23 60	Shirleysburg	170 00
Clinton	32 50		902 48	Perryville	30 00
Amwell 1st	10 56	<b>Phy of Donegal.</b>		Alexandria	141 00
Kingwood	7 63	Slate Ridge	61 00	Williamsburg	46 25
Frenchtown	10 70	York	15 00	Sinking Valley	25 00
		Piqua	13 73	Middle Tuscarora	40 00
<b>Phy of Susquehanna.</b>		Chestnut Level and	66 50	Lick Run	47 10
Warren	5 04	Little Britain		Lower Tuscarora	79 00
				Spruce Creek 1st	175 10
				Hue Grove	40 00
				Sinking & Spring Creek	74 51
				West Kishacoquillas	39 57

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

65

Shaver's Creek	105 00
Spruce Creek 2d	8 50
Little Valley	32 00
Cheffield	6 00
Midtown & Lost Creek	81 00
Waynesburg	37 00
Mount Pleasant	1 75
Lewistown	30 00
Miscellaneous	19 73

1632 66

*Pky of Northumberland.*

Milton	73 00
Danville	100 00
Chillicothe	10 00
Washington	59 00
Lewisburg	141 00
Warrior Run	110 00
Shenockin	30 00
Mason	12 25
Great Island	61 53
Shenockintown	6 00
Rhodesburg	13 00
New Berlin	28 16
Millinburg	11 80
Hartleton	5 60
Bloomsburg	23 25
Lycoming	8 92
Pine Creek	44 50
Buffalo	42 37
Derry & Washingtonville	81 00

853 32

## SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

*Pky of Blairsville.*

Murrysville	36 44
Fork Run	45 25
Kittanning	77 09
Johnstown	100 00
Armagh	18 00
Unity	42 00
Congruity	60 66
Indiana	110 93
Grade Run	24 00
Rural Valley	22 44
Warren & Bolling Spring	13 00
Elder's Ridge	40 50
Carrie's Run	8 37
Gigal	37 80
Blairsville	127 62
Ebenezzer	51 25
Bethel	24 87
Sa tsburg	38 50
Lechburg	1 00
Pine Run	16 82
Fairfield & Union	17 00
Washington	6 94
New Alexandria	29 00
Salem	25 18
Cherry Run	14 50
Parnassus	3 25
Beulah	119 03
Plum Creek	80 00
Ferry	7 55

1175 00

*Pky of Radstone.*

Tent	25 78
Dunlap's Creek	71 75
Indian Creek	5 00
New Providence	25 06
Brownsville	77 70
Sewickley	64 32
Connellsville	80 08
Fairmont	15 05
Kingwood	5 00

M'Keasport	59 46
Rahoboth	80 85
Uniontown	141 73
Round Hill	40 75
Long Run	108 10
Clarksburg	10 00
Greensburg	77 35
Mount Pleasant	42 50
Spring Hill & Petersburg	59 70

929 91

*Pky of Ohio.*

Pittsburg 1st	841 76
Chartiers	62 25
Mount Pisgah	5 64
Allegheny City 1st	189 24
Allegheny City 2d	10 00
Bethany	66 61
Miller's Run	31 13
Sharon	50 50
East Liberty	133 00
Bethel	99 37
Canonsburg	114 00
Pittsburg 2d	281 78
Lawrenceville	259 00
Highlands	33 00
Sewickley	20 00
Manchester	8 50
Centre	70 00
Monongahela City	72 00
Raccoon	67 91
Valley	11 37
Hopewell	12 00
Lebanon	13 00
Fairmont	27 25
Sharpsburg	50 00
Mingo	50 45
West Elizabeth	22 50
Pine Creek	18 00
Montours	15 00
Washington	38 00
Pittsburg 4th	73 00
Miscellaneous	303 64

3047 89

*Pky of Allegheny.*

Concord	16 00
Butler	122 62
Tarentum	11 00
Bull Creek	7 39
Plain Grove	73 39
Scrub Grass	2 50
Middlesex	57 00
Muddy Creek	12 50
Pleasant Valley	30 00

332 40

*Pky of Beaver.*

Little Beaver	25 50
Pleasant Valley	6 50
Neshanook	178 13
Newcastle	49 00
Westfield	14 00
Beaver	22 88
Beaver Falls	72 50
Pulaski	68 60
Hopewell	29 81
Slippery Rock	5 00
North Sewickley	19 00
Bridgewater	51 17
Freedom	25 60
Mount Pleasant	23 25
Charksville	16 50
Unity	111 87
West Middlesex	45 00

787 61

*Pky of Erie.*

Mill Creek	12 00
Amity	8 00
Salem	8 72
Coolspring	8 48
Fairfield	3 00
Meadville	90 00
Sugar Creek	6 00
Gravel Run	3 07
Washington	4 00
Conneautville	15 00
Harmonsburg	5 00
Franklin	20 00
Mercer	57 03
Sugar Grove	6 00
Georgetown	12 00
Greenwood	4 75
Miscellaneous	5 00

266 65

*Pky of Clarion.*

Licking	13 40
Pisgah	10 00
Clarion	93 00
New Rahoboth	54 67
Calensburg	27 05
Concord	14 10
Bethesda	17 67

229 89

## SYNOD OF WHEELING.

*Pky of Washington.*

Forks of Wheeling	40 00
Wheeling 1st	569 42
West Alexandria	57 36
East Buffalo	3 23
Upper Buffalo	89 80
Pigeon Creek	131 65
West Liberty	26 66
West Union	17 00
Mill Creek	22 40
Cross Roads	95 88
Sistersville	4 00
Elizabethtown & Wolf Run	19 00
Frankfort	35 00
Three Springs	8 00
Mount Prospect	40 00
Wheeling 2d	91 70
Washington	183 35
Fairview	95 00
Claysville	34 00
Weilsburg	9 22
Cove	5 50
Miscellaneous	35 00

1597 74

*Pky of St. Clairsville.*

Beech Spring	53 68
Crab Apple	44 16
Martinsville	19 42
Wheeling Valley	20 30
Mount Pleasant	117 60
Rock Hill	68 06
Cadiz	90 40
Nottingham & Deersville	41 00
Beallsville	6 50
Newcastle	7 50
Brownsville	5 00
Pipe Creek	4 10
Woodfield	3 08

490 21

*Pky of Steubenville.*

Feed Spring	16
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Island Creek	11 95
Steubenville 1st	130 78
Cross Creek	11 00
Bloomfield	6 87
Annapolis	9 00
Two Rivers	69 26
Amsterdam	5 25
Kilgore	3 73
Harlem	5 00
Wellsville	30 59
Steubenville 2d	116 92
Ridge	13 00
Centre Unity	8 00
Richmond	30 00

466 37

*Phy of New Lisbon.*

Hanover	4 94
Long's Run	44 89
New Salem	15 66
New Lisbon	83 86
Deerfield	84 00
Newton	22 00
Yellow Creek	126 58
Liverpool	13 60
Middle sandy	16 18
Clarkson	21 33
Salem	112 16
Folsom	46 40
Liberty	14 75
Hubbard	17 00
Coltsville	5 00
Champion	8 23
Madison	17 87
Candfield	66 13
Bethesda	6 75
Bethel	36 81

716 02

## SYNOD OF OHIO

*Phy of Columbus.*

Columbus	596 98
Blendon	3 50
Yardin	19 74
Lancaster	2 00
Lithopolis	23 81
Mount Pleasant	317 06
Truro	234 47
Hamilton	9 50
Circleville	86 00
London	9 85
Washington (Columbus)	12 35
Soloto	3 40
Hopewell	7 55
Mount Sterling	4 25
Miscellaneous	6 48

1365 14

*Phy of Marion.*

Bacynas	19 42
Marysville	9 00
Delaware 1st	32 75
Eden	3 33
Iberia	11 00
Upper Sandusky	12 23
Marion	19 34
Millford Centre	6 41
Canaan	3 90
Liberty	4 00
York	3 15
Mount Gilead	3 00
Waynesburg	1 00

128 43

*Phy of Zanesville.*

Newark	120 22
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Cambridge	10 00
Pleasant Hill	11 75
Norwich	9 37
Rush Creek	9 00
Zanesville	67 65
Huffalo	48 00
Washington	26 56
Olive	19 00
Salt Creek	24 43
Marietta	2 30
Madison	16 00
Seneca	5 00
Dearfield	5 00
Hebron	6 00
Miscellaneous	17 33

397 51

*Phy of Richland.*

Millford	3 78
Perryville	17 00
Orange	43 27
Utica	39 69
Chesterville	35 53
Mount Vernon	20 23
Ashland	40 72
Frederick	78 75
Sharon	9 50
Lexington	20 75
Pleasant Hill	31 00
Martinsburg	148 78
Waterford	22 27
Hopewell	20 80
Jeromeville	8 00
Haysville	17 50
Blowing Rock	10 00
Lake Fork Cross Roads	22 00
Mansfield	6 00

594 42

*Phy of Wooster.*

Sugar Creek	26 16
Springfield	14 00
Gullford	37 00
Chippewa	20 00
Mount Hope	21 26
Congress	13 17
Green	2 31
Wayne	2 81
Wooster	115 21
Jackson	19 24
Northfield	35 23
Marshallville	3 57
Fulton	5 56

314 78

*Phy of Coshocton.*

Apple Creek	41 50
Unity	77 50
Mer in	43 08
Mount Eaton	15 07
New Philadelphia	18 00
Uricksville	19 50
West Carlisle	61 85
East Union	25 84
Kyan Creek	1 00
Keeze	26 06
Clark	17 21
Millersburg	19 63
Jefferson	6 53
Valley	16 81
Nashville	16 00
East Hopewell	20 24
Wakatomika	5 00
Coshocton	12 55
Linton	7 00

New Comerstown	1 00
	451 10

*Phy of Hocking.*

M'Connellsville	32 00
Athens	46 00
Sand Creek	2 00
	80 00

## SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

*Phy of Chillicothe.*

Union	6 00
Hillsboro'	136 67
Chillicothe	103 00
South Salem	12 83
Rocky Spring	7 00
Miscellaneous	2 50
	270 02

*Phy of Miami.*

Dick's Creek	23 00
Dayton	287 14
Springfield	16 18
Franklin	24 00
Honey Creek	18 47
Carrollton	11 00
Salem	31 00
Providence	5 00
Washington	10 75
New Jersey	20 00
Bath	11 53
Harmony	25 70
	627 61

*Phy of Cincinnati.*

Cincinnati 1st	502 62
Cincinnati Sch	23 00
Cincinnati Central	326 26
Cincinnati High st	2 00
Wilkesburg	36 47
Mount Carmel	4 00
Springfield	13 49
Pleasant Ridge	59 17
Goshen	16 35
Hopewell	20 92
Comer st	21 27
Cheviot	3 00
Kethel	68 67
Cincinnati 7th	272 07
Monroe	12 21
Reading	36 00
Miscellaneous	51 00

1537 49

*Phy of Oxford.*

Venice	45 70
Seven Mile	26 40
Harrison	28 40
Hamilton	123 27
Rethel	28 09
Camden	21 50
Oxford	200 59
Beaula	41 40
Eaton	11 40
Lexington	5 00
Harmony	19 00
College Corner	14 50
Winchester	4 50
Providence	6 00
Rely	5 00

682 26

*Pby of Sidney.*

Figua 1st	25 00
Pellefontaine 2d	1 00
Urban	35 17
Sidney	70 40
Newton	33 31
Belmontaine 1st	38 10
Coolington	6 00
West Liberty	31 13
Troy	31 72
Salem	13 26
Beck Creek	28 50
	813 63

*Pby of Maumee.*

West Union & Blanchard	2 20
Findley	73 00
St. Mary's	3 50
Miscellaneous	5 00
	83 70

## [SYNOD OF INDIANA.]

*Pby of New Albany.*

Livonia	65 00
Jeffersonville	39 40
New Albany 1st	180 00
Charlestown	40 35
New Philadelphia	12 90
	337 65

*Pby of Vincennes.*

Terre Haute 2d	15 88
Terre Haute 1st	5 00
Hopewell	2 51
Calhoun	1 50
Princeton	10 10
Vincennes	15 10
Evansville	5 00
	54 88

*Pby of Madison.*

Pleasant Township	10 50
Jefferson	2 60
Madison 1st	124 95
Carrollton	20 10
Hanover	108 75
New Washington	20 00
New Lexington	5 00
	291 80

*Pby of Crawfordville.*

Waveland	20 25
Rockville	20 00
Bethany	16 10
Frankfort	5 00
Thurmont	3 50
Ohio	1 43
Bethel	8 00
Poplar Springs	2 50
	76 68

*Pby of Indianapolis.*

Franklin	25 35
Hopewell	33 10
Shiloh	4 20
Indianapolis 1st	249 51
Monmouth	31 50
Putnamville	18 75
Vandalia	2 33
	353 73

*Pby of White Water.*

Dunlapville	19 00
Richmond	21 43
Mount Carmel	10 80
Connersville	9 15
Brooksville	9 75
Rising Sun	18 00
	86 13

*Pby of Muncie.*

Newcastle	50
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## SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA

*Pby of Logansport.*

Delphi	10 00
Logansport	10 75
Lafayette	34 00
Rensselaer	2 19
	56 87

*Pby of Michigan.*

Bennington	25
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*Pby of Lake.*

Valparaiso	30 44
La Porte	25 75
Salem	3 20
South Bend	14 10
	83 39

*Pby of Fort Wayne.*

La Grange	4 10
Huilton	3 12
New Lancaster	5 00
Pleasant Ridge	2 88
Wabash	5 00
Fort Wayne	25 65
Fort Wayne, German ch	2 50
Ontario	8 50
Fawn River	2 40
Auburn	3 00
	63 15

## SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

*Pby of Kaskaskia.*

Sugar Creek	10 00
Eikhorn	10 00
Pisgah	21 00
	41 00

*Pby of Sangamon.*

Springfield 1st	30 00
Springfield 2d	30 00
Jacksonville	70 83
Union	17 35
North Sangamon	27 85
Providence	13 05
Hillsboro'	10 00
Edwardsville	10 10
Rattan Prairie	9 05
Dry Point	2 85
	214 08

*Pby of Schuyler.*

Macomb	2 20
Camp Creek	8 00
Monmouth	17 15
Henderson	4 10
Pope's River	13 50
Fall Creek	1 25
	45 40

*Pby of Palestine.*

Palestine	17 25
Marshall	4 25
Charleston	12 33
	33 83

*Pby of Peoria.*

Peoria	102 63
Rochester	5 00
Princeton	12 00
Canton	20 00
Chicago North	159 23
Lewistown	105 00
West Jersey	2 00
	405 75

*Pby of Iowa.*

Iowa City 1st	10 00
Osceola	1 25
Davenport	7 50
Washington	10 00
Madison	5 00
Edinburgh	5 25
Cedar Creek	2 75
Burlington	7 00
	48 75

*Pby of Rock River.*

Sterling	2 00
Albany	12 00
Galena South	113 00
	127 00

*Pby of Wisconsin.*

Milwaukee	10 00
Lynn & Hebron	4 00
Cambridge	4 00
	18 00

## SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

*Pby of Missouri.*

Booneville	68 00
Brunswick	10 10
Mount Prairie	14 00
	92 00

*Pby of St. Louis.*

St. Louis 2d	754 27
St. Louis Central	66 00
St. Louis Westminster	1 50
Eagle Fork	8 70
St. Charles 1st	10 25
Miscellaneous	6 30
	867 72

*Pby of Palmyra.*

Hannibal	8 00
Big Creek	33 25
College	80
Ebenezer	5 00
	46 75

*Pby of Potosi.*

Apple Creek 1st	15 25
Branson	26 65
Apple Creek 2d	1 00
Jackson	5 00
	48 90

<b>Phy of Upper Missouri.</b>		<b>Ebenezer</b>	23 75	<b>Petersburg</b>	461 50
<b>Prairie</b>	3 00	<b>Paris</b>	78 60	<b>Namozens</b>	25 00
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	5 00	<b>Murphysville</b>	18 00		
		<b>Carlisle</b>	13 00		1210 30
	8 00	<b>Millersburg</b>	9 00		
<b>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</b>	44 55		546 84	<b>Phy of Montgomery.</b>	
<b>Phy of Louisville.</b>		<b>SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.</b>	3 00	<b>Falling Spring</b>	14 00
<b>Owensboro'</b>	30 00	<b>Phy of Greenbrier.</b>		<b>Salem</b>	26 00
<b>Louisville 1st</b>	321 32	<b>Lewisburg</b>	19 50	<b>Green Spring</b>	6 10
<b>Louisville 2d</b>	189 10	<b>Kanawha</b>	15 00	<b>Covington</b>	50
<b>Mulberry</b>	84 80	<b>Western</b>	5 00	<b>Christiansburg</b>	8 14
<b>Big Spring</b>	23 30		39 50		64 74
<b>Louisville 4th</b>	22 00	<b>Phy of Lexington.</b>		<b>SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA.</b>	72 40
<b>Bairdstown</b>	32 85	<b>Bethesda</b>	5 00	<b>Phy of Orange.</b>	
<b>Shelbyville</b>	153 75	<b>Union</b>	25 60	<b>Alamance</b>	14 00
<b>Louisville, Chesnut st</b>	313 03	<b>New Providence</b>	29 00	<b>Bethlehem</b>	39 50
<b>Piguan</b>	25 00	<b>Bethel</b>	21 50	<b>Hillsboro'</b>	67 93
<b>Bethel</b>	91 00	<b>Mossy Creek</b>	8 00	<b>Raleigh</b>	153 81
<b>Louisville 3d</b>	43 00	<b>Shemariah</b>	11 00	<b>Greensboro'</b>	194 00
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	2 50	<b>Lexington</b>	140 80	<b>New Berns</b>	20 00
	1263 57	<b>Timb-r ridge</b>	15 00	<b>Shiloh</b>	18 10
<b>Phy of Muhlenburg.</b>		<b>Fairfield</b>	15 00	<b>Nut Bush</b>	17 50
<b>Marion</b>	5 00	<b>Harrisonburg</b>	5 25	<b>Milton</b>	10 00
<b>Princeton</b>	25 00	<b>Windy Cove</b>	20 00	<b>Yancyville</b>	6 00
<b>Henderson</b>	20 50	<b>Lebanon</b>	10 66	<b>Cross Roads</b>	3 80
<b>West Salem</b>	5 00	<b>New Bethany</b>	1 66	<b>Clarksville</b>	12 45
<b>Greensville</b>	23 00	<b>Rooky Spring</b>	6 02	<b>Bethel</b>	20 00
	78 50	<b>Stanneton</b>	43 58	<b>Red House</b>	7 00
<b>Phy of Transylvania.</b>		<b>Goshen</b>	7 62	<b>Pittsboro'</b>	9 50
<b>Danville</b>	838 80	<b>Pisgah</b>	3 00	<b>Harmony</b>	1 00
<b>Laneaster</b>	35 25	<b>Warm Spring</b>	3 00	<b>New Hope</b>	4 87
<b>Harrodsburg</b>	83 70	<b>Tinking Spring</b>	21 00	<b>Danville</b>	17 50
<b>Paint Lick</b>	27 00	<b>New Monmouth</b>	22 72	<b>Griers</b>	9 00
<b>Richmond</b>	90 36	<b>Hebron</b>	25 00		619 16
<b>Greensburg</b>	24 65	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	25 10		
<b>Providence</b>	31 00		465 51	<b>Phy of Fayetteville.</b>	
<b>Springfield</b>	20 00	<b>Phy of Winchester.</b>		<b>Fayetteville</b>	51 35
<b>Ferryville</b>	31 00	<b>Moorfield</b>	16 00	<b>Antioch</b>	20 00
	1180 75	<b>Romney</b>	50 00	<b>Philadelphus</b>	14 00
<b>Phy of West Lexington.</b>		<b>Springfield</b>	6 67	<b>Long street</b>	14 17
<b>Bethel</b>	17 30	<b>Patterson's Creek</b>	1 33	<b>Bethel</b>	41 05
<b>Nicholasville</b>	68 10	<b>Winchester</b>	83 64	<b>St. Paul's</b>	9 00
<b>Walnut Hill</b>	72 51	<b>Martinsburg</b>	19 00	<b>Lumber Bridge</b>	13 65
<b>Woodford</b>	6 00	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	18 00	<b>Bethesda</b>	6 10
<b>Harmony</b>	23 95		187 64	<b>Mineral Spring</b>	80
<b>Mount Horeb</b>	33 00	<b>Phy of West Hanover.</b>		<b>Centre</b>	22 00
<b>Hopewell</b>	37 50	<b>Providence</b>	38 00	<b>Wilmington</b>	103 63
<b>McChord</b>	386 50	<b>Rriery</b>	36 50	<b>Grove</b>	19 00
<b>Frankfort</b>	114 55	<b>Lebanon</b>	12 50	<b>South River</b>	4 85
<b>Lexington 1st</b>	78 94	<b>Nyrd &amp; Hebron</b>	70 00	<b>Cypress</b>	4 00
<b>Georgetown</b>	24 00	<b>Finney Wood</b>	18 00	<b>Asapola</b>	20 00
<b>Pisgah</b>	69 20	<b>Blue Stone</b>	5 00	<b>Mount Carmel</b>	8 00
<b>Versailles</b>	17 00	<b>Halifax</b>	5 00	<b>Mount Harmony</b>	5 00
<b>Mount Sterling</b>	17 00	<b>Village</b>	78 50	<b>China Grove</b>	5 75
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	15 00	<b>Charlottesville</b>	10 00	<b>Black River</b>	12 45
	981 56	<b>Providence in Halifax</b>	16 00	<b>Buffalo</b>	16 00
<b>Phy of Ebenezer.</b>		<b>Rosnoke</b>	5 75	<b>Bluff</b>	29 17
<b>Maysville 1st</b>	75 00	<b>College</b>	24 56	<b>Tirza</b>	10 65
<b>Covington 1st</b>	95 64	<b>Cumbarland</b>	16 00		429 23
<b>Washington</b>	72 70	<b>Cove</b>	6 25	<b>Phy of Concord.</b>	
<b>Concord</b>	57 00	<b>Rockfish</b>	6 25	<b>Maillard Creek</b>	23 00
<b>Angusta</b>	12 50	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	143 25	<b>Ramah</b>	6 40
<b>Sharon</b>	12 50		491 56	<b>Unity (Lincoln)</b>	30 00
<b>Flemingsburg</b>	17 80	<b>Phy of East Hanover.</b>		<b>College</b>	20 00
<b>Springfield</b>	6 00	<b>Nottoway</b>	84 00	<b>Charlotte</b>	80 75
<b>Sharpsburg</b>	7 75	<b>Richmond 1st</b>	418 28	<b>Concord</b>	5 00
<b>Greenup Union</b>	15 00	<b>Richmond 2d</b>	187 61	<b>Rocky River</b>	85 10
<b>Bethesda</b>	15 00	<b>Amelia</b>	16 00	<b>Joppa</b>	10 00
<b>Lebanon</b>	7 80	<b>Sussex</b>	18 00	<b>Unity (Rowan)</b>	8 00
<b>Richwood</b>	5 00			<b>Steel Creek</b>	50 50
				<b>Pleasant Hill</b>	12 75
				<b>Morgantown</b>	12 00
				<b>Hopewell</b>	17 60
				<b>Salisbury</b>	96 00

Fourth Creek	16 00
Ebenezer	15 00
Paper Tent	18 65
Bohpage	31 05
Back Creek	7 50
Sugar Creek	53 40
Providence	14 30
Sharon	20 50
Miscellaneous	1 00
	<hr/> 693 80

## SYNOD OF WEST TENNESSEE.

*Phy of Holston.*

Mount Bethel	38 00
Logansville	29 00
New Providence	13 80
	<hr/> 80 80

*Phy of West Tennessee.*

Zion	117 00
Cathies Creek	6 00
Tuscumbia	10 00
Florence	50 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	<hr/> 193 00

*Phy of Nashville.*

Nashville 1st	263 05
Nashville 2d	98 18
Clarksville	1 00
Gallatin	36 70
Smyma	21 55
Hermilage	19 20
Hopewell	19 05
Miscellaneous	31 00
	<hr/> 489 33

*Phy of Knoxville.*

Knoxville 1st	74 03
Madisonville	5 00
	<hr/> 79 03

## SYNOD OF S. CAROLINA. 424 78

*Phy of S. Carolina.*

Wilmington	100 00
Greenville	21 19
Miscellaneous	165 35
	<hr/> 286 54

*Phy of Bethel.*

Yorkville & Bethesda	84 00
Catholic	40 00
Pleasant Grove	30 00
Purity	33 00
Fishing Creek	46 00
Waxhaus	15 00
Hopewell	5 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	<hr/> 258 00

*Phy of Harmony.*

Semerville	43 87
Hopewell	40 25
Beaver Creek	70 00
Chaw	198 00
Scion	94 00
Salem (B. L.)	30 00
Concord	81 00
Indianstown	7 00
Bethesda	146 05

Lebanon	24 68
Williamsburg	60 00
Midway	5 00
	<hr/> 739 85

*Phy of Charleston.*

Charleston 2d	502 98
Columbia 1st	199 77
Beach Island	12 50
James' Island	53 00
Charleston Coloured	41 00
Walterboro'	35 00
Stoney Creek	48 00
	<hr/> 890 19

## SYNOD OF GEORGIA.

*Phy of Georgia.*

Savannah 1st	141 00
Bryan	31 87
St. Mary's	6 75
Waynesville	10 00
St. Augustine	6 00
Miscellaneous	8 75
	<hr/> 204 37

*Phy of Hopewell.*

Athens	128 10
Millidgeville	94 93
Washington	55 00
Macon	214 30
Thyatira, Sandy Creek, Concord and New	
Lebanon	81 65
Augusta	760 85
Lexington	10 00
Madison	19 00
Lincolnton	10 00
Clarksville	65 38
Sparta	15 50
Greensboro'	35 84
Ebenezer	6 50
New Hope	3 03
Miscellaneous	43 00
	<hr/> 1541 03

*Phy of Flint River.*

Decatur	29 00
Newman & White Oak	22 00
Fairview	18 00
Muscogee	8 68
Columbus	30 00
Americus	39 05
Griffin	50 00
Hopewell	11 00
Friendship	2 05
Alcovia	3 45
Mount Tabor	10 00
Greenville	5 00
	<hr/> 228 17

*Phy of Florida.*

Quincy	5 00
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*Phy of Cherokee.*

Marietta	81 65
Roswell	120 87
Carthage	5 25
Rome	49 30
Pleasant Green	8 00
Fra Vine	14 75
Caesville	1 05
Dahlonaga	28 00
Mars Hill	10 20
Armuchy	11 65

Chickamauga	10 00
Bethel	15 50
Summersville	9 25
	<hr/> 495 27

## SYNOD OF ALABAMA. 45 00

*Phy of S. Alabama.*

Mobile 2d	200 00
Mobile Government at	187 00
Valley Creek	191 00
Selma	16 00
Newbern	20 00
Montpelier	10 00
Pisgah	12 00
Airmount	2 80
Hopewell	2 00
Black Bend	5 00
Marion	23 00
Geneva	2 00
Fairview	23 00
Pensacola	17 03
Centre Ridge	18 00
Mobile, Bethel	20 00
Shell Creek	2 00
Fiat Creek	25 00
Miscellaneous	6 80
	<hr/> 786 00

*Phy of Tuscaloosa.*

Hebron	11 65
Gainesville	180 00
Greensboro'	15 00
Tuscaloosa	63 75
Mesopotamia	124 17
Bethesda	4 00
Demopolis	28 15
Oak Grove	8 00
Pleasant Ridge	7 00
Pickensville	10 00
Elizabeth	5 08
Bethel	43 00
Miscellaneous	6 00
	<hr/> 505 72

*Phy of E. Alabama.*

Montgomery	101 50
Talladega	30 00
Marble Spring	26 50
	<hr/> 158 00

## SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.

*Phy of Mississippi.*

Port Gibson	112 00
Pine Ridge	65 50
Natches	1061 30
Jackson	109 00
Zion	3 08
	<hr/> 1341 80

*Phy of Louisiana.*

Carmel	60 80
Jackson	20 08
Bethany	5 00
Woodville	53 00
N. O. Lafayette square	634 57
N. Orleans 2d	93 60
N. Orleans 3d	90 65
N. Orleans Prytanee st.	167 91
Grosse Tete, & Maranguin	
Bayous	13 50
Madisonville	13 40
Baton Rouge	5 60

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Miscellaneous	136 95	<i>Pby of Brazos.</i>		<i>Pby of Chickasaw.</i>	
	1983 08	Galveston	14 55	College	25 00
<i>Pby of Clinton.</i>		Houston	110 03	Miscellaneous	37 00
Lake Providence	10 00		124 58		62 00
<i>Pby of Tombecbee.</i>		SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.		<i>Pby of Indian.</i>	
Good Hope	14 00	<i>Pby of West District.</i>		Spencer Academy	47 75
Aberdeen	5 95	Rehoboth	7 25	SYNOD OF THE REFORMED	
Pleasant Springs	1 00	Prosperity	12 75	FREED. CHURCH	20:5 67
Miscellaneous	46 20		20 00	LEGACIES	55:6 81
	67 15			SEMINARIES	134 00
				MISCELLANEOUS	26,017 31

# SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO OF THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1849.

	From May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.	From May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850.		From May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.	From May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850.
<b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>					
Phy. of Londonderry	194 91	105 50	Alleghany	145 41	332 40
Troy	963 10	907 21	Beaver	406 67	757 01
Albany	1461 24	1648 10	Erie	72 55	258 05
Columbia	125 06	62 12	Clarion	102 50	229 59
	2681 00	2782 96		3808 63	6800 15
<b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF WHEELING.</b>		
Phy. of Ogdensburg	173 20	48 50	Phy. of Washington	1008 54	1507 74
Steuben	96 42	140 00	St. Clairsville	223 46	490 21
W.oming	109 50	149 00	Steubenville	762 79	466 37
Buffalo city	84 00	154 40	New Lisbon	692 70	716 02
	469 12	489 90		2887 49	3330 34
<b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF OHIO.</b>		
Phy. of Hudson	909 51	583 93	Phy. of Columbus	481 03	1355 04
North River	531 70	791 53	Marion	35 76	124 43
Medford	855 64	548 91	Zanesville	134 16	397 51
Long Island	385 63	398 52	Rich'and	172 78	504 42
New York	8191 34	8040 12	Wooster	134 54	314 76
New York 2d	2436 91	2702 51	Coshocton	74 68	451 10
California		110 59	Hooking	34 00	80 00
	13772 72	13176 12		1064 97	1521 28
<b>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.</b>		
Phy. of Elizabethtown	1009 06	1199 45	Phy. of Chillicothe	560 06	270 02
New Brunswick	1876 24	1446 78	Miami	814 14	627 61
West Jersey	1330 27	900 39	Cincinnati	1117 94	1627 49
Newson	1017 04	419 07	Oxford	486 31	682 45
Raritan	143 00	140 70	Sidney	248 72	313 63
Susquehanna	248 70	113 12	Maumee	104 16	63 70
Luzerne	284 04	187 68		3330 68	3505 30
	5068 34	4856 09	<b>SYNOD OF INDIANA.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.</b>			Phy. of New Albany	4 90	
Phy. of Philade'phia	4095 92	2415 40	Vincennes	136 89	337 65
Philadelphia 2d	465 65	469 19	Madison	47 72	54 86
Newcastle	824 62	902 48	Crawfordsville	223 50	291 40
Donagel	1015 40	719 25	Indianapolis	11 66	76 69
Baltimore	3061 19	1874 83	White Water	398 78	353 73
Carlisle	2309 97	1496 62	Muncie		86 13
Huntingdon	1080 91	1632 66		822 87	1201 37
Northumberland	906 94	863 33	<b>SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.</b>		
	12746 64	10563 34	Phy. of Logansport	36 24	86 87
<b>SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.</b>			Michigan	46 23	25
Phy. of Blairville	680 03	1175 00	Lake	127 10	83 30
Red-tone	631 34	989 91	Fort Wayne	101 06	62 15
Ohio	1769 79	3047 69		310 67	202 66

\* This sum includes the receipts for two years; the Report for 1848-9 not having been received in time to be included in the Statement for that year.

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT.

	From May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.	From May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850.		From May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.	From May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850.
<b>SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.</b>	18 2'	10 00	<b>SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>	112 58	424 78
Fby. of Kaskaskia	55 10	41 00	Fby. of South Carolina	372 03	286 54
Sangamon	265 57	214 08	Bethel	302 35	262 00
Schuyler	12 00	45 40	Harmony	502 21	730 85
Palestine	59 00	33 83	Charleston	1052 09	890 19
Peoria	134 31	403 75		2301 30	2569 26
Iowa	11 85	48 75	<b>SYNOD OF GEORGIA.</b>	98 21	
Rock River	36 00	127 00	Fby. of Georgia	266 50	294 37
Wisconsin	9 00	18 00	Hopewell	1022 51	1541 03
	593 97	943 81	Plaint River	453 19	228 17
<b>SYNOD OF MISSOURI.</b>		7 50	Florida	249 78	5 00
Fby. of Missouri	37 00	99 00	Cherokee	450 32	425 27
St. Louis	760 18	867 72		2480 55	2403 84
Falmira	9 20	46 75	<b>SYNOD OF SOUTH ALABAMA.</b>		45 00
Potosi	83 75	48 20	Fby. of South Alabama	296 65	766 00
Upper Missouri	5 00	8 00	Tuscaloosa	987 79	515 72
	901 13	1070 17	East Alabama	438 75	159 00
<b>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</b>		44 55		2023 19	1494 72
Fby. of Louisville	944 21	1263 57	<b>SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.</b>		
Muhlenburg	68 45	78 50	Fby. of Mississippi	1804 51	1341 00
Transylvania	930 87	1180 75	Louisiana	1084 56	1203 00
West Lexington	1087 27	981 55	Clifton	218 32	10 00
Ebaneser	476 00	548 84	Tombeckbee	121 55	67 19
	3506 82	4095 76	Braxos	42 70	121 53
<b>SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.</b>	7 50	3 00		3313 60	2836 61
Fby. of Greenbrier	26 18	39 50	<b>SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.</b>		
Lexington	413 12	465 51	Fby. of W District	924 49	30 00
Winchester	301 29	187 64	Chickasaw	40 37	52 00
West Hanover	521 50	491 58	Arkansas	60 55	
East Hanover	1141 12	1210 30	Indian		47 75
Montgomery	62 81	64 74		1083 41	119 75
	2583 52	2463 34	<b>Total from Churches</b>	7064 72	70623 61
<b>SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.</b>	40 00	72 40	<b>SYNOD REP. PEN. CHURCH.</b>	3790 00	2005 67
Fby. of Orange	967 73	619 16	<b>LEGACIES</b>	2005 20	5506 81
Fayetteville	406 02	429 23	<b>SEMINARIES</b>	246 08	152 00
Concord	830 33	603 80	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	18468 21	20017 31
	2244 08	1724 58	<b>Total</b>	20294 40	20065 40
<b>SYNOD OF WEST TENNESSEE.</b>	31 65		<b>Whole number of churches con-</b>		
Fby. of Holston	65 0	80 80	tributing	1174	1152
West Tennessee	301 73	193 00			
Nashville	419 80	489 33			
Knoxville	90 12	79 03			
	906 30	848 16			





## NOTICES.

The **MISSION HOUSE** is at the corner of *Centre and Rensselaer Streets*, New York; entrance No. 23 Centre Street.

Letters relating to the Missions, or other operations of the Board, may be addressed to **WALTER LOWRIE, Esq.**, or the **Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE**, Secretaries, as above.

Letters relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, may be addressed to **CHARLES D. DRAKE, Esq.**, Treasurer—same address.

**PAYMENTS OF MONEYS** for the Board may also be made to the **Rev. J. N. CAMPBELL, D.D.**, Albany, N. Y.

**Mr. WILLIAM D. SNYDER**, 265 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

**Mr. HARVEY CHILDS**, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Mr. J. M. RUTHERFORD**, Louisville, Ky.

**Mr. THOMAS MOODIE**, Columbus, Ohio.

**Mr. J. D. THORPE**, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Mr. DAVID KEITH**, St. Louis, Mo.

**Mr. THOMAS HENDERSON**, Natchez, Mi.

**Col. SAMUEL WINFREE**, Richmond, Va.

**Mr. WM. H. CRANE**, Augusta, Ga., and to

**JAMES ANGER, Esq.**, Treasurer of the Southern Board of Foreign Missions, Charleston, S. C.

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## FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I bequeath to my executors the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars in trust, to pay over the same, in \_\_\_\_\_ after my decease, to the person who, when the same shall be payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Board, and under its direction, and the receipt of the said Treasurer shall be a full and legal acquittance of my said executors for the same.

*Honorary Directors for Life* may be constituted by the payment of \$100 00; *Honorary Members* by the payment of \$30 00.

*B. F. Missions.*

THE  
Fourteenth Annual Report  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1851.

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NEW-YORK:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.

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1851.

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NEW-YORK:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:  
AT THE MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.  
1851.

125



# FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

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## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EVERY year gives repeated warning that we are but strangers and pilgrims here. The time of our sojourn is known only to God; and when his servants have finished their work, they shall be called home, to be ever present with the Lord. Amongst those whose work is thus ended we have to record the names of the Rev. A. J. Graham, and Mrs. Susan Morrison, both of the Choctaw mission, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Mackey of the Corisco mission. At home, also, the hand of death has been seen in the removal of John Johnston, Esq., a vice President, and the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., long a member of the Board. For these brethren and sisters we need not weep, however deeply we may miss them from the vineyard of the Saviour; and amidst all these changes the Church may rejoice in the everlasting stability and care of her adorable Head.

**FINANCES.**

The receipts from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, have been	- - -	\$139,084 33	
To which add balance of last year	-	1,137 39	
		<hr/>	140,221 72
The expenditures, as shown in the same Report, have been	- - - - -		140,085 56
			<hr/>
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of			\$136 16

A large amount of clothing has been received from the ladies of a number of the churches for the Indian and African missions.

By referring to the Treasurer's Report it will be seen, that a part of the above sum was received from donors in India, having been contributed directly to the missionaries in aid of their work. From the first the missions of the Board in that country have been indebted to European friends for liberal pecuniary gifts. These have been acknowledged from time to time in the Missionary Chronicle and the Record. It has been considered proper, however, to include these donations in the Treasurer's Account, as they are expended by the missionaries, and accounted for under the supervision, of the Board. The amount received in this way during the last year was much larger than usual, the church at Saharunpur and the new station at Lahor being regarded as objects of special interest. As a mark of confidence in our brethren by a most intelligent community, and of sympathy with their work, these donations must be regarded with grateful interest by our churches.

The American Bible Society and the American Tract Society have furnished Bibles and Tracts when requested for the different Missions. The Board of Publication also have made a donation of five hundred dollars' worth of books, which have been forwarded to the missions.

**PUBLICATIONS.**

The Home and Foreign Record has been since January, 1850, the organ for the different Boards of the Church. The work is published by the Board of Publication, who will report the number of copies printed.

Of the Foreign Missionary, 21,000 copies are published, of which 2,500 are free copies. After the 1st of June next, when the new postage law goes into operation, it is proposed to send the copies by mail, the postage being prepaid. With a small reduction in size, so as to bring the paper within the prescribed limits of three hundred square inches, ten copies, free of postage, will be sent to any part of the Church for one dollar, and larger numbers in the same proportion.

Of the Annual Report, 3,850 copies have been published; and a large number of letters to Sabbath Schools, and other missionary papers.

**AGENCIES.**

The Rev. Henry R. Wilson has labored as an agent for the year within the Synods of Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Ohio ;

The Rev. William S. Rogers, for the year in the West and South-West, and the Rev. R. L. Breck, for ten months in the same field ;

The Rev. John F. Lanneau, for nine months in the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, when he resigned his agency on account of the want of health.

The Rev. John C. Rankin has spent a part of the year in agency labor, chiefly in the Synod of New Jersey, and part of his time in work connected with the Mission House. This arrangement, as mentioned in the last Report, was made chiefly with the view of his returning to India. His health, although improved, is still not such as would enable him to bear that climate, and he has reluctantly given up the hope of resuming his missionary labors there. In this view of his duty the Committee coincide, and his connection, therefore, with the Board has ceased.

The Rev. John E. Freeman has visited a number of churches, and he is now preparing to return to India in the coming summer.

In the autumn, Charles D. Drake, Esq., resigned his office as Treasurer of the Board. In parting with him, the Committee expressed to him their best wishes and Christian regards. William Rankin, Jr., Esq., was appointed the Treasurer of the Board in his stead.

**MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.***To North India.*

Rev. Lawrence G. Hay,  
Rev. Horatio W. Shaw,  
Rev. Robert S. Fullerton,  
Rev. D. Elliot Campbell, and their wives,  
Rev. James H. Orbison.

*To the Choctaw Indians.*

Mr. J. G. Turner,  
Miss Elizabeth Graham,  
Miss F. K. Thompson.

*To the Creek Indians.*

Rev. William H. Templeton,  
James Junkin, M. D., and his wife,  
Mr. Joseph B. Junkin, and his wife,  
Miss Hannah M. Green,  
Miss Ann Eliza Worcester.

*Iowa and Sac Mission.*

Miss S. A. Waterman.



*To the Otoe and Omahaw Indians.*

Mr. Henry Martin, and his wife,  
Miss Martha Fullerton.

*To the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.*

Mr. J. K. Whiteside, and his wife.

## Indian Tribes.

### CHOCTAW MISSION.

Rev. Alexander Reid, and  
Rev. H. Balentine, and their wives,  
Mr. J. G. Turner, Teacher,  
Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter, and his wife,  
Miss Elizabeth Morrison, Assistant,  
Miss F. K. Thompson, Teacher.

Several changes have taken place during the year among the members of this Mission. The Rev. Caspar R. Gregory left the Mission, after the close of the summer season, chiefly on account of health. The Rev. A. J. Graham was removed by death in the month of August. The deep interest which this able and beloved missionary took in the youth of Spencer Academy under his care, and the ability with which his missionary labors were performed, made his loss to the Mission very great. Mr. Jonathan Dwight has left the Mission to become the editor of a newspaper printed in the Choctaw Nation. Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Graham in September. Miss Dutcher was united in marriage with Mr. Morrison in December. In one month afterwards she was removed by death. She was an able and efficient teacher, and was greatly beloved by the scholars in the primary department of the school. After the death of Mr. Graham, Mr. Balentine was transferred from the Creek mission to Spencer Academy. Miss Graham reached the Mission in September, Mr. Turner in November, and Miss Thompson in February.

In the midst of trials and afflictions the Institution has greatly prospered during the year. There were those who predicted that, owing to the large number of scholars, the school could not succeed; that it was impossible to control one hundred Indian boys, when brought together for instruction. Even many who are friendly to the missionary work expressed the same opinions, and thus increased the feeling of opposition to the Institution. The progress made by the boys in their studies during the last year,—their orderly behavior,—their happy and cheerful deportment,—the eagerness with which they returned to the school after the vacation,—has given a decided answer to all these objections,

and has at the same time given the most conclusive evidence of the ability and faithfulness of their instructors. The opposition of those unfriendly to the missionary work will now, for a time at least, be unavailing; and we hope those who are friendly to the cause will not further interpose their opinions, when, by doing so, they only embarrass the Board and the missionaries in their arduous efforts to promote the cause of education and religion among this large number of the youth of the Choctaw people.

A serious evil has heretofore existed in the frequent changes of the scholars. Sometimes more than one-third of the boys, at the beginning of the year, were new scholars. In this respect the last year shows great improvement. Of 100 boys present at the examination in July, 88 returned after the vacation in September; and of those who did not return, 2 went to Centre College, 4 to other schools, 4 were so far advanced in years it was not thought best for them to return, and for 2 the reason why they did not return is not known.

The barn and stables, with a large quantity of hay and corn, harness, tools, &c., have quite recently been consumed by fire, which is a serious loss to the Institution.

The following extracts from the Report made to the trustees of the school, to be laid before the National Council, show the state of the Institution at the close of the session in July:

The scholars are divided into three classes, or schools. The new and smaller boys, to the number of about thirty, are placed in the primary department. The others are equally divided into two other classes. The teachers of these different classes have the entire and exclusive charge of their own boys, both in and out of school. We have thus three small schools and three small families, instead of one large school and one large family. In this way we sought to secure to our pupils those benefits which are supposed by some to belong exclusively to small schools, without incurring the loss of those which do unquestionably belong to well-conducted large institutions, such as the founders of Spencer Academy designed it to be.

The branches of study considered essential to a good English education have been taught in the schools, viz: spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, natural philosophy, English composition, and vocal music. The interest manifested by our pupils in their studies, and the progress which they have made, exceed our most sanguine expectations. In witnessing the improvement of our pupils, the superintendent and teachers have been amply rewarded for all their toils and pains.

The knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation—confessedly the most important of all knowledge—we have endeavored to communicate largely. The Holy Bible has been read and studied daily. Large portions of Scripture have been accurately committed to memory by every scholar able to read. We confidently hope that the good seed thus sown in the tender minds of our beloved boys will in due time bring forth abundantly the fruits of virtue and religion.

The utmost pains were taken to preserve health and prevent sickness. Personal cleanliness was carefully attended to. Plenty of plain, substantial food was furnished. The sleeping rooms were kept clean, cool, and thoroughly ventilated. We are happy to say, we are well repaid for all our pains. Not one of our boys died during the year. Not one was compelled to leave the school on account of sickness. Not one cent was paid for medical attendance.

In all this we desire distinctly and gratefully to acknowledge the merciful kindness of the Lord. An impression has existed to a considerable extent that Spen-

cer is an unhealthy place. Nothing can be further from the truth than this. The soil about Spencer is too sterile to be sickly. In a family so large as the one at Spencer Academy some sickness and some deaths must be expected; sometimes much sickness and many deaths. Should, then, sickness and death visit our family next session, or any succeeding session, it will not be because the situation of Spencer is unhealthy above other places, but because sickness and death are the inheritance of man in climes the most favorable, and in situations the most salubrious.

The forming of industrial habits by our pupils we deem of the utmost importance to their future welfare and happiness. If they do not form habits of industry when they are young, they will never form them. We have therefore required the boys to work between two and three hours every day. Neither labor nor expense should be spared in teaching the boys to work. Unless the rising generation are taught to work, the education which they receive in the schools will prove to them a curse instead of a blessing.

### CHICKASAW MISSION.

Mr. James B. Allan, and his wife.

The delay and difficulty in selecting the site of the Mission and the female boarding school were mentioned in the last Report. Although a general satisfaction was expressed when the selection was made, it was not long till opposition was raised by a small portion of the Nation. This measure appears to have been encouraged by the local agent of the Government, and the resolutions of what was called a Council were sent up by him to the Indian Department, praying for a change in the location. This mischievous effort was resisted by the Committee, and Mr. Allan was instructed to go forward with the building till the decision of the Department was obtained. Proper representations were made to the Government of the true state of the question, and as soon as the subject could be examined—which was not till December—the decision was that the site should remain unchanged. About the same time, a full Council of the Nation met, and with great unanimity repealed the former resolutions. Although the work had not been stopped, yet the agitation of the subject was injurious to its progress. While any uncertainty existed, workmen were unwilling to take contracts, or even to engage as mechanics or laborers for definite periods, lest the work should be arrested, and they thereby suffer loss. Still the work has made good progress. Mr. Allan has conducted it with much ability and untiring perseverance. The walls to the first story are up, the most of the stone is quarried, and the carpenter work in progress. So many difficulties and disappointments are incident to the erection of so large a building, in a place so remote from materials, and workmen, and laborers, that the time when it will be finished cannot be designated. But every effort will be made to have the school opened in the fall, or the beginning of winter. The Committee are now anxiously looking for a missionary and his wife to take charge of the Mission, and one male, and three female teachers are wanted, neither of whom have yet been obtained.

The Chickasaws manifest great interest in the progress of the work,

and express much anxiety for its completion. They expressed much concern lest the difficulty as to the site should induce the Board to withdraw from them altogether. This anxiety showed quite strongly their desire for missionaries among them, and their willingness to have their own school funds applied to this object; and thus great good resulted from a measure which at one time threatened the very existence of the Mission among this interesting people.

## C R E E K   M I S S I O N .

TALLAHASSEE:—Rev. Robert M. Loughridge,  
 Mr. William S. Robertson, and his wife,  
 James Junkin, M. D., Physician, and his wife,  
 Mr. Joseph B. Junkin, Farmer and Steward, and his  
 wife,  
 Miss Nancy Thompson, Teacher,  
 Miss Mary Bowen, Teacher.  
 KOWETAH:—Rev. J. Ross Ramsay, and his wife,  
 Rev. William H. Templeton,  
 Miss Hannah M. Green, Teacher.

*Tallahassee.*—This station is nine miles west of Fort Gibson, occupying a beautiful forest grove on a dry ridge of land, gently descending in every direction. It is surrounded by a body of woodland, which has been set apart by the Council for the use of the Institution.

Mr. Robertson and Miss Worcester were united in marriage in April last. Some of the Mission families were visited with sickness, though not severely. Before the arrival of Dr. Junkin there was no physician in the Creek Nation, and hence his coming was hailed with joy by the missionaries and the people generally. This is the only station among our Indian Missions at which there is a full supply of teachers and assistants. The time of Mr. Loughridge is chiefly given to the appropriate work of the ministry; and all are fully and most usefully employed in their various departments of labor.

*Boarding School.*

On the first of October, the Boarding School had received the full number of eighty scholars, the number it contains at present. In his report to the Government agent, on the 25th of December, Mr. Loughridge remarks:

The ages of our boarders are from seven to fifteen years, with the exception of six or seven older, who were considerably advanced in their studies, having been pupils in the school at Kowetah and elsewhere. The children are generally kind and affectionate in their dispositions, and with proper rules and regulations, judiciously enforced, are very obedient and easily managed. Their improvement during the last year has been generally good, and in some cases remarkable. At

the close of the last session, we had a very interesting and satisfactory public examination, which was attended by a large number of people.

The exercises at the station are as follows:

At early dawn a bell is rung, when the pupils rise, make their beds, wash, sweep their rooms, &c.

Then the boys engage in feeding the stock, drawing water, cutting wood, &c.

The girls assist about breakfast, setting tables, setting on victuals, sewing, knitting, &c.

Breakfast about seven o'clock in winter, and earlier in summer. Immediately after breakfast, we have family worship, consisting of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer. Then, work for about one and a half hours. School from nine A. M. until four P. M., excepting one hour at noon for dinner and recreation. Then, work again for one or one and a half hours. Supper, usually about dark. Immediately after supper, the children each repeat a verse of Scripture. Then family worship as in the morning. Then study until eight or eight and a half o'clock, when all retire to rest.

The children are usually cheerful and happy, whether engaged in study or work. Some are rather discontented, when they first leave home, and are inclined to return; but generally as soon as they become acquainted with the teachers and the rest of the scholars, they love to remain.

We are more and more convinced of the *great importance* of the manual labor boarding-school system, for the Muskokee people, at the present time; that it is *the only system* which can succeed. This, we think, has been reduced to a demonstration. It has been conclusively shown by actual experiments in this nation. Day schools have been tried for years, and thousands of dollars expended for their support. But, as some of the chiefs have repeatedly asked, "What good have they done?" "Where are the persons who have been educated at them?"

It must be admitted that they have been almost, if not altogether, a total failure; and such they must continue to be for many years to come.

The Indians are proverbial for allowing their children to *have their own way*, from their infancy up. The necessary consequence is, whenever the novelty of going to school is over, and the children *get tired*, as all children *will*, they *leave the school*, and with bow and arrow, betake themselves to their sports; while the desponding teacher is left to preside over his empty benches.

But in the boarding-school it is different. The children are under the care of their teachers all the time; whom they soon learn to love and obey. Their progress in study and improvement in their general deportment are more rapid and satisfactory, than even the most regular and attentive day scholars.

*The boarding-school, too, whether large or small, is almost the only hope of teaching the Indian children to speak the English language.*

Such are my conclusions from experience in the management of a boarding-school in this country for the last seven years; and the history of schools here and also among the Cherokees and Choctaws establishes the same facts.

It is therefore greatly to be desired that the whole amount of funds and labor to be expended for the education of this people, be laid out in the establishment and support of manual labor boarding-schools.

Upon the whole, we are much encouraged in our work. This people are evidently improving. They are advancing as rapidly in civilization as could be expected.

While I have labored among them as a missionary, great changes for the better have taken place. The number of schools has been increased from one to seven, four of which are boarding-schools; Temperance societies have been formed; churches organized; the law against the Christian religion has been abolished; while the desire for schools and the preaching of the gospel has become almost universal.

In December a church was organized of sixteen members. Three ruling elders were ordained, one of whom was a native Indian, a former

pupil of the school at Kowetah, and now acting as the interpreter of the station; the others were teachers. One of the oldest of the female scholars was received into the church at the same time.

*Kowetah.*—Mrs. Ramsay has suffered much from frequent attacks of fever, sometimes accompanied by pleurisy. More assistants are greatly needed at this station, especially another teacher, and a farmer and his wife. It is the earnest wish of the Committee that these assistants may speedily be obtained, in order that the two brethren there may devote their time to the preaching of the Gospel, for which the way is fully open in all parts of the Creek Nation.

The church consists of seventeen members. In February, Charles Barnett, one of the native members, was removed by death. He was about twenty years of age, and had been in the school for a long period. From the time he was received into the church till his death he was a consistent Christian. He was in a course of preparation for the ministry, and for some time was the interpreter of the station. Since his death there has been in the school a more than usual seriousness and attention to religion. His loss is severely felt, but his example and his peaceful death will not be lost, we trust, by those who witnessed them.

Until the 1st of January, the boarding-school contained thirty-three scholars; since that time the number has been increased to forty—twenty boys and twenty girls. The advance of the pupils in their studies, their cheerful and respectful behavior, have been entirely satisfactory.

#### SEMINOLE MISSION.

Mr. John Lilley, and  
Mr. John D. Bemo, and their wives.

The boarding-school at this Mission has been enlarged to fifteen scholars, and the children, as in other schools of this kind, are doing well. This school, and indeed the Mission itself, was at first considered an experiment, and the trial so far has been favorable. Dwelling-houses and a school-house, made of logs, have been nearly completed. The station is one hundred miles from any post office, and the same distance from the other stations, and from any landing place on the Arkansas river. This adds to the trials of the missionaries, and also to the expense of furnishing the necessary supplies.

Religious services for reading and explaining the Scriptures, singing, and prayer, have been regularly held, and in general the meetings are well attended. The health of the missionaries has generally been good, and they have been well received by the chiefs and people of the tribe.

## IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. William Hamilton, and  
Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, and their wives,  
Miss S. A. Waterman, Teacher.

Although the state of the adult population of these two tribes is still discouraging, more attention has been paid by them than formerly to the religious instruction which is faithfully continued. There is stated preaching on Sabbath morning, and a prayer meeting and a short lecture in the afternoon, by one of the brethren, whilst the other visits the Indians at their homes. There is also a prayer meeting at the Mission on Wednesday evening; and on Tuesdays and Fridays they are visited at their homes. Sometimes they are quite attentive to what is said; at other times they are the reverse, and the missionary is invited to go somewhere else, as, to use their own expression, the house is empty. They still manifest an interest in the school, and many of them are pleased with the improvement of their children.

The school contains thirty-eight scholars—twenty-four boys and fourteen girls. Fewer changes have taken place than formerly, and the condition of the school is encouraging. The building is large and commodious, and, without crowding, will contain eighty or ninety scholars. If the Committee had the means, and the necessary assistants could be obtained, the house could soon be filled with orphan children from the tribes near the base of the Rocky mountains. Already some of these poor children have been received. The school contains thirty children from the Iowas, one from the Otoes, one from the Sacs, one from the Fox, one from the Snake, two from the Blackfeet, and two from the Sioux. These children live together in harmony and peace, and their progress in learning is equal to that of white children.

Difficult and discouraging as has been their field of labor, the brethren are not discouraged. It is but a few years since the boarding-school was commenced, and its promise of usefulness has increased every year. We trust the churches will not forget them at the throne of grace.

In conclusion they write :

When we look at the length of time we have been here, and the little that is yet done, the reflection sometimes steals upon us, that either we are not the workmen whose efforts God will honor, or that there are no blessings in store for these poor people. But when we consider that God has brought us here and preserved us so long, while there are so many ways of removing us out of the field; that the Saviour has not excepted these, or any other heathen people in his offers of mercy; we cannot entertain such thought without indulging in palpable unbelief. We may expect too much while we do not sufficiently value what is already done. When planning for our school, years ago, we remember saying, and writing, that if we had thirty or forty children in the condition, and under the same influence that we then had two or three in the mission family, we would be greatly encouraged. Already that desire has been more than realized.

True, many of these children may be reckless of their advantage; and education; they may adopt all the external forms of savage life, and still not utterly

destroy the seeds of Divine truth sown in their hearts. These seeds once lodged in the young mind are hard to destroy. This is illustrated among the Otoes. They once had a devoted missionary who closed his life among them, after having spent six years of apparently unsuccessful labour among them. In our sojourn among the Otoes last spring, we took some pains to find the spot where that beloved brother had lived. But we could not find a foot print, or plough-mark, or a single log of the cabin in which he lived, and in which he had for hours stood with one hand grinding corn, and the other holding his manuscript of Indian words, memorizing the Indian language. To all appearance there was not a trace left of the labors of this beloved man. But it was a relief to find among the rude villagers those who could sing hymns and answer many Scripture quotations, which they had learned, from the beloved man who went to his rest more than ten years ago.

The seeds of Divine truth may lie as safely under an Indian blanket, or in a smoky wigwam as in the splendid mansion. These children, many of them, may return to the practices of heathenism—they may engage in the war-dance, or even handle the scalping-knife, and live in heathen licentiousness for thirty or forty years, and yet by the Spirit of God be brought, through the truths already learned to a knowledge of themselves and of the Saviour. It is enough for us to know, while we sow the seed, that "God's word will not return to him void," and that "God is not slack concerning his promises."

## OTOE AND OMAHA MISSION.

Rev. Edward M'Kinney, and his wife,  
Mr. David E. Read, Assistant,  
Mr. Henry Martin, Steward, and his wife,  
Miss Martha Fullerton, Teacher.

In the summer and fall much sickness prevailed among the Indians, and many of them died. Many of them were restored to health, by the blessing of God upon the medicine given to them by the missionaries, and for which these poor Indian families expressed their deepest gratitude. Some cases of fever prevailed among the scholars, but none very serious, nor of long duration.

Living as these tribes do beyond the limits of civilization, with an almost interminable outlet on the plains east of the Rocky mountains, and being yet in the hunter state, their circumstances are unfavorable to the advance of the missionary work. The facility also with which the whiskey trader can reach them from the Missouri river exposes them to all the miseries of this unprincipled traffic. If their territory were circumscribed, and their hunting abandoned, it would not be long before they would support themselves by the cultivation of the soil, like the large Indian tribes of the South.

But even in these adverse circumstances, this Mission is slowly but steadily advancing to these results. By some assistance given to them, and by their own industry, the Omahas raised more corn than in any former year. It is, however, to the young men and young women from the boarding-school that the first impulse towards their permanent improvement will be given. Some of the first scholars have become young men, and they are now laboring partly for themselves, in cultivating the ground, and partly for the Mission, for the purpose of pro-



curing assistance in building their cabins. When settled in a missionary village, they will gradually afford the most indisputable evidence to their respective tribes, that it is practicable and easy for them all to become equally independent.

The school during the last year, although subject to a good many fluctuations, has done well. The number of scholars received was forty-five, of whom thirty are boys and fifteen girls. Of these, there were from the Otoes nine, Omahas twelve, Pawnees five, Puncabs one, and half-breeds eighteen; the number in the school, generally, thirty-five. Their progress in learning has been good. Their religious instruction has at all times been particularly attended to, and their advance in the knowledge of scriptural truth has been constant and encouraging.

Direct missionary labors have been attended to as far as the time and strength of Mr. M'Kinney would permit. During the sickness much time was employed in visiting the Indians at their lodges, and pressing upon their attention their sinful state, and the rich mercy and love of the Saviour. Regular services are held at the Mission on the Sabbath, at which but few of the Indians attend. In conclusion, Mr. M'Kinney writes:

We conclude this report with an earnest request, that we and our work may be remembered in your prayers. Surely we are dependant on Divine Grace for a blessing upon our labors; and without the outpouring of the Spirit's influences upon these dry bones, it is impossible that they should live. But God can work, and none can hinder. When the power of the Gospel becomes known among the heathen, then the outcasts shall be gathered in, and the wilderness and the solitary places will rejoice for them.

#### CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Rev. Peter Dougherty, and  
Mr. James K. Whiteside, and their wives,  
Mr. Daniel Rodd, Interpreter.

Religious exercises on the Sabbath and on week days have been regularly conducted, and well attended. The church contains thirty-six members, of whom twenty-two are natives. A large Sabbath school, attended by many adults as well as children, has also been continued as in former years.

The boys' school contains forty Indian boys, and the girls' school twenty-four Indian girls, and also four boys and four girls, the children of white parents. The attendance of the scholars has been more regular than in any previous year, and their advance in learning has been greater. As heretofore, their religious instruction has been carefully attended to. Since the commencement of the Mission a large number of children have received an English education more or less advanced, and a good knowledge of the truths of the Bible.

In addition to these day schools, it is under consideration to commence a boarding-school. This would enable those families who may

remove to continue their children under instruction. It would also prevent the necessity of sending their children to schools in the white settlements. On many accounts, such schools are less favorable to Indian youth than schools among themselves.

The condition of these Indians is different from all the other Indian tribes among whom Missions of the Board have been established. Sixteen years ago they sold to the United States all their land in the State of Michigan. A reservation on Grand Traverse Bay was set apart for them, on which they are permitted to remain during the pleasure of the President of the United States. They have, therefore, no claim to the land on which they reside. When the Mission was established in 1839, they were found to be in a state of poverty and degradation. They are now an industrious and civilized community, not only supporting themselves by farming, but disposing yearly of thousands of bushels from the surplus produce of their labor. As the land, however, is not their own, they are discouraged from making permanent improvements. It would be a great blessing to them to remain together some time longer under the care and instruction of the missionaries. A large number of them are prepared to purchase small farms, but to do this they must leave the reservation. In these circumstances they are beginning to separate, some choosing one place, and some another, and thus their position for the future is quite uncertain.

In connection with this it is proper to state, that the Government offers them a home in the West, and to provide for the expense of their removal, and one year's subsistence; but they have become so accustomed to their own forests and sugar camps, and lakes, that they will not agree to leave them for a home in the prairies of the West.

Whatever be in reserve for these Indians, it is ground of thanksgiving and praise to God that he has so signally blessed the labors of his servants among them. He will take care of his own children in all circumstances. He will keep them together, if that is best for them; or go with them, if it be his will that they be separated from each other.

## Africa.

### LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA :—Rev. Harrison W. Ellis,  
Mr. B. V. R. James.

KENTUCKY :—Mr. H. W. Erskine.

SINOE :—Rev. James M. Priest.

SETTRA KROO :—Mr. Washington McDonogh.

The church in Monrovia is under the care of Mr. Ellis, and the stated religious services on the Sabbath and on week days have been continued as heretofore. The church consists of thirty-nine members. A

large Sabbath school connected with the church is under the care of Mr. James.

The school taught by Mr. James still retains its high character. The annual examination took place in November, in presence of the parents of the scholars, and a number of visitors. The school contains seventy-five pupils. They were examined in reading, spelling, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, and composition. The scholars sustained themselves well, and gave much satisfaction to those who were present.

The Alexander High School has made but little progress during the year. More was expected from Mr. Ellis as a teacher than has been realized. The school, indeed, from the first, required the whole time of a competent teacher; and as the institution enlarges more than one will be wanted. It is with much satisfaction the Committee have to state, that the Rev. D. A. Wilson has accepted this appointment, and with his wife expects to sail in the first vessel to Liberia. We trust they will not be forgotten in the prayers of Christians. Should Mr. Wilson's health be spared, an actual commencement will be made to carry out the enlarged and comprehensive view of the subject of education in Liberia taken by the last General Assembly. But if the friends of the colored man intend that an efficient system of education shall be established in Liberia, they must not forget that adequate funds are required. From the receipts of the last year for this object, it would seem that far less attention has been given to it than its importance merits.

*Kentucky.*—The church at this station consists of eighteen members, ten having been received during the year. A flourishing and efficient Sabbath school is also in connection with the church.

The day school contains twenty-four scholars, and is doing well. Mr. Erskine has also four boarding scholars, who are supported by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

*Sinoe.*—Mr. Priest continues to labor as heretofore. This part of Liberia is increasing in population, and improving in the resources of its people. It will not be long until they are able to support the Gospel among themselves; but for a few years longer the present assistance must be continued. The number of church members is thirty-three. The number last year was thirty.

*Setra Kroo.*—The return of Mr. Connelly and his wife, on account of his want of health, was mentioned in the last Report. Although his health is in a great measure restored, they are both fearful that he could not again endure the climate of Africa, and at their own request their connection with the Board has ceased. They carry with them the confidence of the Committee, and their earnest prayers for their prosperity and usefulness.

Mr. McDonogh has continued a small school of native boys, and has given part of his time to conversing with the Kroo people on religious subjects. A white missionary is greatly needed to labor among this shrewd and intelligent, but proud and sensual, people. Until one can be obtained, it is an object to retain the station, and preserve the prop-

erty of the Mission. Ten acres on the sea-coast have been conveyed by the natives to the Mission, and a substantial house has been erected. This part of the coast must soon become a part of Liberia, and its importance for a mission station will thereby be greatly increased.

#### CORISCO MISSION.

Rev. George W. Simpson, and his wife,  
Rev. James L. Mackey.

These missionaries landed at the Gaboon on the 30th of January, 1850. They were cordially received by the missionaries of the American Board, with whom they remained for some time. They all passed safely through the acclimating fever, with but slight suffering. On the 11th of March, after a very short illness, Mrs. Mackey was removed by death. Her illness was of an apoplectic nature, attacking her on the 9th of March, and terminating fatally on the 11th. Besides using means at once for her recovery, the services of a French physician were obtained at an early hour; but all their efforts to prolong her life were in vain. Her kind and affectionate disposition, and her intelligent devotion to the missionary work, had greatly endeared her to all her associates. Her loss to the Mission, and especially to her bereaved husband, is severely felt. It is proper to state, as the opinion of her husband, and the other brethren who were present, that her death was not occasioned by the climate of Africa. The same cause might just as readily have operated to take away her life in America as there.

The first thing that required the attention of these brethren was the choice of a station for the Mission. They had been instructed to visit different places, in order to obtain the best information respecting them. After exploring the coast, both north and south, they selected the island of Corisco. This island is about forty miles north of the Gaboon, and twenty miles from the main land. They were led to believe that the island would be more healthy than the main land. Their residence on the island so far has justified this expectation; and should this be confirmed in future, the selection will indeed be most favorable for the principal station of the Mission. The coast is easily reached from the island, where a large population is perfectly accessible.

The journals of these brethren have been printed in the Home and Foreign Record, and to them we must refer for a full and interesting account of Corisco, and the adjacent country. These journals, too, make known the extent of the field, and its utter moral desolation. The Providence of God has removed the slave trade from this district of country, and the way is fully open for the Christian missionary. We trust the earnest appeals of these brethren for more assistance will not be unheeded by the churches, but that men and means will be furnished to send the Gospel to the hundreds of thousands who have never heard of the Saviour's name.

## India.

## LODIANA MISSION.

LODIANA : —————	Rev. Joseph Porter, and Rev. Levi Janvier, and their wives, Rev. Adolph Rudolph, William Basten, Catechist,* Qadir Baksh, Scripture Reader.
SAHARUNPUR : —————	Rev. James R. Campbell, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, and Rev. John S. Woodside, and their wives, Theodore W. J. Wylie, } Catechists, Samuel B. Wylie, } John N. M'Leod, Assistant Catechist.
SABATHU : —————	Saudagar, Catechist.
AMBALLA : —————	Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson, and Rev. John H. Morrison, and their wives, Heera Lal, } Scripture Readers. Isái Das, }
JALANDAR : —————	Rev. Golok Nath, John B. Lewis, Teacher, Daniel Wells, Scripture Reader.
LAHOR : —————	Rev. John Newton, and his wife, Rev. Charles W. Forman.
<i>Station not yet designated :—</i> Rev. James H. Orbison.	

The Rev J. Porter and his wife reached their station in the month of March. The Rev. J. H. Orbison sailed for this Mission on the 8th of August, arrived at Calcutta on the 30th of December, and proceeded on his journey to the upper provinces. One of the most marked features of the year was the prevalence for some months of an epidemic fever in the northwest provinces. Most of the Mission families were attacked by it, and some of their members were brought almost to the gates of death; but God was gracious to them in preserving their lives, and restoring to them the enjoyment of health. In the mean time their labors at nearly all the stations were seriously interrupted, and in some departments quite suspended, while great multitudes of the natives were swept into the grave. Concerning this severe visitation, Mr. Rudolph remarks :

For a time the mortality was very great among the natives, amounting sometimes to a hundred and upwards in a day. It prevailed most severely among the aged and infirm.

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\* The Catechists, Scripture Readers, Teachers, &c., of the Lodiana, Furrukhabad and Allahabad Missions are either Hindus or East Indians by birth—mostly Hindus. Teachers, who are not members of the church, are not enumerated in the list of assistants.

If we reflect that among these many must have been acquainted more or less with the gospel, and that perhaps to a vast number it has proved a savor of death unto death, this visitation of Divine providence appears awful in the extreme; it is a most thrilling appeal to the servants of the Lord, to discharge their duties with more fidelity than ever before, and to be diligent in season and out of season, in the delivery of the gospel message among their poor perishing fellow-men. But while we mourn over the present condition of those that have been taken away in Divine wrath, may not we hope that perhaps a few, though unknown to us, have had faith, saving faith, though hidden, in the Redeemer, and have entered into glory! No case has come to my knowledge that would justify this belief, and yet I cannot but hope, that in a place like this, where the gospel trumpet has been sounded for upwards of sixteen years, the Lord may have his hidden ones, known only to his all-searching eye, who have left off bowing before Baal, and have endeavored to serve the Lord according to the measure of light they possessed.

If we inquire what has been the result of this visitation, with regard to the spiritual condition of the people, we must, alas! confess, that God is not acknowledged in these things. Absurd stories are invented by the blinded heathen, to account for what has occurred. One of these is, that a missionary, probably some one of our number, having caught a kite, tied a piece of flesh to its foot, and then let it fly. When the flesh began to putrefy, it vitiated the air, and spread contagion all over this part of the country. Such is one of the idle tales invented by those that ought to lie low in the dust before their Lord, and to confess their guilt and unbelief. Alas! they are ready to believe anything, however absurd, but the truth.

Amongst the native assistants connected with this Mission some changes have taken place, partly of a painful nature. One has been removed by death, witnessing a good confession to the last. He was an aged man and a valuable laborer, and his removal is felt as a severe stroke to the station at Saharunpur. Two others, one at Sabathu, and the other at Amballa, it became necessary to suspend from their office, and from the communion of the church, on account of conduct inconsistent with the Christian character. Our brethren feel the deepest interest in obtaining men of approved character and qualifications as native laborers, regarding their help as essential to the missionary work; and their regret is proportionally great when their expectations are disappointed in this respect. They earnestly request that the prayers of the churches may have a particular reference to this subject.

It is with pleasure that we can add the names of three or four new catechists and Scripture readers to the list of native assistants in this Mission. May they have grace to be faithful even until death, and then receive a crown of life!

### *Churches and Religious Services.*

The number of native church members in the churches at Lodiana, Jalandar, Sabathu, Saharunpur, and Amballa, is not stated in the report of the Mission, except at the last mentioned station, where there are ten. Two of these were suspended for a time from the communion of the church, but were afterwards restored, on giving evidence of penitence. Of three persons received as communicants, one was the Brahman Pandit, referred to in the last Report, as in the service of a native chief. This man has been subjected to severe family trials, in consequence of

his Christian profession. His wife is alienated from him in her feelings, for a time refusing to live with him, and consenting to do so only to serve a purpose as to her youngest child; his daughter was separated from his influence, being under her husband's authority; and his son, who is still legally under his control, was at first taken from him, and, though for a while restored to him through compulsory measures, yet, at the last advices, the boy was again under the influence of his heathen relatives. The late law of the British Government in India, securing to natives of every religious persuasion their property, of which they were formerly deprived on losing caste, is a measure of the greatest moment to the converts to Christianity—a law just and equitable to all parties; and yet, until the public sentiment of the country is greatly enlightened, it will prove inadequate to protect these converts from many social evils of a serious nature. Our sympathy and our prayers should be enlisted for our brethren, who are called to endure these afflictions for the sake of following our common Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The church at Lodiana has been again called to mourn over the fall of some of its members, three having been subjected to censure; five others have removed to other places, and one of the female members was removed by death. Pleasing accounts are given of her religious views, and her last hours were peaceful. Her life began its course under the most unfavorable circumstances. She was one, says Mr. Newton,—

Who, at an early age, was either sold by her parents, as multitudes of young girls are, in Cashmere and the Hill States, or was kidnapped by some monster of a man, and devoted to the most base and cruel kind of slavery. With this view she was conveyed to Lodiana; but, by the good providence of God, her case came under the cognizance of the British magistrate, who rescued her, and sought for her an asylum in our Mission.

Subsequently, through the grace of God, she became a worthy follower of the Redeemer, and after fulfilling faithfully, though but for a few years, the duties of a Christian wife and mother, she has now entered into the rest that remaineth to the people of God.

Three or four persons have applied for admission to the communion of the church at this place, concerning two of whom the session indulge some hopes of their being true converts. At Jalandar, the report of the Mission states, that "the most interesting event of the year was the baptism of a young man, a native of the Panjab. He was formerly a Mohammedan, and is about twenty years of age. Babu Golok, who has been principally concerned in instructing him, and aiding him to obtain a knowledge of the truth, has had much encouragement in his case. We hope and pray that he may be a plant of the Lord's planting." Of the church at Saharunpur, the missionaries of that station are permitted to say, "The native members of our church have been consistent and exemplary in their conduct; no case of discipline has occurred during the year."

At all the stations the brethren continue their stated services on the Sabbath and during the week. These services are held in the churches,

of which there are two at Lodiana, and two at Saharunpur, and also in chapels or smaller rooms. An additional place of worship, one of these chapels, was opened last year at Lodiana; and a large and beautiful church, with a tower and bell complete, has been erected at Saharunpur, mainly by the aid of liberal donations from European friends in India. Amongst these gratifying gifts, our brethren were encouraged by receiving a handsome contribution from the Governor-General of the country, which is the more worthy of record in this place, as it was made after that distinguished ruler had himself visited their station.

Besides services held in public buildings set apart for the worship of God, the missionaries and their native helpers have continued the practice of engaging in religious conversations, and, when circumstances permit, of preaching, or publicly addressing the people with whom they meet in the bazars, or streets. This method is attended with some serious disadvantages, giving to adversaries the opportunity of readily opposing the advocates of the new religion, and this often by unscrupulous and unseemly means. Yet in many instances a respectful and serious attention is paid to this kind of preaching, especially when the missionary has been long enough in the country to have mastered the native language, and when he has the ability of speaking with fluent utterance, and with a fervent manner. This form of missionary labor has also the great advantage of calling public attention to the claims of the true God, and leading some to make further inquiries on the subject. And in many places it affords almost the only way of gaining access to the minds of the heathen. It is, however, considered highly important to have churches and chapels at all the missionary stations; and as soon as the funds placed by the churches in this country at the disposal of the Board will justify the measure, such places of worship will be at once provided.

As to the attention given to their message, at their several station-places of preaching, the brethren speak of less opposition than in former years, and of greater seriousness. The missionaries at Saharunpur, referring to their stated services, say:—

Many are seen to attend day after day, and seem to be much interested in what they hear. . . . Besides the exercises of the Sabbath, the gospel message is daily proclaimed to crowds assembled on the church verandah, and at other points in the city.

At Lahor, a city but lately subject to British power, and inhabited by a people of more spirit than the Hindus of the lower provinces, it was considered advisable not to begin preaching in the bazars, until the natives were somewhat familiar with the presence of the teachers of a new religion amongst them. But after a few months these services were conducted there as in other places, and the missionaries, after speaking of their more private efforts, proceed to say:—

More recently we have stood in the broadest ways, and before the gates, and addressed ourselves to the multitudes who assembled about us there. The demeanor of our hearers has in general been calm and highly respectful, and in no place have we felt that we could labor with greater hope.



At Ambala, the missionaries thus speak of this part of their work :—

We have usually had large and attentive audiences, and, amidst much opposition, we hope good has been done. Some of those who were once zealous supporters of their own religion, and our bitterest enemies, are now our most attentive hearers. A belief has gone abroad that, as we continue to reiterate the same truths from day to day, and from year to year, there is no use in attempting to silence us; that we have some strong proofs in favor of Christianity, and many as strong against Hinduism and Mahomedanism; no one has zeal and perseverance enough to meet us every day, to defend his faith and to counteract our influence.

At Lodiana, the missionaries remark concerning these services :—

No special fruits have been discernible the last year from these Sabbath and daily ministrations, but the interest of the people has not seemed to abate, while yet there has not been so much of violent opposition, as in former years. One or two that formerly opposed us vehemently, now seem favorably inclined, while one man of considerable intelligence, and much influence, has declared himself convinced. Fear of opposition, probably, prevents his making an open profession, and, while that remains, it is doubtful whether the change has reached his heart.

### *Missionary Tours.*

The prevailing sickness during several months, and the special engagements of some of the missionaries at their stations, tended to contract the amount of labor in this way as compared with the work of some former years. Yet it has not been neglected. The melas or fairs in the neighborhood of the different stations were attended by the missionaries and their native assistants; and more extended journeys were made by Messrs. Caldwell, Morrison, and Golok Nath, each on a different tour. The mela at Hardwar was attended by Messrs. Caldwell and Woodside, with two of the catechists. Frequent visits were made to the villages in the vicinity of the cities where the missionaries live; and their journeys to the annual meeting of the Mission afforded many opportunities of preaching the gospel on the way. By these means the gospel has been widely disseminated. Many would not otherwise have heard of these glad tidings. Many had never before seen the face of a Christian minister.

In some cases the seed thus sown fell on the way-side, and was devoured by the fowls of the air. In other cases, opposition was manifested to the humbling doctrines of the cross. But on a general review of this department of their labor, we can see much to show its importance, and not a little to indicate that the time of India's redemption draweth nigh. Perhaps the most significant proof of this is the conviction often expressed by the people, that Christianity is destined to prevail. That this is no merely complimentary remark, addressed by servile hearers to those whom they regard as greatly their superiors, but that it is a real feeling in many minds, cannot be doubted. As bearing directly on this point, we quote a very striking and impressive statement from the report of the native minister at Jalandar, which is the more worthy of attention because made by the Hindus to one of themselves :—

When we have opportunities for talking privately with individuals, we frequently have had open acknowledgments from them, that they felt themselves to be in a state of sin and ignorance; and that, although it seemed very difficult to forsake the religion of their forefathers, yet they believed sincerely that the Christian religion was true, and would, in time, prevail everywhere; they themselves might perhaps die as they were, but they were sure their children would embrace Christianity.

On these tours and on their visits to neighboring villages, the missionaries sometimes meet with encouraging incidents. Speaking of this part of their work, the missionaries at Saharunpur relate the following interesting account:—

At the earnest request of the chief Zemindar [landholder] of a particular village, these visits have been frequently repeated. This individual has been mentioned in former reports. He has been now for ten years a student of Christianity, and is thoroughly convinced of its truth, and nearly persuaded to confess the Saviour, and be baptized. He openly calls himself a Christian, and employs his leisure hours in teaching the children of his village to read the New Testament. The village is too far distant from our station to admit of his regular attendance at public worship, particularly as he is now advanced in years, and frequently of poor health. He has urged us, time after time, to establish a school in his village, and have preaching there as frequently as possible. This we have determined to do, and hope, during the next cold season to carry our intentions into effect. We trust soon to see this man make a public profession of his faith, and come out once and forever from the heathen, and to see others, by his influence, induced to follow in his footsteps.

Of the extent of the field open to the missionaries for this kind of labor, an opinion may be formed from a paragraph in the report of the brethren at Amballa. Nearly the same remark might be made concerning all the stations. Each one is the central point from which numerous towns, containing large populations, may be easily reached:—

Amballa is surrounded by large cities, and many places of concourse for religious and other purposes, which afford a most promising field for itinerating. There is Patiala, with its hundred thousand inhabitants; Taneswar, the celebrated field of the Mahabharat, or great war between the Pandus and Kurus, [semi-deities and demons,] with its twenty or thirty thousand souls, and its hundred temples; and Sadhaura, with as many inhabitants, all within twenty-five miles of this station, besides many other large towns and villages. Had we more strength, much good might be done by visiting these places frequently every cold season.

Surely, in view of such facts, the churches ought to pray that more laborers may be sent forth into this harvest.

### *Schools.*

Schools are conducted at all the stations of this Mission, excepting Sabathu. Their location, character, and number of scholars, are shown by the following table, viz:

<i>Lodiana:</i>	High, or English school,	80 Boys.
	Persian and Gurmukhi school,	150 “
	Hindi and Sanscrit school,	75 “
	Orphan school,	20 Girls.

<i>Saharunpur :</i>	English school,	40 Boys.
	Urdu and Hindi school,	—
	Orphan school,	9 Boys.
<i>Amballa :</i>	English and Persian school,	101 “
<i>Jalandar :</i>	English and Persian school,	110 “
<i>Lahor :</i>	English school,	80 “
		—665*

It thus appears that the whole number under instruction is considerably larger than it was last year. The school at Sabathu, which was attended by only a few scholars, has been relinquished. It was discovered that the native teacher, a heathen, had planted a Toolsee shrub in the school yard, and was teaching the scholars to worship it! This incident shows the importance of efforts to raise up Christian schoolmasters. At Lodiana and Jalandar two schools, conducted separately heretofore, have been united—the Persian and Gurmukhi at the former place, and the English and Persian at the latter. Instruction in Persian has been given in connection with the English school at Lodiana. The Hindi and Sanscrit school at the same station, the English school at Lahor, and the Urdu and Hindi school at Saharunpur, were all opened during the last year. The last is reported as under the efficient management of a Brahman who was educated in the English school at Saharunpur, and is free from prejudices against the Christian religion.

The scholars in the Lahor school are the sons of parents originally from various parts; 36 being Panjabis, 3 Cashmerians, 7 Bengalis, 28 Hindustanis, or from the central provinces of North India, 3 Affghans, and 1 Belochi. In their religious opinions, 55 are Hindus, that is, heathen, 22 Mohammedans, and 3 Sikhs. Their ages vary from six years to forty. It is intended to add a vernacular department to this school as soon as the requisite buildings can be obtained. And it is pleasing to add that the European residents at Lahor and other places have generously contributed the sum of rupees 4,238 in aid of the missionary establishment of that city, but with a special reference to the educational department.

The number of inmates in the orphan asylums is about the same as last year. Two of the girls were suitably married, but their places were more than supplied by the admission of three others as members of this interesting family. They were under the charge of Mrs. Janvier, assisted in the latter part of the year by Mrs. Porter. Through the kindness of an English friend, donations were obtained for the erection of a new and more comfortable school-room, which was greatly needed by the female asylum. The boys are still making respectable progress, both in their studies and in manual labor. Two or three of the elder are as good workmen as most carpenters in that country. Their improvement in religious knowledge has been gratifying. The missionaries keep

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\* Besides the scholars in the Urdu and Hindi school at Saharunpur, by some oversight not reported.

constantly in view the object of training such of these boys as evince suitable capacity for some of the various posts of native helpers, especially as catechists and candidates for the ministry of the Gospel, if God should impart to them his grace, and call them to that work.

In all the schools, careful and constant instruction is imparted in the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion, and on the Lord's day some of them are assembled as Sabbath schools. It will show the views and practice of all the missionaries engaged in this department of labor in our missions, to quote the following paragraph from the report of the school at Lahor :—

The school is conducted in the strictest sense on Christian principles, agreeably to the prospectus put forth when we came to the station. Pains have been taken to procure class books, which not only recognize the divine authority of the Christian religion, but which clearly inculcate its doctrines as truths which it behoves all men to be acquainted with. Besides these, one of the daily studies of the higher class is the New Testament. . . . From the first the school was opened with prayer ; and though the pupils have been distinctly told that they are not required to be present at this exercise, we are not aware that a single individual has ever designedly absented himself from it ; a thing which any one disposed to shun our worship might easily do without prejudice to his credit as a regular attendant, since the roll is never called till the prayer is over.

One of the greatest wants of the Hindus, as of every heathen people is that of Christian common schools. These should be found in every village, as well as in the large towns and cities. When the gospel is generally embraced, these common schools will be the birth-right of the children ; they will be generally established, and will prove an unspeakable blessing to future generations. Our present missionary efforts are preparing the way for such schools. When parents learn the worth of a Christian education, they are anxious that their children should have the means of obtaining it. Few of the people of India are yet sensible of this ; their motives for desiring the advantages of education for their children are mostly of a secular kind ; yet, in a brief statement contained in the report of the station at Saharunpur, we may recognize the beginning of a better state of things. Here we find a strong desire for a village school, although it is well understood that it would be a Christian school :—

An urgent demand for the establishment of an English and vernacular school in the village of Pábásu, about ten miles from the city, has been repeatedly pressed upon us. We hope to be enabled during the coming year to occupy this promising field. The Zemindar has offered to assist liberally in the erection of a school house, which will be also a suitable place for conducting religious exercises on the Sabbath. We think the hand of God is in this matter, and hope it may prosper.

### *Dispensary and Poor-Houses.*

Upwards of two thousand patients were prescribed for at the Lodi-ana Dispensary, which is under the care chiefly of Mr. Rudolph. Some thirty poor persons are provided for at the same station, about forty at Amballa, besides hundreds aided to a partial extent, and about three hundred at Lahor, of whom between thirty and forty are in-door pau-

pers. The expense of administering relief to this large number of diseased and suffering people, and of supporting so many who are objects of charity, has been provided mainly by the benevolence of the European community at the several stations. Upwards of nine thousand rupees, or four thousand five hundred dollars, have been placed in the hands of the missionaries for these objects. Of this sum, two thousand and four hundred rupees were given by the young Maha Raja, or principal chief, at Lahor. The brethren are careful to impart religious instruction with their alms, and they speak of this department of their work as one of considerable interest. Mr. Rudolph says of the Poor-House at Lodiana :—

It is a pleasing fact that several of the inmates have, for a length of time past given an unusual degree of attention to religious subjects. In addition to their attendance at the church in the city, on Sabbath afternoon, which was expected as a general rule of those who are able to go out, a number of them requested to be permitted to attend the morning service in the chapel on the mission premises. Their request was of course complied with, and a small vehicle having been constructed for two who were lame, they also have attended, some of the others drawing them.

### *The Printing Press.*

Until Mr. Porter's return, the press was successively under the care of Messrs. Newton and Janvier. Its issues have been somewhat restricted for want of funds; and it was deemed the less important to increase them, as there was a considerable supply in the Depository of the books and tracts chiefly used for gratuitous distribution. The following table exhibits the works printed during the year ending October 1, 1850 :—

<b>In Urdu :</b>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Whole No. of Pages</i>
The Psalms,	280	3000	840,000
<b>In Hindi :</b>			
Deuteronomy, Mark, and Romans, 174		3000	522,000
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Sundry Job Work,			185,460
<b>Total,</b>			<hr/> 1,547,460

The Gurmukhi version of Genesis and Exodus, mentioned in the last Report, had to be suspended for a long time, on account of the unavoidable engagements of the translator and editor; but it was resumed towards the end of the year, and would probably soon be through the press.

## FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEHGURH :————	Rev. William H. M'Auley,	
	Rev. John J. Walsh, and	
	Rev. Augustus H. Seeley, and their wives,	
	Rev. Julius F. Ullman,	
	Rev. Gopeenath Nundy,	
	Kasim Ali,	} Catechists,
	Madari,	
	Thomas Scott,	} Teachers.
MYNPURIE :————	John Darby,	
	Dhokal,	
	Adam,	
	Hanukh, Catechist,	
AGRA :————	Hulassi Roy, Teacher.	
	Rev. James Wilson, and his wife,	
	Rev. James L. Scott.	
<i>Stations not designated :</i> —		Rev. David E. Campbell, and
		Rev. Robert S. Fullerton, and their wives.

The Rev. J. C. Rankin and his wife have come with much regret to the decision that they ought not to go back to India; Mr. Rankin's health, though improved, is inadequate to the climate of that country; they have, therefore, been released from the service of the Board. The Rev. J. F. Ullman is at present in Prussia, his native country, agreeably to the statement made in the last Report; but he expects to return to his field of labor during the ensuing summer. The Rev. Messrs. J. Wilson and W. H. M'Auley, with their families, are expected to arrive in this country within a short period. Their return has been for some time expected, on account of health. Mr. Wilson's constitution has become impaired by his long residence in India, of nearly seventeen years; and Mr. M'Auley is subject to a complaint which requires a change of climate. In consequence of these changes, which occurred at the end of the year under review, the Rev. J. L. Scott removed about the same time from Futtehgurh to Agra, taking Mr. Wilson's place in the duties of that station; and the Rev. J. J. Walsh, from Mynpurie to Futtehgurh, taking the charge of the Orphan Asylum and other duties. The health of the Rev. A. H. Seeley, referred to in the last Report, received some benefit from his spending a few months at Nainee Tal, a place of resort for invalids, in the lower ranges of the Himalaya mountains, so that he has been able to return to his duties at Furrukhabad. His health is not fully restored, however; the bronchial affection from which he has suffered, causes some solicitude as to his being able to continue long at his post. The Rev. Messrs. R. S. Fullerton and D. E. Campbell, and their wives, sailed for this Mission on the 8th of August, arrived at Cal-

cutta on the 30th of December, and had just reached Furrukhabad by the last advices.

### *Churches and Religious Services.*

At Agra, two services have been conducted by Mr. Wilson, on the Sabbath, and one in the week, in the English church. A service on the Sabbath in Hindustani, and the monthly concert meeting conducted in the same language, have secured attentive audiences. A native catechist has been employed, by members of the church, to instruct the native servants of European families. The returns of communicants and of persons baptized afford much ground of encouragement. Four adults and two children were baptized, and sixteen persons were admitted to the sacrament of the Lord's supper, of whom fourteen were received on a profession of their faith in Christ. Some were dismissed to join churches in other places, and one was removed by death, leaving the number of church members thirty-six. At the date of these returns, in October last, there were six applicants for admission to the sacrament of the supper.

At Mynpurie, preaching in Hindustani was regularly continued through the year. The attendance, though not large, was constant, and the hearers seemed to feel an interest in the service; but no one gave evidence of having applied unto the Redeemer by faith for eternal life. At Furrukhabad and Futtehgurh, an English service was held on Sabbath morning in the Mission church, and Hindustani services in the afternoon in the same place, and in the chapel at Burpore, a neighboring village. A Hindustani service was conducted in the church on Wednesday evening of each week, and preaching in the bazars almost daily, by the Rev. Gopeenath Nundy and the catechists. The latter go frequently by themselves in their labors amongst their countrymen, and have been generally well received. They afterwards make a report of their labors to the ordained missionaries. The number of church members is seventy-five, of whom sixty-seven are natives. Of their attainments in the Divine life the missionaries say, that "some of them are very defective in much that constitutes Christian character; still, we cannot but hope that many of them are the Lord's people, and that he will carry on his good work in them even to the day of redemption."

### *Missionary Tours.*

The mela or fair at Bhateswar was visited by Mr. Wilson in the early part of the year under review. His engagements, in connection with the Bible Society of North India, and the Committees of some other religious institutions, made it difficult for him to spend much time in visiting places remote from Agra, though he made two other excursions among neighboring towns, spending two or three weeks each time in preaching daily in the bazars. Mr. Walsh made a journey of about three weeks' duration in the district of Mynpurie, accompanied by the

catechist, who assisted him in talking to the people and distributing copies of the Gospel and of tracts. "During the last five years," Mr. Walsh continues, "I have explored nearly the whole of this district, and become personally acquainted with a large number of people, who, on visiting Mynpurie, generally call on me. In this way I have distributed many copies of the Testament, and in a private way preached the gospel to many who could not have heard it in the bazar."

### *Schools and Orphan Asylum.*

The schools under the charge of this mission continue to be conducted with efficiency. The number of scholars is larger than was reported last year, and their connection with the different stations is shown by the following statement :

<i>Furrukhabad :</i>	City or High school,	180 boys.
	Three bazar schools, }	100 "
<i>Burpore, near Furrukhabad :</i>	One bazar school, }	
<i>Futtehgurh :</i>	School in cantonments,	45 "
	Orphan Asylum inmates,	19 "
	" " "	29 girls.
	Scholars from the Christian village, and others, in the Orphan Asylum school,	11 boys.
<i>Mynpurie :</i>	City school,	150 "
<i>Agra :</i>	School supported by members of the Agra church,	40 "
		— 574

The school at Agra, supported by members of the church at that city, was opened during the last year. It is taught by a young Hindu teacher, who is described as favorably inclined towards Christianity, and it is under the superintendence of persons of piety. It costs about two dollars a month, and is attended by an interesting group of boys, more than twenty of whom are able to repeat from memory the whole of the Catechism. Most of the boys live in the villages near Agra, and they carry into their respective neighborhoods the knowledge acquired in the school. To show one of the varied ways in which the doctrines of the gospel are made known amongst a heathen people, we quote the following paragraph from the report of this station :—

It is quite a common practice among these boys to sit at their respective doors, on opposite sides of the street, in the morning and evening, and one will ask the questions, while the other will answer them from the beginning to the end of the Catechism. Sometimes the careless passer-by is arrested, and a number of individuals will stop to hear them as they proceed ; and they will make inquiries as to where the boys get such learning as that. These inquiries stimulate the boys, proud of their attainments, to make greater progress. Some twenty-five or thirty of them have committed to memory a number of the Psalms in Hindi, varying from ten to sixty-five chapters, doing this altogether at their own instance.



The school in the cantonments at Futtehghurh was also opened during the last year. The Rev. Gopeenath Nundy, who commenced this school, obtained a local subscription for its support, employs Adam, formerly an inmate of the orphan asylum, as the principal teacher, and is encouraged with its prospects. The bazar schools are also under the charge of Gopeenath, who reports that the Scriptures are used by the boys, without either unwillingness or prejudice.

The high schools of this mission, in which the English language is taught, and instruction is imparted in the English as well as in the vernacular tongue, have been conducted as in former years, under the charge of Messrs. M'Auley and Seeley at Furrukhabad, and of Mr. Walsh at Mynpurie. Referring to the former, the missionaries remark :—

The reports of an old-established school must, with a few exceptions, be very much the same from year to year. The scholars generally advance, while some of them at the same time are leaving, and their places are being filled up by others of a lower grade. Thus we are always pretty much at the same point. It is one of the discouraging circumstances attending such schools, that our pupils are continually leaving us before their education is thoroughly finished. Still there is some advance. Our present first class has gone further than any that has preceded it, and we hope that we shall be able to keep it together a year or two longer.

In the mean time these schools impart a considerable portion of instruction in the simpler but needful branches of education, reading, grammar, geography, &c., preparing the scholars for the duties of life, and bearing indirectly but powerfully against their religious system; and at the same time they serve to bring their minds, while not yet filled with prejudice, under the daily lessons of Scripture, plainly taught, and affectionately enforced, by the missionary preceptors—teachers regarded by their scholars with every feeling of respect. Under these circumstances, we may not doubt that such schools are worthy of the labor bestowed upon them. The missionaries say of the scholars in the Furrukhabad high school, that “that there is scarcely one in the upper classes who has the least faith in his own religion. . . In their recitations and compositions they are accustomed to speak out freely, and they often bear a strong testimony in favor of our religion. But as yet none of them, except Dhokal, has been willing to come out and make a public profession of faith in Christ.” This school is reported as having “never been in a more prosperous state than it is at present.” And of the Mynpurie school, Mr. Walsh says in his report: “It has given more satisfaction than formerly, and at present is in a very flourishing condition. . . The religious influence exerted is of the most decided character, and there is not a scholar of a year’s standing that is not thoroughly indoctrinated in the Bible.” It is gratifying to state that the few European families at Mynpurie, and some others, have liberally contributed a large part of the pecuniary support of this school, their donations within seven years reaching the sum of more than six thousand rupees.

The orphan asylums, with nearly the same number of inmates as

were reported last year, and the Christian village, with a somewhat larger population, continue to form an interesting department of this Mission. The boys are taught by one of the young men of the village, and a few children from the village are large enough to attend the same school. The girls were under the charge of Mrs. M'Auley, pursuing the same studies and work as in former years. For the employment of those who have reached adult years, tent-making and the cultivation of land are still followed. Three of the most competent and trustworthy were selected to conduct, under the superintendent, Mr. Scott, the business details connected with the making and sale of tents, each investing a small sum of his own earnings in the business. This plan seems to work well. Twelve are engaged in farming on a small scale. Their crops for two years were not very good, but the deficiency was not owing to any fault on their part. This orphan institution, with its church, schools, tent-making, village and farming, and especially its Christian men and women, and their nearly fifty baptized children, all planted in the midst of a dreary waste of heathenism, must awaken a feeling of deep interest in the mind of every Christian observer. The missionaries in their report thus speak of it:—

This institution has during the past year enjoyed a good degree of peace and prosperity, and our plans for its management have been gradually developing themselves in a favorable manner. It is evidently destined to be an important auxiliary in our work. We think we can see, down the vista of the future, many things to cheer and inspire our hearts with hope. We see a large Christian church, a flourishing Christian settlement, the members of it engaged in the various avocations of life; and, more than all, multitudes of young men and women, the second generation, coming on the stage of life with greater advantages and under better influences than their parents enjoyed—many of them prepared to fill up the ranks of our catechists and native preachers, and the whole exerting a mighty influence (with something no doubt that is evil, yet still a mighty influence) upon the mass of heathenism around. This is our hope and encouragement; and we feel assured that, with the blessing of the Lord upon our labors, it will be realized. There are certainly many things to discourage us. There is much imperfection in ourselves, in our labors, and in our Christian people; but where is the good work in which imperfection is not mingled! The Lord can work by imperfect instrumentalities. He blesses the good; he overrules what is evil. This is his own work, and he will carry it on to a good and glorious end.

After referring to a few persons who professed to be inquirers as to the nature and claims of Christianity, two of them men of considerable intelligence, Mr. Scott, writing on behalf of the mission, concludes their report in the language of encouragement. The reasons of this hope are well founded, and will be regarded with thankfulness by the Church which God has been pleased to honor with the privilege of supporting this and other missions among the heathen:—

In concluding, we cannot refrain from saying that we feel, on the whole, encouraged. When we look at the foundation that has been laid—the church which has been gathered, and the schools which have been established—even this is cause of rejoicing; but the efforts of our missionaries are not to be thus measured. They are, we conceive, of a much more extended influence. We think we can see a marked difference in the state of the people during the last twelve years. They

know us better. They understand us better. They have confidence in us. They know that we will not resort to force in order to propagate our opinions. Our books have been read, and the people begin to have some idea of our religion. Much light and knowledge have been shed abroad. The people are more and more convinced that our religion is destined to triumph, and that theirs is destined to pass away. We think we can plainly discern that we are not laboring in vain. And by faith we are assured of this. "The word of the Lord shall not return unto him void; but it shall accomplish that for which it was sent." Already the morning is beginning to dawn. May the glorious sun of righteousness speedily rise with healing in his beams!

#### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

ALLAHABAD :—Rev. Joseph Warren, and  
 Rev. Joseph Owen, and their wives,  
 Rev. John E. Freeman,  
 Rev. Robert M. Munnis,  
 Rev. Lawrence G. Hay, and his wife,  
 Rev. Horatio W. Shaw, and his wife,  
 Babu John Harry, Licentiate Preacher,  
 Mirza John Beg, Catechist,  
 Paul Qaim,  
 George Douglas, } Scripture Readers and Teachers.  
 Yunas Singh, }

The Rev. J. E. Freeman is still in this country, but expects to return to his field of labor in a few months, his health having become much improved. The Rev. A. A. Hodge and wife arrived at home on the 18th of last May; and Mrs. Hodge's health having become much better, they were anxious to return to India at an early day. The Committee, however, fearing that Mrs. Hodge's constitution would not bear the climate of India, did not feel justified in acceding to their wishes; and they have been released from the service of the Board. The health of Mrs. Warren was so much weakened, as to require her to spend a part of the year at a sanatorium in the Himalayas, from which she derived much benefit. Simeon, the native Catechist mentioned in former reports, has fallen from his place in the church, though the brethren express the hope that he will be brought to repentance. They have appointed Mirza John Beg to that office, a young man of whose piety and qualifications for usefulness good expectations have been formed. By a new arrangement of the bazar schools, the services of a native superintendent are not now required; and Zuhur ul Haqq has obtained a station in the employ of the government.

The Rev. Messrs. Lawrence G. Hay and Horatio W. Shaw and their wives, sailed for this Mission from Boston on the 8th of August, arrived at Calcutta on the 30th of December, and have reached their station.

#### *The Church and Religious Services.*

The church, situated at the mission premises on the Jumna side of

the city, has been under the charge of Mr. Owen during the last year. The usual services have been constantly maintained, which are well attended by many of the college students, the scholars of two bazar schools, and persons living in the vicinity, as well as by the native Christians. The two chapels, at Kydganj and at Kattra, important quarters of the city, the former under Mr. Warren's charge, and the latter under that of Mr. Munnis, have also been regularly open for public worship. The congregation at Kydganj is composed of the native Christians connected with the printing press and bindery, the scholars of two bazar schools, and persons from the neighborhood; at Kattra the congregation embraces also the scholars of two bazar schools and persons from the neighborhood, with a number of East Indians, and some of the College students. While the gospel is preached steadily at all these places, the sacrament of the supper is administered only at the church. Two members have been admitted to the communion of the church on profession of their faith, and two on letters of dismission from other churches; three have died; and two are under the censure of the church, leaving thirty-five as the present number of communicants, or forty-five, including the missionaries. Ten infant children have been baptized. These returns show that the year has not been marked with the large outpouring of the Spirit from on high, and the addition of great numbers to the visible church; yet the blessing of God has not been withheld from the labors of his servants. The missionaries were deeply grieved at the unworthy conduct of two of the professed converts, one of them the former Catechist, yet they express the opinion that generally "the members of the Church seem to prize their religious principles, and are growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

Of the members removed by death, very pleasing accounts have been given. One of them, Jatni, the daughter of a Brahman, was enabled to give a joyful testimony to the preciousness of the gospel in her last illness. The narrative of her life, character, and death, written by Mr. Warren, and published in the "Foreign Missionary" of January last, is a beautiful and a precious memorial of God's distinguishing grace to a Hindu Woman. Another was a poor blind young man, of whom Mr. Owen has given a brief but touching account:—

His conduct, so far as we observed, was always good, with one exception. Some months before his death he was led, by the temptation of a person older than himself, to commit an act of dishonesty. For this he afterwards expressed the deepest penitence, and wept very bitterly whenever he spoke of it. I believe his repentance for this and all his other sins was sincere, and that he died in the faith of Jesus. Though for years blind, he had a good deal of knowledge, particularly of the Scriptures. The other boys read to him, and he thus managed to commit much Scripture to memory, and many Christian hymns. He also resorted to other innocent means for making his time pass pleasantly. Some time ago, as I was passing through the Asylum one evening, I heard music and singing in a room, which at first caused me concern. My fears, however, were soon dissipated, when I found that Charlie had, *with his own hands*, of wood, and clay, and strings, made a rude imitation of the violin, with which instrument he was playing some native airs

and singing to them Christian hymns that he had been learning. I at once had a better instrument made for him, which he continued to use till the rupture of a blood-vessel put an end to his singing here below. Before his illness, we had hope that he was a Christian, and while gradually sinking his thoughts appeared habitually turned to Christ. We hope he is among the redeemed above, singing the song of Moses and the Lamb.

The third, like Jatni, was a young married woman, of whose character, sickness, and death, Mr. Owen says :

Her disposition was naturally amiable, and this, sweetened by divine grace, made her uniformly pleasant and exemplary in her various relations as pupil, wife, and mother. The decline of which she died came on gradually, and we continued to hope for her recovery until within a few days of her death. When at length it was announced to her that hope was at an end, she received the message with great calmness. I saw her repeatedly, had long conversations with her, and prayed with her. A very satisfactory interview of this kind I had with her a few hours before her death, when her mind was perfectly clear and calm, and her hope in the Saviour firm. She spoke of meeting her Saviour, and being with him, and enjoyed the cheering anticipation of seeing her two little children who had gone before. We hope she is in the church triumphant.

### *Bazar and Village Preaching.*

The missionaries, on account of their numerous engagements, have not been able to make frequent journeys, for preaching in places remote from their station ; yet this interesting department of their work has not been neglected. Messrs. Owen and Munnis spent the month of December among villages in the District of Allahabad. They made this journey on foot, preaching at the different villages on the way, and giving books to those who were able to read. Mr. Warren had frequent opportunities of making the gospel known to people in the villages on the way to Futtehgurh, while accompanying Mrs. Warren to that place on her journey to the hills. During the Hindu and Mohammedan festivals, which bring together large assemblies of people, and especially during the great mela or fair at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, the missionaries and their catechist and readers were diligently occupied in pointing the deluded multitudes to the Lamb of God, who only taketh away the sin of the world.

This kind of work, in a hot climate, and in the dusty streets of the towns, it being commonly necessary to speak in the open air, is attended with much fatigue ; though the degree of physical exertion required is considerably diminished by the employment of the native assistants, interchangeably with the missionaries, in reading and sometimes in speaking to their countrymen. Our brethren refer to this matter, mentioning it as a reason for a larger number of missionaries, in order that so important a department of their work may be more thoroughly cultivated. It is a work in which the native laborers, whom God will raise up, can be most extensively and successfully employed.

### *Education.*

The statistics of the College, Schools, and Asylums are as follows:—

Mission College, not including the preparatory department,						
average attendance,	-	-	-	-	-	150 boys.
Bazar schools,	-	-	-	-	-	200 "
" "	-	-	-	-	-	40 girls.
Orphan Asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	24 boys.
" "	-	-	-	-	-	17 girls.
						—431.

The college has been in full operation during the year. Mr. Owen, the principal, has been present during all the hours of session, conducting the religious services, superintending the teachers and monitors, and teaching some of the higher classes. Mr. Munnis has also taught during the greater part of the day's session. Including some of the orphan boys, and a part of the bazar school boys, who form a vernacular department, the whole number of youths connected with the college is nearly three hundred. The annual examination early in December gave much satisfaction to the missionaries, and to a number of European spectators. "Much good seed," the brethren remark, "has been sown in faith and prayer; and we would with patience and hope look for the increase."

A few boys were admitted to the asylum, and three have died. One of these was Charles Ward, spoken of above. One of the larger boys is an applicant for baptism; the younger orphans are always baptized in virtue of their relation to the missionaries, as being of their household. Two of the boys are beginning to support themselves, one of them studying medicine, with the view of becoming an apothecary. Three that were in the asylum are now supporting themselves by labor, in connection with the printing establishment.

The girls' asylum has been under the charge of Mrs. Owen. One of the girls has been married to one of the native Christians connected with the press. Two others have died, one of whom gave pleasing evidence of piety. Four of the larger girls are communicants. Besides the usual branches of a common education, the girls pay attention to sewing, mending, &c.

The bazar schools are represented as being still worthy of the labor bestowed upon them. The girls are taught by two native Christian women, four hours daily. They are taken from the school by their parents at too early a period, and their attendance while at school is often irregular, owing to sickness and the frequent heathen festivals; but their minds are enlightened to a considerable degree with the truth, from reading the Scriptures and learning the Catechism and hymns. They also learn to knit, make and mend their own clothes, &c. They are thus prepared to exert a better influence in their several families. The boys' bazar schools are under Mr. Munnis' superintendence; four of these schools occupy a building near the College, attend the daily morning and evening services in the College Prayer Hall, and receive an hour's instruction daily from their superintendent, at which time they read the Hindi Scriptures, recite the Catechism and Bible History.

The missionaries regard these bazar schools with the greater interest as tributaries of the college. And when we advert to the fact, that all the children and youths in the schools of the Mission, excepting only those in the orphan asylums, are living in heathen and Mohammedan families, it seems difficult to form too high an estimate of the Christian instruction daily imparted to them, as a means of leavening the native community with Gospel truth.

### *The Printing Press.*

This establishment has continued under Mr. Warren's management. The tabular statement shows an increased number of pages over the issues of last year :

#### **In Hindi—Nagari Alphabet.**

	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Whole No.</i>
The Sin of Idolatry, - - - - -	5,000	16	80,000
The True Incarnation, - - - - -	5,000	16	80,000
First Catechism, - - - - -	2,000	48	96,000
Scripture Proper Names, with Hebrew and Greek,	300	106	31,800
Geography, - - - - -	500	174	87,000

#### **In Urdu—Native Alphabet.**

The Parables of Christ, - - - - -	5,000	108	540,000
The Miracles of Christ, - - - - -	5,000	76	380,000
Death and Resurrection of Christ, - - - - -	5,000	60	300,000
The Word concerning Idolatry, - - - - -	5,000	20	100,000
The True Christian, - - - - -	5,000	24	120,000
The Way of Life, - - - - -	3,000	394	1,192,000
The Life of Christ, - - - - -	5,000	32	160,000
Scripture Proper Names, with Hebrew and Greek,	300	106	31,800
A Treatise on the Revenue Laws, by a native judge, Mir Salamat Ali, [job work], - - - - -	500	612	306,000

#### **In Urdu—Roman Alphabet.**

The English Instructor, - - - - -	1,000	36	36,000
Genesis and Exodus, - - - - -	1,000	168	168,000
Dairyman's Daughter, and Young Cottager, - - -	1,000	249	249,000

#### **In English.**

The English Instructor, - - - - -	1,000	36	36,000
Kirwan's Letters to Bishop Hughes, - - - - -	2,000	119	238,000
Catechism and Scripture Answers, - - - - -	500	48	24,000
Scripture Proper Names, with Hebrew and Greek,	300	106	31,800
Geography of Palestine, - - - - -	625	36	22,500
Sundry job work, - - - - -			85,400

Total, - - - - - 4,395,300

Of these works, the *Way of Life*, by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., and the *Dairyman's Daughter, and Young Cottager*, were translated by Mr. Warren. In press and nearly completed, but not reported above, is a work in Urdu for schools, called "the Indian Pilgrim." A revised edition of the Old Testament, in Hindi, under Mr. Owen, as editor, has been commenced for the Calcutta and Agra Bible Societies. This important work will require much of Mr. Owen's time, as a care-

ful and complete revision of the translation will be made. It is peculiarly interesting to notice, amongst the works commenced, but not yet reported in the tabular statement, because not finished, a translation of "Pilgrim's Progress," by our licentiate, Babu John Harry, under Mr. Warren's superintendence. The translation published formerly is considered too much of an abridgement of a work which no reader wishes to have shortened.

The missionaries say, in the conclusion of their report :—

Thus we have endeavored to give a faithful account of our labors during the past year. How few and imperfect have they been! Our zeal, how cold! Our hearts, how insensible to the spiritual condition of heathen India! May the Lord, of his great mercy, make us more faithful to the souls of men, and more jealous of his glory! And may he cause his richest blessing to rest on the seed of Divine truth already sown!

## S i a m .

### MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK:—Rev. Stephen Mattoon, and  
Rev. Stephen Bush, and their wives,  
Samuel R. House, M. D., Licentiate Preacher.  
Quakieng, Native Assistant.

The mission families have continued to enjoy good health. The visitation of the cholera, referred to in the last Report, has passed away. It returned for a season during the year under review, but its ravages were not great, and it soon disappeared. The native assistant, who is a Chinese, has had sickness in his family, which hindered his missionary work. He appears to maintain a correct walk and conversation.

As in former years, the missionaries have been employed mainly in preaching, distributing tracts, and giving medical relief, with religious instruction, to the afflicted.

#### *Preaching and Tract Distribution in Bangkok.*

Two posts have been occupied in the city for preaching and the circulation of religious books—things which commonly accompany each other. At one of these posts from five to twenty persons called daily for books, not a few of whom were Buddhist priests; at the other, situated on the leading thoroughfare of the city, the attendance was frequently greater, and the gospel was preached as circumstances would permit—

Often to noisy, clamorous crowds; sometimes to quiet, respectful listeners: occasionally, to one or two who seemed at the time to be sincere inquirers after truth. Many who gathered round the missionary there, attracted by his voice, or his strange costume, or the sight of his books, as they passed by, were visitors to the



capitol from distant parts of the kingdom, who there heard the gospel for the first time in their lives, and were very willing to take with them to their distant homes books that tell of the new doctrine. In no one way, perhaps, could a wider diffusion have been given to the truth.

Preaching in Siamese was maintained regularly at the mission premises by Mr. Mattoon on Sabbath mornings, the audience varying from twenty to thirty persons. In the afternoon of the Sabbath, the natives in the employ of the mission families were assembled for religious instruction, and during a good part of the year they were gathered into a Sabbath evening Bible class. Worship was also conducted with these persons on the morning of each week day, during which portions of the scriptures were always explained and enforced.

### *Missionary Tours.*

In October, 1849, Dr. House accompanied Mr. Hemenway, of the American Board Mission, since discontinued, on a tour to a province about one hundred and twenty miles northeast of Bangkok. In January following, he and a brother missionary of the Baptist Board proceeded some eight or nine days' journey up the Meinam, the river on which Bangkok is situated. In June, Messrs. Mattoon and Bush visited Rapri, a provincial town, about three days' journey to the west of the capital. These tours were made without hinderance; books and tracts were distributed freely, even at the Buddhist *wats*, or places of worship; and opportunities of oral instruction, as to the nature and claims of the gospel, were daily afforded and improved. The missionaries say of their reception on these visits, and of their labors during these journeys:—

Everywhere along the routes we found a readiness, in many places an eagerness, to receive our books, which, could we have supposed it to have been prompted by a desire to learn the truth, would have been most encouraging. But, whatever the motives which may have induced them to receive our instructions and publications, seed, good seed was sown beside all these waters, and in the minds of those, too, who were capable of reading and judging for themselves of the truth. May it but be watered of heaven, and it will spring up and bear fruit, at least after many days

### *Printing.*

There is no press belonging to this Mission, it not being expedient to furnish one until suitable premises were obtained. The brethren, however, had the use of the printing establishment of another Society during the past year, and Messrs. Mattoon and Bush carried through the press the first numbers of a series of Scripture Histories, as follows:—

	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Whole No.</i>
History of Creation,	71	2,000	142,000
History of Joseph,	58	2,000	116,000
History of Moses,	82	2,000	164,000
			<hr/> 422,000

Besides these, part of an edition of an Almanac for the Siamese, prepared by Mr. Chandler, and published at the Baptist press, was struck off for our Mission, making the whole number of pages 526,000.

### *Medical Department.*

Dr. House has kept up the Dispensary throughout the year, with but few interruptions, devoting to it about two hours daily. The number of patients prescribed for was 1,434, making the whole number gratuitously treated during three years and a half, 5,922. "These medical labors," the missionaries write, "have not been without their value, apart from the amount of distress relieved, and the access thereby afforded to the homes and the hearts of those who might not otherwise have been brought in contact with the Christian teacher. They have tended also to leave on the minds of the people at large, and their rulers, a generally favorable impression of the benevolent errand of the missionaries."

### *Schools not yet Established.*

Concerning this important department of missionary labor, the missionaries in their report write as follows :

The establishment of schools among the Siamese is a matter that is much in our thoughts, and lies very near our hearts. But the difficulties that in former years have prevented the gathering of children from among this people into mission schools, hinder us still. Such is the influence of their religion, and the force of custom, that every respectable parent feels bound to send his son for a season to the *wats*, which, besides being temples of idolatry, are also the seminaries of instruction for the children of the land; the priests, in exchange for the services of the lads, teach them to read and write their native tongue. Being thus already provided with free schools of their choice, we can present to them no inducement to commit their children to our care, even should their natural distrust of the teachers of a strange religion be overcome. As to the poorer classes, the same road to merit-making, that of giving up their sons, for a time, to wait upon the priests in the *wats*, is equally open to them; while the law of Siam allowing the father to sell his child, few that are old enough to be useful are without a master, who would be unwilling to lose their services.

The missionaries, however, were providentially led to take four boys and two girls into their families. With these, special pains have been taken to impart such instruction as will fit them for usefulness. Of these children, the missionaries write :—

We are greatly interested in them; and though it is but the day of small things, still, when we contemplate the blessed results in time and eternity that may ensue to these little ones, we would be devoutly grateful to the kind Providence that has enabled us to get even these few out from under heathen influences, into the light of Christian instruction and example.

In reviewing their work, Dr. House, writing on behalf of the Mission, again says :—

Another year has now rolled away, and the converting influences of the Holy Spirit have not yet been vouchsafed to gladden the hearts of those that labor among and pray for the misguided Siamese. Alas! none have believed our report; to none

hath the arm of the Lord been revealed. This to us, who dwell in their midst, who see them living in idolatry and sin, and dying while trusting to a lie, is a melancholy statement. It tries us—it humbles us—but it does not discourage us. "The word of the Lord shall not return unto him void. It shall prosper in the thing whereto he sent it." Far and wide through this land have the tidings gone of an eternal, all-creating God, and of his Son Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world. We must believe that the truth has been making progress in this kingdom. The books that are distributed are read; the instructions contained in them are understood; and though the natural averseness of the depraved heart to truth, the love of sin confirmed by the habits of years, and above all, fear—the particular obstacle in the way of the Siamese—fear of the master, who can flog, chain, or imprison them, fear of the king, who can punish them even unto death,—have all combined to paralyze the will of this people, and to prevent them from following the convictions of their judgment; yet we would not doubt that there are many who have ceased to respect the doctrines of Buddhism, and who are secretly persuaded that Christianity is true.

In the view of this state of things, our brethren use, with special emphasis, the language of missionaries in all other lands:—

Let but the convincing Spirit be sent down from above, and in the light of the truths already in the hands of so many thousands, how baseless would seem their refuges of lies! With the convicting Spirit granted to them, how vile would appear their abominable idolatries—how corrupt their moral characters! To the converting Spirit, how easy the work to transform the dark-minded slaves of sin into the children of light, the people of God's love and care!

For these almighty influences from on high, without which all were in vain, we would ourselves pray, and we would beg the Church at home to pray, while we patiently wait, laboring on in hope.

The preceding narrative brings the history of this Mission down to the 1st of last October, completing the year under review. Letters have been received, however, dated to the 11th of December last, which contain information of painful interest. Matters formerly pending seem to have come to a crisis, involving the continuance of the Mission in great doubt.

It is singular that this serious question should appear to turn on the missionaries not being able to obtain dwelling houses, in a land where their residence and missionary labors are yet freely tolerated. Yet such is the state of the case. Heretofore our brethren have occupied houses which formerly belonged to the Mission of the American Board. These have been transferred by that Board to the missionaries of another institution. To their kindness, and that of the missionaries of the American Board who preceded them, our missionaries have been greatly indebted for a temporary home; but this arrangement cannot be a permanent one, and it is no longer a convenient one. For a more particular statement on this point, as well as on the general question, the Committee would refer to Mr Mattoon's letter, in the April number of the Record.

It seems now to be impossible to obtain houses for the use of this Mission. The city of Bangkok and the whole country of Siam are under the government of an absolute monarch. He is now jealous of foreigners. It is understood also that he is apprehensive of serious internal troubles in his kingdom. He is moreover increasingly a bigoted

devotee of Buddhism. The result of all is, that under his rule our missionaries can neither purchase nor rent houses suitable for their residence and their work. And they seem to have no choice but to leave Siam as a field of labor. They have been constrained, though with great reluctance, to consider whether they should not seek some place not under Siamese authority to which they might withdraw, hoping for such an ordering of events as would allow them soon to return to Bangkok, and where, in the meantime, they might labor indirectly for the salvation of the Siamese. If this should not be practicable, the question arises, whether they should turn to some other heathen people?

It is a mysterious thing that men so well qualified for their work, and so anxious to spend and to be spent in it, should have to consider such questions as these. It seems still more mysterious, when we see that the whole embarrassment grows out of the despotic power of one man, whose blinded bigotry tends more than all other things to keep three millions of his fellow men in bondage to idolatry; and especially when we see that the immediate cause of this difficulty is in itself so small a matter as the possession of a few square yards of ground! But all this may serve to teach the people of God their dependance on the favor of his Providence in their missionary efforts, and to show in a clearer light the importance of prayer to Him who hath said, "The king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, as the rivers of water: he turneth it whithersoever he will." It may serve also as a test of the spirit of missions in the churches. How would the hearts of all our congregations be stirred within them, if this were a case of temporal instead of spiritual distress! If our brethren stood in Bangkok as the almoners of our people to the Siamese famishing for food; if they were laden with our ample stores of bread for the dying, and yet found it impossible to dispense their treasures, how deeply would our best sympathies be aroused!—how sorrowful would be our thoughts of the poor and starving multitudes!—how earnestly would we pray for their deliverance! These, but greatly deeper, should be our feelings as the case of the Siamese and our Mission now stands before the Church.

## China.

### CANTON MISSION.

CANTON:—Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M. D., and his wife,  
Rev. John B. French.

The return of the Rev. William Speer to this country, on account of health, was mentioned in the last Report. Though he has derived benefit from this measure, yet, in the judgment of medical advisers, his constitution and general health do not appear to suit a tropical climate, and he has therefore been released from his connection with the Board.

The missionary labors of the other brethren have been prosecuted without interruption.

### *Preaching.*

Mr. French has conducted service regularly, part of the time in a chapel of the Mission, and part of the time in the chapel of the Southern Baptist Mission, of which he consented to take the temporary charge. On the arrival of a missionary from that body, he resumed the service in the place formerly occupied. In May Mr. Happer commenced a service on his own premises, the audience in the morning consisting of the scholars, teachers, servants, and a few others. A second meeting was held on the Sabbath evening, the scholars and printers of a neighboring missionary establishment being added to the congregation. "These services," the missionaries say, "gave us great satisfaction, in the attention which was given to the messages from God's word. But as to any saving effect, we have to adopt the complaint of the prophet, 'Who hath believed our report, and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed?'"

### *Tract Distribution.*

In this kind of work the missionaries have engaged to a greater extent than in former years. Besides distributing tracts to visitors at their houses, attendants at the chapels, and others, Mr. Happer made several short excursions, during the cold months, with a missionary of the American Board, to places in the neighborhood. Of these, we find the following notice in the report of the Mission:—

They went up and down the river to the distance of twenty-five miles each way, stopping at various villages as they passed. Everywhere they were received with great kindness, and the people were eager to obtain tracts. As they went further from the city, they found the people less opposed to foreigners, and more willing to have them come amongst them. They also went by land some eight miles northeast from the city, and met with the same kind treatment. Wherever they went, they were impressed with the great populousness of the country. Here, indeed, is an almost boundless field for missionary labor, as soon as the laborers, foreign and domestic, are prepared to enter upon it. . . . In several of these excursions they were accompanied by their families, and in no place did they meet with molestation. This kind of labor in the cold season affords us an opportunity of invigorating our strength, as well as making known the gospel.

Considerable numbers of religious publications were given to persons crossing the ferries at Canton, after a few words addressed to them with a view of securing a more careful perusal and examination of the books thus placed in their hands.

### *Schools.*

In the boarding-school gratifying progress has been made. The number of scholars has been enlarged from fourteen to twenty-eight, and this after higher qualifications had been required for admission to

the school. The same general course of studies is pursued as was reported last year; and their attainments in the study of their own language, as well as the English, in geography, grammar, and the sacred Scriptures, have been satisfactory. Great prominence is given to their instruction in the Bible and the Catechism. Three boys have left the school; one, having completed his time, was adopted by a Chinese of wealth and respectable standing; a second was unable to continue on account of his health; and the third was recommended to withdraw, not evincing suitable capacity. Mr. Happer, the superintendent of the school, remarks of their spiritual state:—

It is deeply to be lamented that none of the boys give evidence of being converted. We would be deeply humbled in view of this painful fact. And when we remember that the time of many of them in the school is so rapidly drawing to a close, we would be excited to more diligence and earnestness in laboring and praying for their conversion, and we would urgently entreat a deeper interest for them in the prayers of God's people.

The Committee have lately authorized the opening of a boarding-school for a small number of girls, which it is hoped will prove a means of increasing the usefulness of this Mission.

A day school was commenced in April. The number of scholars is twelve, being thus restricted partly by its having been commenced after the usual time when Chinese parents place their children in school for the year, and partly by the excitement against the missionaries living in the neighborhood, which had hardly subsided at that date. "Two interesting facts," the missionaries say, "have been ascertained in relation to this school: first, that no objection is made to the teaching of Christian books; and second, that the pupils attend regularly." These children have committed to memory nearly half of Milne's Catechism, a part of the Gospel by Matthew, and other lessons, making attainments that were unexpected, but not the less gratifying to their missionary friends. Concerning schools of this kind, we have the following views expressed in the report of the Mission:—

We are prepared to recommend the establishment of as many day schools as can be properly superintended, and for which suitable teachers can be obtained. . . Their great object would be to disseminate among the young, and to some extent among their parents, a knowledge of the history and doctrines of Jesus. . . Such schools would be centres of Christian influence in the neighborhoods where they were established. . . . We think a common school with twenty scholars can be supported at an expense of from \$100 to \$110 per annum, including teachers' wages and room rent.

It appears that schools of this class, under the charge of the Baptist and the English Episcopal Missions, at Hong-Kong, have given much encouragement to their patrons.

The brethren of this Mission renew their earnest plea for an enlarged force. They request at least four ministers of the gospel and a medical missionary. They say, "We do not ask in proportion to the crying destitution and wants of this people, for twenty would not supply these; but we ask for what we think the efficient organization of the

Mission demands, and what we think the churches can and ought to send immediately, without neglecting other calls. They further say:—

We think this field does not yield in interest or importance to any field occupied by the Church. There are more people in this city than any of the other cities accessible to foreigners in China. It commands a greater extent of territory and population than any other city, except Shanghai. The people are more energetic and enterprising than any other; and the attendance on preaching, where chapels are well located, is better than anywhere else, except Shanghai.

The Committee would commend these views to the earnest consideration of the churches. It is afflicting to hear such calls as these, for four years in succession, without being able to send out a single man to meet them. The Committee do not regret having stationed so large a part of the missionaries at Ningpo; on the contrary, it will be seen that the brethren at that city are also requesting an increase of their number. Our force at the northern cities must certainly not be reduced; at Shanghai, it must be increased. But at Canton the events of the last few years have removed some of the obstacles out of the way, and opened the door for missionary labor more widely. It is full time that our Church should have a large mission at that important city.

#### NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO:—D. B. McCartee, M. D.,\*

Rev. Richard Q. Way, and his wife,  
 Rev. Augustus W. Loomis, and his wife,  
 Rev. M. Simpson Culbertson, and his wife,  
 Rev. John W. Quarterman,  
 Rev. Henry V. Rankin, and his wife,  
 Mr. Moses S. Coulter, and his wife,  
 Rev. Samuel N. D. Martin, and his wife,  
 Rev. William, A. P. Martin, and his wife,  
 Min-geen, Assistant Teacher.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Loomis was mentioned in the last Report. The health of Mr. Loomis will not permit his return for some time to his field of labor, though some mitigation of the disease appears to have been effected. The health of the families at Ningpo has been generally better than in preceding years. The Rev. J. K. Wight and his wife have been transferred from Ningpo to the new Mission at Shanghai. The Rev. Messrs. S. and W. Martin and their wives arrived at their station, the former on the 29th of May, and the latter on the 24th of June, having proceeded from Hong-Kong in different vessels.

#### *Church and Religious Services.*

The number of native members of the church is six, and their con-

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\* The names of the missionaries are printed in the order in which they arrived in China.

duct has been worthy of their profession. One of these is a girl of fourteen, connected with Miss Aldersey's school, where her religious impressions were received. She was married in fulfilment of obligations made by her parents, and was subjected to persecution because refusing to conform to idolatrous rights at her marriage. Her husband has since died, however, and she is now free from bondage to her heathen relatives. She was admitted to the church early in the year, and her subsequent deportment has given great satisfaction to her missionary friends. One of the members of this church is Min-geen, whose name is reported above as an assistant teacher. He is pursuing a course of study designed to prepare him for preaching the gospel to his countrymen. A Bible class, composed of the native members, is held every Monday, and meetings for prayer are not neglected. Two persons are reported as having been inquirers, one of whom, an old man, gives some pleasing evidences of piety.

Most of the brethren have been too short a time in China to have learned the native language, and are not yet prepared to engage largely in direct preaching to the people. The religious services in Chinese are conducted by those who have been longest in the field. These are nearly the same as those reported last year. Two services are held on Sabbath morning. One of these was established by Dr. McCartee five years ago, and is attended by the scholars and servants connected with the Mission, and a few others, forming a regular and interesting congregation; the other is held in the chapel, on the Mission premises, at which place two afternoon services have been also conducted, with audiences, however, that have not increased in number. In the city proper and its suburbs on the same side of the river, a service has been conducted in the day-school room, near the Salt gate; another in a room near the East gate, which was afterwards transferred to a room better situated to the purpose, in a populous suburb, called Kong-Tung, east of the city; another, opposite the North gate; besides one or two more at other places. These are all held on the Sabbath day, and are attended by varying audiences, which, however, seldom reach a hundred hearers. During the week two services are held in one of the chapels connected latterly with the Dispensary labors, the hospital room adjoining the chapel, so that patients are addressed in the latter before passing into the former.

The Committee have much pleasure in reporting that the church, which was spoken of in their last Report, is now nearly completed. It is a large and substantial building. Its site was not procured without much delay and many difficulties; but the favor of Providence is to be recognized in the obtaining at length of very eligible premises near the heart of the city. The missionaries look forward with deep interest to the opening of this sanctuary. They have been furnished, by a special donation, with a large and fine toned bell, to call the people together to the house of God. And they hope to see it filled before many years with such as shall worship him in spirit and in truth. A convenient chapel, or small church, planned for about two hundred



hearers, on the side of the river where most of the Mission families live, has also been erected by the aid of liberal donations for this purpose.

Besides the church in the city, the missionaries must make use of rooms or houses for preaching the gospel in other quarters of the city. It is difficult to rent such chapels where they are most needed, and rented rooms are not well suited to the object, either as to their appearance or permanence of possession. Small chapels, with rooms attached to them for day schools, are considered quite desirable as a means of influence at Ningpo.

### *Schools.*

The educational labors of this Mission have thus far been expended chiefly on the boys' and girls' boarding-schools. The former is under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Way, and contains forty scholars. The latter is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, and until a recent period had fifteen pupils; eleven girls were lately received on probation as members of this school.

Eight of the boys have completed their time in the school, of whom one is Min-geen, the teacher already mentioned, and another is studying medicine with Dr. McCartee; four are engaged in the printing press, and two have returned to their friends. The conduct of these eight boys has been commendable, though but one of them has become hopefully pious. Their attainments, while worthy of praise, were yet hindered by two causes; suitable books for their instruction were not to be had at first—a difficulty which will be gradually removed as the missionaries make progress in furnishing the elementary works of a Christian literature. The limited time for which these scholars were engaged was another drawback on their progress. Of those since admitted to the school, none have been received for a period of less than six years, and most of them have been bound to the missionaries for eight or nine years. Of the boys now in the school, four have studied Bridgeman's History of the United States; eight, geometry; eight, astronomy; three classes, arithmetic; two classes, geography; and two classes, English; while all have given attention to Chinese studies. Their religious instruction has been daily and particular, though as yet the seed sown has not sprung up.

For the girls a convenient school-room, work-room, bed-room, &c., have been provided in a house adjoining the superintendent's, so planned as to accommodate thirty pupils. The time for which the fifteen scholars longest in the school are engaged to the mission varies from eight years to less than a year, though but few of them will leave under a period of nearly four years. Scholars hereafter to be received will be required to remain a full term of years. The great object of these schools is to impart such a thorough Christian training to their inmates, as will prepare them for the highest usefulness among their countrymen; this can seldom be accomplished in less than eight or ten years. Most

of the time of study of the older girls has been devoted to the New Testament, in Chinese, while the younger children have been learning the "Life of Joseph." The class in geography has been continued, and the rudiments of their own language have been studied by all. Two of the girls have been allowed to learn English. They have all been taught to form habits of industry and neatness, and to honor all the household virtues,—to spin, sew, make and mend their own clothes, &c. Above all, careful and constant attention has been bestowed on their religious instruction. The valuable assistance of two of the teachers in Miss Aldersey's school is gratefully acknowledged, who alternately spend a part of each Saturday in reading and explaining religious books to the girls. After speaking of the apparent interest of some of the scholars in devotional duties, Mr. Rankin remarks:—

How much of the correct deportment always manifest in their lives is to be attributed to natural amiability we do not know. That they should, however, profess an interest in Christ, which their conduct does not belie, and that they should seem to take pleasure in prayer, are certainly matters of encouragement.

Concerning one of these, an interesting notice is found in a letter of Mrs. Rankin:—

A-jing is a very interesting girl, and we have reason to hope that she is, or soon will be, a Christian. She has a very correct knowledge of the doctrines of the Bible; and the practical part of the discourses she hears is that which she always remembers and repeats during our Sabbath evening exercises. Her time with us is very short, but we hope that when she leaves us the Sabbath-school contributing to her support will find another equally worthy. I would also ask their earnest prayers for her; for when she goes from us, it is to marry a heathen husband, to whom she has long been betrothed.

It is one of the most interesting circumstances connected with the boarding-schools, that so many of their inmates are supported by Sabbath-schools, and the children of particular families, in our congregations. Our own children are doubly blessed in this work, for they are both doing and receiving good while engaged in it.

The Day-school is kept in a room near the Salt gate. The number of scholars in the winter was from sixteen to eighteen, but in the summer the attendance was diminished. Some of the boys made commendable progress, acquiring considerable knowledge of Scripture truth, besides giving attention to the common branches of education.

### *Medical Department.*

The labors of the Missionary Physician have been abundant and of great value, not only in relieving cases of suffering and distress, but in continuing to give a good impression to the native community concerning the benevolent object of the missionaries. The Mission families and the schools, through the kindness of Providence, were comparatively free from sickness, so that Dr. McCartee was able to devote more time than in the preceeding year to professional and religious services for the Chinese. A Dispensary was re-opened in March in the heart of the

city, and regularly visited at appointed hours; and hundreds of persons were prescribed for at the physician's house. Of these labors, the Report of the Mission gives the following brief statement:—

The number who have been prescribed for has been 2,238 cases, of whom 1,936 were men, and 302 women. Many of these patients were from the country. Handbills were circulated in the surrounding villages, and the knowledge that there was a foreign physician in Ningpo has brought many to be healed; others from the Fukien province, who have arrived in junks, have applied for relief. In gunshot wounds, [which are frequent, from encounters with pirates,] and in all cases of surgery, patients are now almost universally brought to the physician. Tracts are more widely circulated from the Dispensary than through any other medium, and are carried to very many villages which we could not otherwise hope to reach. As the Dispensary adjoins the mission chapel, the patients have the opportunity of listening to the Word of God.

One of the youth's from the boarding-school is studying medicine under Dr. McCartee's direction. The doctor speaks of him as "a young man of very fair abilities, and studious habits, and enthusiastic in the study of his profession."

### *The Printing Press.*

Mr. Coulter has had the charge of the Press since the departure of Mr. Loomis. Two pressmen and three compositors have been employed. Of sixteen different works, 66,400 copies have been printed during the year, amounting to three millions of English pages, as is shown by the following table:—

	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Whole No.</i>
Gospel of Matthew, - - -	171	3,500	598,500
Universal History, by Gutzlaff, -	265	900	238,500
Fundamental Principles of Christianity, 17	17	3,000	51,000
Treatise on the Soul, 2d edition, -	21	3,000	63,000
Almanac, - - - - -	91	3,000	273,000
Genesis, Chapter i, - - - -	14	3,000	39,000
Genesis, Chapters i-v, - - - -	35	10,000	350,000
Ten Commandments, with Commentary, 19	19	10,000	190,000
Ten Commandments, - - - -	4	10,000	40,000
Falsehood and Truth (against Idolatry), 23	23	3,000	69,000
History of Jesus, in verse, - - -	11	3,000	33,000
Genesis, - - - - -	137	4,000	548,000
Treatise on the true God, - - -	11	3,000	33,000
Treatise on the Soul, by Milne, -	133	2,000	266,000
Book on Prayer, - - - -	51	3,000	153,000
Book of Prayers, - - - -	27	2,000	54,000
Printed in English, - - - -			1,000
			<hr/> 3,000,000

The publications of the press were distributed during the year, as follows:—

Printed for other Societies, - - - -	42,500	1,779,000
Sold to other Societies, - - - -	4,733	146,610
Sent to the Canton Mission, - - - -	2,760	101,150
Sent to the Siam Mission, - - - -	5,832	190,232
Distributed by the Ningpo Mission, - -	10,658	484,294
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Total sent out from the Depository, -	66,483	2,701,286

The missionaries advert to the fact that a large number of the Chinese, who read their own characters, are yet not sufficiently acquainted with religious terms to understand Christian publications; but they add, "There is an immense multitude in this land, whom the voice of the living preacher has never addressed, and who may yet, through our publications, by the grace of God, learn that which will make them wise unto salvation." They refer to a journey to Canton through the interior of the country, made by the native assistant of another Mission and his wife, formerly a member of the Ningpo church, which afforded an opportunity of distributing tracts in places not before visited by missionaries. These tracts were eagerly received; and the brethren express their hope "that it may not be long before, through some efficient system of colportage, our books may be circulated freely through all the provinces of China."

The missionaries conclude their Report by expressing their earnest desires for stronger faith and more earnest consecration to their work; their wish to be more directly in contact with the native mind and heart; and their conviction that more laborers are required, in order to carry on efficiently the various departments of the Mission. "More men of faith, and prayer, and Christian zeal, are greatly needed."

#### SHANGHAI MISSION.

SHANGHAI:—Rev. Joseph K. Wight and his wife.

The reasons were briefly stated in the last Report of the Committee for the establishment of a Mission at Shanghai. With reference to this object, Mr. Wight was transferred from Ningpo to that city, where he arrived on the 19th of July. Mr. Culbertson, of the Ningpo Mission, had previously visited Shanghai, and remained till near the end of August, he and Mr. Wight giving their attention to the inquiries and arrangements necessary for the proper establishment of the Mission. In these they were aided by the counsels of a respected member of the Executive Committee, Mr. D. W. C. Olyphant, who was on a visit at Shanghai, and whose influence there, as well as at Canton, was cordially exerted to aid our missionary brethren in their work.

The growth of Shanghai, and its mercantile prosperity, have been so great within the last few years, that it is found to be very difficult to obtain premises suitable for the purposes of the Mission, except at ex-

orbitant prices. Mr. Wight was diligently pursuing this matter at the latest dates, and with some prospect of obtaining an eligible situation. In the meantime he was occupying a hired house, and continuing his study of the native language.

Speaking of the future growth and importance of Shanghai, Mr. Wight says :—

Its situation for commerce, on a stream affording large communication with the interior, and with two large and important cities, Suchau and Hanchau, and being near the Yang-tze-keang, which, with its tributaries, drains the larger portion of the empire, there seems to be no reason why, when once there is a fair outlet and inlet for commerce, this should not become, not only the largest and most important city of China, but of all the East. Its importance will soon be greatly advanced, no doubt, by its being the connecting trade point with the west coast of America. Commercial emporiums, it is true, have their disadvantages for missionary work ; but as central points of communication and influence they are invaluable.

Mr. Culbertson states briefly another view of the same subject :—

I am now more fully persuaded than before of the wisdom of having a station here. This is no doubt destined to be a great commercial dépôt, and will be the great point of communication between China and the United States and Europe. It must therefore be the point from which missionaries, in future years, will gain access to the whole of the northern and north-western portions of the empire.

The extent to which missionary efforts should be conducted at this new station, will depend essentially on the degree of interest which the churches may manifest in the work. If qualified men can be obtained, and funds for their support, the Committee would not hesitate to form a large establishment at this city. Arrangements are in progress for sending out one or two brethren in the course of a few months.

Concerning the present aspect of the missionary work in China, as compared with the state of things a few years ago, the following remarks are made in the Report of the Ningpo Mission. They are quoted here, because of their general interest :—

Eight years have elapsed since the Treaty of Nanking was signed. Then there were only twenty-five Protestant missionaries pursuing their work among the Chinese, of whom the greater part confined their efforts to the Straits, and generally divided their time between the Chinese and the Malays. Now there are seventy-five male and fifty female laborers on the ground, besides four who have gone home with the prospect of returning. Then there was no labour expended north of Amoy, but now the greater part of the missionary force is to be found in the three cities of Shanghai, Ningpo, and Fuh-Chau.

The same hindrances which were noticed in our first reports still exist, and continue to affect missionary effort—in the structure of the language, the ungodliness of foreigners, the suspiciousness of the people, the influence of Romanism, the opium traffic, and those other difficulties which are found in every heathen country, and every unregenerated heart. Yet, with regard to the first, there has been progress made ; and though few, if any, can say that they have *mastered* the language, it is clear that great acquisitions have been made. . . . So, with regard to the second point, we have cause for thankfulness that the people, to so great an extent, are able to distinguish between the Missionary and the Trader. To a wide extent they know that we have a Sabbath which we hallow, and an invisible God whom we reverence in earthly courts, and a Saviour, with whose name and works

they are becoming more familiar. Nor is their suspiciousness, here at least, so great as it formerly was. None of us have suffered insult, nor do the women and children now flee from our sight with such trembling, as was common a few years ago. The other difficulties remain, perhaps, in full force, to overcome which we trust in Him who bringeth good out of evil.

Connected with these views, the Church of Christ is permitted to see the beginning of a great work—her servants preaching the Gospel, teaching the children, healing the sick; the temple of God standing beside the pagoda; and the spiritual building, reared by an invisible but almighty arm. Let the people of God have faith. The work is great. The difficulties are serious. But great is the power of divine grace. And the promised triumph of Jesus Christ over all his foes in China will surely be witnessed with joy, in its appointed time.

## Missions to Papal Europe.

In this department of their work the Committee have continued to employ, as correspondents, gentlemen connected with the Evangelical Societies of France, Belgium, and Geneva. The moneys appropriated to the spread of pure religion in the Romanist countries of Europe have been confided to the hands of these respected brethren, and employed faithfully, and, without doubt, usefully, also, in the service of the Redeemer. The Committee have still to express their regret that so small a sum has been appropriated in this way; and yet they feel grateful to record the fact, that since this method of proceeding was adopted in 1844 to May 1, 1851, inclusive, the sum of \$31,980 06 has been remitted to their correspondents; and, with no abatement for its collection or disbursement, except an insignificant sum for postage, it has been expended in the support of evangelists and colporteurs, and in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and religious books, and tracts. Of this sum, \$2,050 was sent during the last year. A part of this money was expended in efforts for the spread of the gospel in Italy. Besides the amount here reported, considerable sums have been collected in our churches by the Rev. L. Pilatte, a French minister of the gospel, at present on a visit to this country; while other churches of our connection have sent their contributions through the American and Foreign Christian Union, in preference to the Board, as the agents of their benevolence.

In France, the most important of the Papal countries, the retrograde movement spoken of in the last Report has become more decided. The door is less open for evangelical labors than it was previous to the last political revolution. This results partly from the still unsettled condition of the country, many places being almost in a state of siege, and all efforts to influence public opinion, that are not of a merely routine and usual kind, being looked upon with distrust. But the main hindrance to evangelistic labors results from the policy of the present rulers

of France. Holding their authority by a precarious tenure, they seek to strengthen themselves by paying their court to the Roman clergy. To gratify them, obstacles are interposed in the way of colporteurs, evangelists, &c. These obstacles have proved very serious in many places; yet the missionary efforts of the Geneva and French Societies have been steadily carried forward, though not with the same freedom as in former years. And these labors have received encouraging tokens of the Divine blessing. Speaking of a station of the Geneva Evangelical Society, one of its directors says, in a letter dated the 24th of January:—

This is one of the oldest of our Society, in the midst of a population where, eighteen years ago, not a single Protestant was to be found; now there is a flourishing little church of truly converted persons, consisting of nearly one hundred and fifty members, a much larger congregation, and a Christian school of seventy-two children; and in the surrounding villages the gospel has spread more and more, many persons have been converted, and three stations of evangelization, two of which have Christian schools, have been founded in the neighborhood; the zeal of the members of the church for propagating the gospel is great; some are engaged as colporteurs, and others, by their visits, have occasioned a considerable movement of inquiry, and some conversions in two other neighboring and large parishes.

One of the evangelists supported by the Board through the Geneva Society thus writes:—

I visited at St. G—, a lady of marked intelligence and much energy of character. She had been reading some time ago the Lives of the Saints: having read this with interest, she applied to a bookseller for another book, which might amuse her. He sold to her a copy of the New Testament. She read it with care, and recognized this book as the Word of God. "I have read it all through," she said to me, "to see if I could find the Mass in it, but I could not find it. I read it again to search for Confession, and for other things, which I could not find. Then I perceived that the priests had deceived us. A colporteur of M— came to stay a short time at our house, and I discussed the matter freely with him. At last I said to myself, that I cannot live thus without worshipping God. I went to T—, [one of the missionary stations,] and found at length persons who knew the Gospel."

Thus in various ways God is carrying on his work of saving his elect people. And it is a most striking and encouraging fact, as stated in the report of an English deputation to some of the stations, that "there is scarcely a Reformed Church or congregation in France, however small, that does not reckon a good number, in many cases a majority, of its members of converts from Rome. In the case of Lyons they are three thousand within a few years; and wherever the evangelist plants his standard, which is the Bible, he gathers around him a company of hearers."

After careful consideration, the Committee would renew their recommendation of this important field to the prayers and the liberality of the churches. It should receive a part of our foreign missionary labor. And the Committee would renew also the expression of their approval of the method, which has been followed for some years in the cultivation of this field. It is a plan at once simple and safe, economical and

effective, securing to our churches a ready channel for their contributions, and placing those contributions in the best hands for expenditure.

### MISSION TO THE JEWS.

NEW YORK :—Rev. Matthew R. Miller,  
Rev. John Neander.

PHILADELPHIA :—Mr. Bernard Steinthal, Licentiate Preacher.

BALTIMORE :—Mr. Frederick J. Neuhaus, Licentiate Preacher.

Mr. Neuhaus is in connection with the Presbytery of Baltimore, upon whose recommendation he was appointed as a missionary to the increasing Jewish population of that city. Like Messrs. Neander and Steinthal, he is of the stock of Israel by birth ; these brethren have the peculiar satisfaction of seeking the salvation of their own people.

In general, these missionaries pursue the same plan of proceeding in their work, which has been reported in former years of the station first occupied by the Board. A friendly intercourse is cultivated with the Jews ; visits are made at their houses, when practicable, and at the synagogues ; and the claims of the gospel are urged upon their attention as of supreme importance. Besides this, some use has been made of the Press as a means of engaging their attention to the subject of Christianity. Through the courtesy of the editor of the *Occident*, a number of papers written by Mr. Miller have been published in that periodical ; and these have called forth articles in reply from the pens of prominent rabbis. Discussions like these can hardly fail of exerting a salutary influence on the more intelligent and reflecting portion of the Jewish community. A tract, also written by Mr. Miller, entitled *The Identity of Judaism and Christianity*, has been circulated to some extent, and has had the effect of calling their attention to the Christian religion as the true offspring of their ancient faith.

In addition to other labors, the missionary at Philadelphia conducts a week-day school for Jewish children, which has about twenty scholars in attendance, and forms an interesting sphere of useful influence. The public service in German, on the Sabbath, which was mentioned in the last Report, as commenced at New York, was not continued through the year. It was found difficult to secure the attendance of the Israelites. In Philadelphia, a somewhat similar service has been conducted for some months, which we trust will meet with greater encouragement.

The missionaries have occasionally preached in different churches, calling the attention of the people of God to the nature, difficulties, and prospects of the missionary work among the Jews. They have also visited some of the towns, within a short distance of their stations, to seek out the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

It is with pleasure we report the fact that several of our respected brethren in Philadelphia have preached sermons in their churches in



behalf of the mission to the Jews in that city, after which collections were taken towards its support. And the Committee would particularly acknowledge the valuable services of the Ladies' Jews' Society in that city, in awakening a deeper interest among Christians for their Jewish neighbors.

The missionaries are yet laboring in hope, not seeing the fruit of their labors, but believing that they are not in vain. It is with gratitude to God they can mention that one of the sons of Abraham, in New York, has received the Christian seal of the Covenant, having been baptized by Mr. Neander early in the present year. He is a young man, earning a good support at his trade, and apparently having no reason to make a Christian profession for unworthy ends, and his deportment thus far has been worthy of his high calling. Another has been recently baptized in Philadelphia, as the first fruits of Mr. Steintal's ministry. Others have expressed greater or less interest in the subjects pressed on their attention by the missionaries; but for the most part our blessed Lord is still to the Jews a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence. Only the power of Divine grace can subdue their self-righteous unbelief, and the aid of that all-sufficient grace should be earnestly sought by all who themselves know its worth, on behalf of this long deluded people.

Often very interesting incidents are met with by our missionary brethren in their intercourse with the Jews, but it is seldom that anything of this kind can be published. It would prove embarrassing to the missionaries, who could no longer hope to be welcomed as visitors, if they were suspected of making a public report of their interviews with families or individuals. The following extract from a letter of one of these brethren may, however, be made public; it gives a general view of the kind of instruction needed by the Jews equally with the Gentiles:—

During my intercourse with the Jews for the past month, it was my principal endeavour to stir them up to attention, and to bring them to a sense of their lost condition, and the want of a Saviour. For let the Jew be ever so well convinced of the strength of our arguments in favor of Christianity, his heart will remain cold and unaffected, until he is brought to a sense of his state of condemnation, the terrible judgment of God, and the awful eternity to which he is nearer and nearer approaching every day.

A Jew may be persuaded that Daniel and Isaiah speak of Christ, that Christ is the Son of God; of what use is it without the heartfelt want of a Saviour? It was this method which, I trust, by the Lord's blessing, has been the means of bringing several among them to serious reflections.

Having one day, in the presence of many Jews, spoken of the creation of man after the image of God, and the transgression of our first parents, whereby it was lost, I put the question, whether man can be acceptable in the sight of God without being renewed to the image of God? One among them said, "Wherefore God has given his law, that by keeping it, we may be purified from the sin of Adam; and by fasting, praying, and giving alms, and other good works, we may be sure of our reconciliation with God." I proved from Scripture and experience that no man is able to keep the law of God in its literal, much less in its spiritual sense; that all our self-righteousness in the sight of God is nothing but filthy rags, and we all in consequence are under condemnation. "But," said he, "God is merciful; he pardoneth transgression and sin, and he can and will, according to his in-

finite love and compassion, blot out all our sins." I agreed with him in what he stated about the immensity of divine love and mercy, but reminded him also of God's holiness, of the fearful curses against the transgressors of his law, and his earnest injunctions of perfect obedience. "It is by repentance," rejoined another, "that God is moved to forgive, and to suffer his mercy to prevail over his judgments." When I had shown to them that repentance, although an indispensable pre-requisite to pardon and salvation, yet is insufficient to atone for transgression, as it cannot change the nature of sin, nor annihilate it, nor repair the injury it has done, I pointed them to a crucified Saviour, who, by his obedience, his sufferings, his death, hath made a full atonement for all our transgressions—exhorting them to consider their ways, and to turn, while it is time, to that Jesus in whom alone salvation is to be found.

The missionary work among the Jews is certainly one of a difficult, and for the present of a discouraging nature. They not only reject the New Testament Scriptures, and the doctrines taught in them, as distinguished from doctrines taught in the Old Testament, but they are looking for a Messiah who is not God equal with the Father; while they do not recognize their need of a Divine Sanctifier, to restore the image of God to their depraved nature. They are, moreover, wonderfully self-righteous. And they are absorbed beyond most men in the pursuit of gain, an object which cannot be eagerly pursued without blinding the mind to spiritual things. But they are beloved for the fathers' sakes, and they are included in the commission of the Christian ministry, to preach the Gospel to every creature. They are moreover the subjects of many precious promises, which shall surely be fulfilled. "All Israel shall be saved," through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This hope sustains our brethren who are engaged in these missions. One of them thus speaks, after referring to the want of success heretofore:—

We must first go through all the processes of breaking up the fallow ground, picking out the stones, casting the seed, and so on, and then must have long patience, like the husbandman, who waits for the early and the latter rain. I go on sowing in patience, in prayer, and in tears. Who knows how soon it may please the Lord to bless me with a joyful harvest?

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1. It should be borne in mind, that while there is a division of labor, and various separate agencies for the work of the Church at home, there is but one agency for her work abroad. The tendency of things in the Church is to give this one agency no more support, than is given to each of the distinct agencies employed for the same work at home. The intelligence and piety of the Church will doubtless in time correct this inequality; but at present it operates strongly against the extension of the Foreign Missionary work.

2. Our missionary operations have now reached a point at which it must be decided whether they are to advance or go backwards. To remain stationary will be found to be impossible. The very success of missionary labor,—the very answer to the prayers of God's people, will require year by year enlarged support, both of men and means. The

different missions, with the exception of that to Siam, are all advancing, and becoming more stable and more efficient. A reference to a single item of the missionary work will show how impossible it is for it to remain stationary. It will not be long, if the blessing of God be continued, till a large company of native laborers will be prepared to enter upon the work. But without an increase of funds they cannot be employed. If the cause do not advance, these native laborers, however well qualified, must be turned aside. Where then would be the wisdom of preparing others, if they, too, are not to be employed? But to give up the training of a native ministry, would be to abandon a most important part of the missionary work. Without it, when will the great heathen nations of India and China, and Africa be supplied with pastors and teachers? The Divine direction to our missionaries is, "to commit these things to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also." The time will come, under the blessed influences of the Holy Spirit, when the native churches will support their own ministers, and also assist in sending the gospel to others.

3. The Providence of God, in so remarkably opening the way to so many heathen nations, has imposed a solemn duty on his Church. A great multitude which no man can number, from all these nations, will yet stand before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands. But this gospel of the kingdom must be first preached unto them. "How can they believe on Him of whom they have not heard?" In view of these solemn duties, and pressed upon by these dread responsibilities, it is no time for the Church to stand still, or go backwards. But it is time for her to awake, to put forth the strength her Lord has given her to promote his glory. It is time for her ministers to awake, for they are placed as watchmen upon her walls; it is time for her elders to awake, for they have influence, and experience, and many of them have wealth; it is time for all her members to awake, every man and every woman professing Christ. How sad it is to see so many of our ministers, and churches, and church members, doing nothing to aid in sending the bread of life to those who are perishing. How solemn will be the meeting with them at the bar of God!

4. While there is cause of humiliation in the sight of God, that these things are so, there is cause of gratitude to him for permitting our beloved Zion to engage in the work, and for his blessing hitherto upon our labors. It is encouraging that so large a portion of her ministers and her members have esteemed it a privilege to afford their influence, their prayers, their gold and silver, and their sons and daughters, for the Lord's work among the heathen. Let the Church be encouraged by this evidence of the presence of the Spirit of God. She may rest assured that her Lord will repay her tenfold, for all the sacrifices she makes to bless all the nations of the earth with the knowledge of the glorious gospel of the Son of God.

## Pecuniary Accounts.

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*Statement of Payments on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of  
the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851.*

### MISSIONS.

#### LODIANA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Lodiāna Mission, including	
Lahor, - - - - -	28,677 55
Outfit of Rev. J. H. Orbison, - - - - -	225 00
Passage from Boston to Calcutta, - - - - -	250 00—29,152 55

#### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Allahabad Mission, - -		13,357 19
Outfit of Rev. L. G. Hay and Rev. H. W. Shaw, and their wives, - - - - -		800 00
Passages from Boston to Calcutta, - - - - -		1,000 00—15,157 19

#### FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Furrukhabad Mission, - -		13,197 00
Outfit of Rev. R. S. Fullerton and Rev. D. E. Campbell, and their wives, - - - - -		800 00
Passages from Boston to Calcutta, - - - - -		1,000 00—14,997 00

#### SIAM MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Siam Mission, - - -	2,918 57
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#### CANTON MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Canton Mission, - - -	3,474 74
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#### NINGPO MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Ningpo Mission, - - -	13,168 75
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#### SHANGHAI MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Shanghai Mission, - - -	3,514 32
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## AFRICAN MISSIONS.

## Expenditures on account of the African Missions:—

Liberia, - - - - -	2,750 20
Settra Kroo, - - - - -	466 39
Corisco, - - - - -	1,468 96
Outfit of Rev. D. A. Wilson and wife, for Liberia, - - - - -	250 00—4,935 55

## CHIPPEWA AND OTTOWA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Chippewa and Ottawa Mission,	1,552 87
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## OTOE AND OMAHA MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Otoe and Omaha Mission, -	4,343 86
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## IOWA AND SAG MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Iowa and Sag Mission, -	1,862 88
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## CREEK MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Creek Mission, at Tallahassee,	4,553 33
“ “ “ “ “ at Kowetah, -	3,012 68—7,565 96

## CHOCTAW MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Choctaw Mission, - -	10,856 33
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## CHICKASAW MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Chickasaw Mission, - -	4,748 25
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## SEMINOLE MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Seminole Mission, - -	2,927 01
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## MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

Expenditures on account of Missions in Papal Europe, -	2,050 00
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## JEWISH MISSION.

Expenditures on account of Missions to the Jews, - -	2,508 68
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## AGENCIES.

Rev. William S. Rogers, salary one year, - - -	1,000 00
“ “ “ Travelling expenses, one year, -	395 68
Rev. Henry R. Wilson, salary one year, - - -	1,250 00
“ “ “ Travelling expenses, one year, -	295 00
Rev. John F. Lanneau, salary nine months, - - -	450 00
“ “ “ Travelling expenses, nine months, -	47 15
Rev. R. L. Breck, salary from July 1, 1850, to January, 1, 1851, at \$800 per annum, - - - - -	400 00
Do. from January 1, 1851, to May 1, 1851, at \$1,000, per annum, - - - - -	333 33
Do. Travelling expenses, ten months, - - - -	214 68
Rev. John C. Rankin, travelling expenses, - - -	45 88
Travelling expenses of Officers of the Board and voluntary agents, - - - - -	127 49—4,559 21

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

One Secretary, one year, - - - - -	1,800 00
One Secretary, one year, - - - - -	1,800 00
Charles D. Drake, Esq., Treasurer, salary from May 1, to November 1, 1850, - - - - -	900 00
William Rankin, Jr., Esq., Treasurer, salary from November, 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851, - - - - -	900 00
Clerk hire and copying, - - - - -	1,048 53—6,448 53

PRINTING.

The Foreign Missionary; expense of publishing 21,000 copies monthly, including those sent free to ministers and donors, - - - - -	2,933,89
Less received for subscriptions, - - - - -	1,123 23—1,810 66
The Home and Foreign Record; proportion of expense, - - - - -	178 55
Do. Printing 11,500 copies Dr. Lord's Sermon, - - - - -	68 07—246 62
Expense of printing 3,850 copies of Thirteenth Annual Report, - - - - -	247 84
Expense of printing and distributing 4,000 copies of Letters and Stories to Children, by Rev. William S. Rogers, - - - - -	50 65
Do. do. 2,000 copies of Letters to Sabbath Schools, by late Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, - - - - -	52 97
Expense of printing alips, circulars, blanks, &c., - - - - -	36 89—2,445 63

MISCELLANIES.

Postage, - - - - -	315 85
Fuel and Lights, - - - - -	99 21
Fixtures and Furniture, - - - - -	130 98
Library and Binding Books, - - - - -	51 08
Blank Books and Stationery, - - - - -	33 54
Periodicals, - - - - -	51 33
Freight and Cartage, - - - - -	14 84
Insurance on Mission House and articles in it, - - - - -	86 00
Taxes on Mission House, - - - - -	120 87
Care of do. - - - - -	28 23
Miscellanies, boxes, twine, nails, &c., - - - - -	15 70—897 63

\$140,085 56

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in account current with Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treasurer.* CR.

1851.	1850.	
May 1.	May 1.	By balance, as per last Report, - - - 1,137 39
	1851.	
May 1.	May 1.	By donations from churches, - 77,644 69
		"    "    from individuals
		and miscellaneous sources, 15,187 13
		legacies, - - - 7,815 81
		" Synod of the Reformed Pres-
		terian Church, - 1,800 00
		" proceeds of sales of Memoir
		of Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, 764 50
		" donations received in India, 5,832 20—108,544 33
		" United States Government,
		for the Choctaw Indians, 8,000 00
		Iowa and Sac, do. - 1,540 00
		Chippewa and Ottawa do. - 1,400 00
		Creek Indians at Tallahassee, - 4,000 00
		" at Kowetah, - 2,000 00
		Otoe and Omaha Indians, - 800 00
		Seminole " - 500 00
		Chickasaw " - 6,000 00—24,240 00
		By American Bible Society, for
		print'g Bibles in N. India, 2,000 00
		" " in China, 1,000 00—3,000 00
		" American Tract Society, for
		print'g Tracts in N. India, 3,000 00
		" " in China, 800 00—3,800 00
		<u>\$140,221 72</u>
	1851.	
May 1.	May 1.	By balance from old account, - - - \$136 16
		WILLIAM RANKIN, JR., TREASURER,

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct.

THOMAS FAIRBOLT, } *Auditors.*  
JAMES DONALDSON, }

SKETCHES OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,  
AT THE  
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

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The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held at the Mission House, New York, on the 5th of May, 1851; and its sessions were concluded on the 24th of May, in the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, during the meeting of the General Assembly.

The following members were present :

*Ministers.*—Gardiner Spring, D.D., William W. Phillips, D.D., Charles Hodge, D.D., John Goldsmith, D.D., Robert Davidson, D.D., Reuben Frame, Jacob Green, John C. Lowrie, James M. Macdonald, Jonathan Greenleaf, Joseph M'Elroy, D.D., Robert Steele, D.D., George Potts, D.D., William S. Potts, D.D., John M. Krebs, D.D., Elisha P. Swift, D.D., Alex. T. M'Gill, D.D., John Stockton, D.D., and Reuben Smith.

*Laymen.*—Walter Lowrie, Hugh Auchincloss, Wm. Rankin, Jr., Alexander Laughlin, James Sandford, Stacy G. Potts, Wm. S. Martien, Samuel B. Findlay, Jesse H. Lindsey, G. H. Vangelder, Hugh M'Donald, David Comfort; and Silas Holmes and James Blake, Vice Presidents.

All the meetings of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the Meeting of the Board held in the Mission House, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Account, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees—the Missions in each general field of labor being



placed in the hands of a separate Committee. Upon their recommendation, the Board adopted the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly.

On Sabbath evening, the 18th of May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the Board by the Rev. William C. Anderson, D.D., in the Second Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, from Isaiah lx. 1: "Arise, shine; for thy light is come."

The Rev. William A. Scott, D.D., was elected to preach the next Annual Sermon, and Rev. William Hamilton, D.D., was chosen Alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Mission House on the first Monday of May, 1852, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

### ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Friday, the 16th of May, the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, in a printed form, and was referred to the Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D., Rev. Evander M'Nair, Rev. Thomas F. Magill, Mr. George Davidson, and Mr. Hugh M'Donald. On Monday, the 19th of May, a preamble and a series of resolutions were reported by this Committee, which received the consideration of the Assembly. Remarks were made by Walter Lowrie, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Board. The Resolutions were then adopted and are as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, would recommend that this Report be approved, and in connection with this recommendation they would offer for the consideration of the Assembly the following Minute:

I. *Resolved*, That the Assembly continue to regard with lively interest the Foreign Missionary work of our Church, and would acknowledge with devout gratitude to God his continued favor to, and his blessing upon it.

II. *Resolved*, That the early removal of valued laborers from important fields;—the critical condition of the mission to Siam;—the limited measure in which the effusions of the Holy Spirit appear to have been imparted to the people at most of the stations;—and the want of a deep and cordial interest in this cause on the part of some members of the church, arising from the want of faith in God's word, love to Christ, and compassion for those who are sitting in darkness, and the region and shadow of death, and in some cases from the want of information as to the nature, importance, and condition of the Foreign Missions of our Church,—are, in the judgment of the Assembly, to be recognized as reasons for humiliation and sorrow,—of repentance and

prayer for pardon, and endeavors after new fidelity, by all those who have been heretofore negligent of this cause and work of God.

III. *Resolved*, That the Assembly can, notwithstanding these and other discouragements, view the work of spreading the everlasting gospel among unevangelized tribes and nations, as fraught with increased and substantial encouragement; the fields occupied by our church, as those of great extent and promise; the varied and faithful labors of our missionaries, as highly gratifying and auspicious in their character; and the increased attention, especially by the aborigines of our own country, to the missionary education of the young, as full of promise; and they recognize with special thanksgiving to God the hopeful conversion of some who were lately Pagans, Romanists and Jews, and the peaceful departure of others to their heavenly rest, as indications of the presence and blessing of God in this important department of our work.

IV. *Resolved*, That the Assembly observe with much satisfaction the steady increase of the pecuniary offerings which are made by the churches to this cause; the manifest energy of the officers and agents of the Board; the wise and efficient supervision of the Executive Committee; and the growing interest of our body in this holy enterprise; and they would take the present occasion to call upon all the friends of Christ among us, and all our churches, with a deeper feeling of dependence, and warmer zeal and a stronger faith and prayerfulness, and a more expanded liberality, to go forward in the sacred work of evangelizing the nations, and establishing the cause and kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ in every land.

An overture from the Synod of New Jersey was laid before the Assembly, stating, That in view of the increasing facilities for spreading the truth in Papal countries, of the great importance of this enterprise, and of the small amount of money contributed within our bounds for this object, the Synod memorialize the next General Assembly proposing an organization of a Bureau in connection with the Board of Foreign Missions, for the prosecution of this great work.

This overture was referred to the Rev. David Magie, D.D., Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D., Rev. Reuben Smith, Mr. Walter Lowrie, and Mr. John Littell, who, on the 23d of May, submitted the following Report and Resolutions, which were considered and adopted by the Assembly:

The Committee on the overture from the Synod of New Jersey, in reference to a separate bureau or agency for the more effectual spread of the truth in Papal countries, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. The Assembly would impress upon the Board of Foreign Missions a sense of the great importance of the work brought to view in this over-

ture, though we are not prepared, at present, to recommend any new distinct agency for this specific work.

2. That the Board be especially instructed, as soon as suitable men can be obtained, to extend their operations to the valley of the Rio Grande, Chagres, Panama, and other places now open, or which in the good providence of God may be opened, in South America and Mexico.

3. That the Agents of the Board take special pains to explain to the churches, the facilities enjoyed by the Board of Foreign Missions for performing this part of their great work in the most economical and efficient manner.

4. That the Assembly recommend to the Board, to take measures to have a separate collection made in the churches, for the diffusion of the light of evangelical truth in Papal countries, unless the same object can be as well reached in some other way.

5. That the Assembly recommend to the Board, to appoint a sufficient number of agents, assigning to each a definite field of labor, whose duty it shall be to advance the work in every proper way, and especially by bringing it before the church judicatories in their respective districts.

6. And that, in order to increase and enlarge our operations among the Indian tribes, the Board be authorized and encouraged to employ such additional assistance, as the exigencies of this branch of the missionary work require.

7. That all our people and churches be solemnly reminded of the duty of making prayer without ceasing to God for the success of missionary efforts, not only among Pagans and Mahometans, but also in Papal countries.

#### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1852.

##### *Ministers.*

Jacob J. Janeway, D.D.,  
George W. Janvier, D.D.,  
John Johnston, D.D.,  
Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,  
John M. Krebs, D.D.,  
Joseph McElroy, D.D.,  
William W. Phillips, D.D.,  
John Goldsmith, D.D.,  
Nicholas Murray, D.D.,  
Jonathan Greenleaf,  
Thomas L. Janeway, D.D.,

##### *Laymen.*

William McIlvaine,  
Benjamin McDowell,  
Thomas McKean,  
George Morris,  
Matthew Newkirk,  
Joseph Patterson,  
John M. Sherrerd,  
James P. Means,  
James T. Soutter,  
G. B. Lamar,  
Jesse Brown,

*Ministers.*

John McDowell, D.D.,  
 Melancthon W. Jacobus,  
 Robert McCartee, D.D.,  
 Alexander T. McGill, D.D.,

*Laymen.*

C. S. Carrington,  
 William S. Martien,  
 C. A. B. Kemper,  
 Samuel Hepburn.

**May, 1853.**

Daniel McKinley, D.D.,  
 William S. Plumer, D.D.,  
 George Potts, D.D.,  
 James W. Alexander, D.D.,  
 John N. C. Grier, D.D.,  
 Edward D. Smith, D.D.,  
 Thomas Smyth, D.D.,  
 Gardiner Spring, D.D.,  
 Elisha P. Swift, D.D.,  
 William D. Snodgrass, D.D.,  
 John Gray, D.D.,  
 John W. Yeomans, D.D.,  
 Reuben Frame,  
 William Hamilton, D.D.,  
 Alexander Macklin,

A. W. Mitchell,  
 Thomas Pringle,  
 Ebenezer Platt,  
 Alexander Symington,  
 Charles S. Todd,  
 Samuel Winfree,  
 John D. Thorpe,  
 Gilbert T. Snowden,  
 Robert L. Stuart,  
 Henry McKeen,  
 G. R. King,  
 G. H. Van Gelderen,  
 Stacy G. Potts.  
 Samuel Burtis,  
 J. Harmon Brown.

**May, 1854.**

Archibald Alexander, D.D.,  
 John T. Edgar, D.D.,  
 Charles Hodge, D.D.,  
 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 John C. Backus, D.D.,  
 Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,  
 Robert Steele, D.D.,  
 Matthew Brown, D.D.,  
 John N. Campbell, D.D.,  
 William D. Howard,  
 Henry R. Weed, D.D.,  
 Francis Herron, D.D.,  
 William S. Potts, D.D.,  
 William Neill, D.D.,  
 Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.,

James Adger,  
 James Agnew,  
 John H. Hill,  
 J. S. Copes, M.D.,  
 Hugh Auchincloss,  
 A. G. McIlvaine,  
 Thomas Moodie,  
 Walter Lowrie,  
 J. M. Rutherford,  
 William Shear,  
 William Steele,  
 H. H. Leavitt,  
 James Donaldson,  
 William H. Crane,  
 James Stonestreet.

**May, 1855.**

David Elliot, D.D.,  
 James Hoge, D.D.,  
 Robert Davidson, D.D.,  
 Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,

James Lenox,  
 Harvey Childs,  
 James N. Dickson,  
 Nathaniel Ewing,

*Ministers.*

Benjamin H. Rice, D.D.,  
 John M. Dickey,  
 Samuel R. Graham, D.D.,  
 Samuel S. Davis, D.D.,  
 Daniel V. McLean, D.D.,  
 Reuben Smith,  
 John C. Lowrie,  
 Jacob Green,  
 James M. Macdonald,  
 John Stockton, D.D.,  
 Jonathan Cogswell, D.D.,

*Laymen.*

James H. Fitzgerald,  
 Robert Carter,  
 John G. Miller,  
 D. W. C. Olyphant,  
 Wm. Rankin, Jr.,  
 Hugh McDonald,  
 Samuel B. Findlay,  
 David Comfort,  
 James Sandford,  
 Alex. Laughlin,  
 J. H. Lindsey,

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

On the 5th of May, the Board elected as officers for the ensuing year :

*President.*

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D.

*Vice Presidents.*

Mr. SILAS HOLMES,	Mr. NATHANIEL EWING,
" HARMER DENNY,	" ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,
" GEORGE BROWN,	" JAMES BLAKE,
" KENSEY JOHNS,	" JOHN T. M'COUN,
" ALEXANDER SYMINGTON,	" JOHN M. M'CALLA,
" SIDNEY A. BAXTER,	" GEORGE W. STRONG.

*Executive Committee.*

Rev. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,	Mr. ROBERT CARTER,
" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,	" GEORGE B. LAMAR,
" JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,	" ROBERT L. STUART,
" JAMES M. MACDONALD,	" WALTER LOWRIE, <i>ex. off.</i>
Mr. JAMES LENOX,	Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, <i>ex. off.</i>
" DAVID W. C. OLYPHANT,	Mr. WM. RANKIN, Jr., <i>ex. off.</i>
" JAMES T. SOUTTER,	

*Recording Secretary*, Rev. JACOB GREEN.

*Auditors*, Messrs. THOMAS PRINGLE, and JAMES DONALDSON.

# APPENDIX.

## Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,

Total received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending May 1st,  
1851, \$108,544 83, from the following sources :

*Note*—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgments.

<b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>		Sparta 2d	10 00	Rondout	290 00
<i>Pby of Londonderry.</i>		Mentz 1st	33 00	Piskhill	27 00
Newburyport 2d	132 00	Miscellaneous	1 00	Wappingers Falls	10 50
Bedford	10 00		182 53	Miscellaneous	6 75
	142 00	<i>Pby of Wyoming.</i>			492 98
<i>Pby of Troy.</i>		Sparta 1st	15 00	<i>Pby of Bedford.</i>	
Lansingburg	86 21	Moscow	7 00	South East	122 00
Cambridge	100 00	Warsaw	10 00	Red Mills	2 00
Stillwater	135 00	Scottsville	10 00	Patterson	21 00
Waterford	290 00	Portageville	13 16	South Salem	268 97
Kingsbury 1st	12 00	Caledonia	12 50	Poundridge	44 71
Dunning-st Malta	30 00		67 66	Rye	30 00
	573 21	<i>Pby of Buffalo City.</i>		South Greenburg	18 00
<i>Pby of Albany.</i>		Rochester 3d	103 00	Bedford	293 31
Albany 1st	712 50	Alden	11 00	White Plains	47 00
Schenectady	180 89	Bethany Centre	13 22	North Salem	48 10
Albany 3d	46 70	Buffalo South	11 05	Croton Falls	30 56
Westminster, Utica	44 05	Aurora 1st	16 78		945 67
Johnstown	38 50	Miscellaneous	46 50	<i>Pby of Long Island.</i>	
West Milton	24 62		201 55	Smithtown	97 00
Galway	50 00	<i>Pby of Michigan.</i>		Huntington	26 18
Ballston Spa	104 50	Miscellaneous	4 75	Sweet Hollow	10 00
Northampton	17 00			Southampton	136 16
	1218 76	<b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>		East Hampton	92 35
<i>Pby of Columbia.</i>		<i>Pby of Hudson.</i>		Bridge Hampton	21 12
Lexington	12 00	Goshen	300 57	Middletown	35 29
Windham 2d	15 00	Deer Park	23 25	Raynor South	3 00
Stockport	3 22	Hamptonburg	54 00	Hempstead	7 00
	30 22	Monticello	47 64		348 13
<b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>		West Town	42 92	<i>Pby of Connecticut.</i>	
<i>Pby of Ogdensburg.</i>		Cochecton	11 00	Tariffville	28 00
Oswegatchie 1st	22 73	Scotchtown	116 00	Thompsonville	47 35
Oswegatchie 2d	26 76	Hempstead	11 00		75 35
Hammond	24 00	Florida	24 00	<i>Pby of New York.</i>	
Le Ray	10 00	Centreville	33 00	Jersey City.	179 25
Morristown	11 30	White Lake	9 00	Brick oh	487 03
Wilna	6 55	Rockland Lake	10 47	Wallabout	71 25
	101 34	Goodwill	47 50	New York First	4010 11
<i>Pby of Steuben.</i>		Liberty	27 50	Newtown	60 00
Groveland	5 00		757 85	Jamaica	60 14
Bath 1st	77 00	<i>Pby of North River.</i>		Greenbush	2 00
Phelps	57 53	Newburg	31 62	University Place	1372 54
		Highlands	6 00	Duane-st	523 47
		Mattewan	65 50	Forty-second-st	421 42
		Smithfield	17 00	Brooklyn Second	172 79
		Marlboro	38 55	Rugers-st	428 51

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Chelsea	404 91
Fifteenth-st	261 00
Brooklyn First	166 87
Yorkville	16 26
Nyack	20 00
Brooklyn Central	62 83
Astoria	69 17
Madison Avenue	431 21
Williamsburg	241 21
Miscellaneous	6 50
	<hr/>
	9,456 47

*2d. Pky of New York.*

Scotch ch	2369 50
Canal-st	194 04
Delhi	5 00
Peekskill	70 25
Mt. Pleasant	55 35
Stanton-st	18 71
Mt. Washington	60 00
West Farms	10 00
	<hr/>
	2,772 85

## SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

*Pky of Elizabethtown.*

Elizabethtown 2d	2 50
Woodbridge 1st	66 42
Plainfield 1st	25 00
Chatham Village	23 00
Elizabethtown 1st	450 00
Perth Amboy	69 00
Connecticut Farms	50 00
Rahway 1st	134 00
New Providence	33 00
Elizabethtown	29 49
Paterson 1st	42 00
Woodbridge 2d	15 42
Springfield	34 43
Westfield	65 00
Rahway 2d	20 00
Newark 3d	112 00
Mount Olive	12 00
Liberty Corner	60 00
Baskinridge	60 00
Lamington	94 00
Miscellaneous	4 50
	<hr/>
	1,411 76

*Pky of New Brunswick.*

Kingston	11 20
Ewing	65 06
Allentown	30 00
Princeton 2d	25 00
Freehold Village	135 92
New Brunswick	203 88
Cranberry 2d	80 00
Freehold	58 37
Lawrence	91 68
Shrewsbury	27 00
Trenton 1st	95 67
Princeton 1st	173 22
Squan Village	8 00
Trenton 2d	20 45
Middletown Point	25 01
Bound Brook	65 00
Dutch Neck	8 00
Nottingham	12 00
Fennington	50 00
Titusville	15 00

Millstone	10 00
	<hr/>
	1,231 46

*Pky of Burlington.*

Burlington	156 85
Mt. Holly	55 77
	<hr/>
	212 62

*Pky of West Jersey.*

Pittsgrove	69 25
Greenwich	50 00
Blackwoodtown	10 00
Bridgeton	370 25
Williamstown	7 00
Cedarville	160 00
Camden	40 28
May's Landing	27 55
Woodbury	80 56
Miscellaneous	15 00
	<hr/>
	689 87

*Pky of Newton.*

Newton	87 56
Easton 1st	200 00
Easton 2nd	6 00
Mansfield	30 00
Middle Smithfield	29 45
Stroudsburg	12 50
Greenwich	57 00
Belvidere	55 00
Musconetcong Valley	10 00
Allentownship and	
Catawqua	118 38
Upper Mount Bethel	6 75
Stillwater 1st	9 25
Lower Mount Bethel	135 00
Hardwick	31 80
Markaboro'	25 13
Fox Hill	3 46
Oxford	15 00
German Valley	50 00
Durham	5 22
Stewartsville	34 50
Blairstown	22 62
Knowlton	17 75
Hackettstown	55 00
Miscellaneous	25 00
	<hr/>
	1042 38

*Pky of Raritan.*

Amwell United 1st and	
Amwell 2nd	42 00
Lambertville	68 00
Pleasant Grove	15 00
Lower German Valley	3 00
Clinton	137 06
Solebury	14 00
Milford	16 00
Amwell 1st	30 00
Kingwood	12 82
Frenchtown	7 18
	<hr/>
	335 06

*Pky of Susquehanna.*

Welsh	2 00
Troy	14 00
Athens	12 00
Towanda	20 50
Wyalusing	10 00

Silver Lake	85 00
Orwell	17 59
Canton	4 00
Warren	3 20
Wysox	1 70
	<hr/>
	109 90

*Pky of Luzerne.*

Wilkesbarre	65 00
Mauch Chunk	25 00
Wyoming	35 00
Summit Hill	45 00
Lackawanna	10 00
Tamaqua	1 73
Kingston	8 50
Tunkhannock	6 00
Port Carbon	5 00
Newton	5 00
	<hr/>
	206 23

## SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

*Pky of Philadelphia.*

Spring Garden	46 91
Philadelphia Second	159 00
" Sixth	490 55
" Ninth	28 23
" Tenth	1290 94
" Central	461 82
" North	110 00
" Scots	346 00
Ridley and Middleton	5 00
Treydiffin	27 37
Richmond	8 00
Philadelphia 11th	50 00
Miscellaneous	50 00
	<hr/>
	3013 12

*2nd Pky of Philadelphia.*

Abington	160 00
Doylstown and Deep	
Run	50 66
Newtown	15 00
Bridesburg	40 00
Frankford	100 00
Bensalem	7 00
	<hr/>
	362 66

*Pky of New Castle.*

Upper Octorara	11 00
White Clay Creek and	
Head of Christiana	37 00
Forks of Brandywine	73 50
Lower Brandywine and	
Red Clay Creek	50 00
Doer Run	25 00
Coatesville	30 28
Faggs Manor	56 05
New London	77 00
New Castle	200 00
Dover	5 00
Rock	6 25
Oxford	100 00
Miscellaneous	57 00
	<hr/>
	728 06

*Pky of Donegal.*

Churchville	2 00
York	4 03

## iii

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<i>Pby of Palestine.</i>			<i>Pby of Sangamon.</i>			<i>Pby of St. Louis.</i>		
Mount Carmel	42 73		Springfield 1st	43 50		St. Louis 2d	689 15	
Wabash	3 27		Springfield 3d	70 00		St. Louis Central	178 40	
Pisgah	11 00		North Sangamon	56 95		St. Louis Westminster	23 50	
Lawrenceville	9 00		Petersburg	25 85		Eagle Fork	12 00	
Darwin	60 00		Providence	10 00		Dardenne	9 05	
Hebron	10 00		Hillsboro'	14 55		St. Charles 1st	300 90	
Charleston	12 15		Union	23 31		Miscellaneous	27 50	
Palestine	10 00		White Hall	88				
			Miscellaneous	5 00				1,220 50
	128 15			250 04				
SYN. OF NORTHERN INDIANA.			<i>Pby of Schuyler.</i>			<i>Pby of Palmyra.</i>		
<i>Pby of Logansport.</i>			Macomb	16 00		Big Creek	12 50	
Delphi	16 50		Camp Creek	5 90		Hannibal	2 50	
Lafayette 1st	46 00		Vermont	2 50				15 00
West Union & Mill Creek	10 00		Monmouth	9 00		<i>Pby of Potosi.</i>		
Kokomo	1 00		Pope's River	10 00		Potosi	10 00	
Rossville	10 00		Miscellaneous	10 00		Bellevue	16 40	
Lexington	22 75			53 40		Farmington	13 00	
	106 25					Apple Creek 1st	7 00	
<i>Pby of Lake.</i>			<i>Pby of Peoria.</i>			Brazeau	24 55	
Sumptions Prairie	34 59		Peoria	106 10		Flat Rock	5 90	
Crown Point	7 50		Rochester	5 50				77 45
Valparaiso	38 49		Bloomington	17 00		<i>Pby of Upper Missouri.</i>		
Salem	2 00		Chicago North	115 00		Lexington	40 55	
La Porte	30 18		Osceola	2 00				
South Bend	51 38		Princeville	5 00				
Little Elkhart	1 79			250 60				
Constantine	3 10							
	160 02		<i>Pby of Iowa.</i>			SYNOD OF KENTUCKY. 86 25		
<i>Pby of Fort Wayne.</i>			Iowa City 1st	5 00		<i>Pby of Louisville.</i>		
Bluffton			Davenport	8 50		Louisville 1st	474 95	
New Lancaster & } Pleasant Ridge }	10 00		Washington	10 00		Louisville 2d	327 50	
Fort Wayne 1st	75 00		Fort Madison	6 00		Louisville 3d	50 00	
Fort Wayne German	4 50			29 50		Louisville 4th	63 65	
	89 50					Louisville Chestnut-st	355 85	
<i>Pby of Crawfordsville.</i>			<i>Pby of Rock River.</i>			Shiloh and Olivet	56 00	
Waveland	9 10		Sterling	5 00		Mulberry	14 38	
Frankfort	21 30		Albany	23 50		Pennsylvania Run	7 00	
Crawfordsville	11 20		Princeton	7 00		Big Spring	40 00	
Putnamville	8 50		Rock Island City	7 00		Bardstown	46 55	
Terre Haute 1st	7 00		Galena	127 45		Shelbyville	215 10	
Jefferson	1 30			168 95		Pisgah	6 55	
Union	6 43		<i>Pby of Wisconsin.</i>			Miscellaneous	2 00	
Ohio	1 50		Grafton	2 00				1,659 53
Rockville	17 35		Oakland	4 00		<i>Pby of Muhlenburg.</i>		
Alamo	6 00		Winebag Rapids	10 00		Henderson	42 15	
Coal Creek	7 00		Wyocena	28 00		Princeton	20 00	
Miscellaneous	10 00		Milwaukee North	5 00		Salem	15 55	
	106 68		Waukesha 1st	18 50		Paducah	10 90	
<i>Pby of Muncie.</i>				67 50		Greenville	18 00	
New Castle	16 15					Cony Fork	1 40	
Indianapolis	231 30		SYNOD OF MISSOURI.			Marion	55	
	247 45		<i>Pby of Missouri.</i>			Miscellaneous	10 00	
SYNOD OF ILLINOIS 18 00			Auxvasse	13 92				118 55
<i>Pby of Kaskaskia.</i>			Columbia	25 00		<i>Pby of Transylvania.</i>		
Greensville	5 00		Fulton	50 00		Harmony	5 00	
Edwardsville	1 50		Round Prairie	21 00		Danville	594 40	
	6 50		Boonville	70 50		Harrodsburg	100 00	
			Rochport	17 50		Lebanon	31 30	
			Millersburg	12 00		Paint Lick	104 00	
			Jefferson City	4 75		Richmond	95 30	
				214 67		Springfield	27 70	
						Greensburg	3 25	
						Hanging Fork	54 50	
						Glasgow	10 00	
						Lancaster	32 30	

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

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Silver Creek	40 90
Bethel	8 00
Providence	23 10
Columbia	10 00

1,140 75

*Pby of West Lexington.*

Bethel	79 50
Walnut Hill	100 00
Salem	13 00
Mt. Horeb	38 50
Hopewell	33 50
Cherry Spring	33 90
Lexington 1st	115 35
Lexington 2d	330 90
Mt. Sterling	6 50
Frankfort	290 18
Pisgah	85 05
Vermilles	90 00
Clear Creek	19 00
Georgetown	5 00
Mt. Pleasant	10 10
Nicholasville	73 85
Winchester	37 35
Harmony	3 00
Woodford	21 00
Miscellaneous	30 00

1,275 58

*Pby of Ebenezer.*

Mayesville 1st	70 75
Flemingsburg	36 20
Washington	61 50
Newport	4 90
Greenup Union	10 00
Carlisle	10 00
Angusta	15 00
Lebanon	10 00
Sharon	15 00
Murphysville	28 50
Richwood	2 50
Millersburg	12 00
Bethesda	12 00
Falmouth	2 20
Paris	72 65
Sharpsburg	15 00
Covington	117 47
Concord	3 00

505 67

## SYNOD OF VIRGINIA. 34 00

*Pby of Greenbrier.*

Union	61 87
Western	5 00

66 87

*Pby of Lexington.*

Union	26 10
New Providence	56 00
Bethel	40 00
Lexington	121 75
Fairfield	12 00
Mt. Carmel	12 00
Harrisonburg	21 75
Windy Cove	10 50
Lebanon	6 35
Staunton	54 45
Augusta	53 00
Timberridge	9 00

Goshen	11 35
Pisgah	1 00
New Monmouth	14 21
Waynesboro'	71 22
Tinkling Spring	106 47
Rocky Spring	4 45
Miscellaneous	170 30

801 90

*Pby of Winchester.*

Moorefield	16 50
Patterson's Creek	10 00
Fredericksburg	25 00
Charlestown	40 00
Winchester	25 00
Martinsburg	10 00
Miscellaneous	246 05

372 55

*Pby of West Hanover.*

College	46 63
Buffalo	35 50
Cumberland	25 00
Farmville	45 40
Old Concord	15 00
Bethlehem	19 25
South Plains	18 00
Providence	3 50
Briery	21 00
Lebanon	7 42
Byrd & Hebron	49 00
Mayesville	21 90
New Store	5 75
New Concord	5 62
Roanoke	26 00
Orange & Madison	30 00
Patrick C. H.	4 11
Charlottesville	55 00
Lynchburg	30 00
Meroy Seat	5 25
Canton	6 00
Little Canton	10 00
Union	5 00
Albermarle	14 00
Miscellaneous	34 50

521 83

*Pby of East Hanover.*

Nottoway	100 00
Norfolk	522 00
Richmond 1st	411 20
Richmond 2d	162 16
Petersburg	497 29
Amelia	20 00
Namozene	15 00
Miscellaneous	2 00

1735 65

*Pby of Montgomery.*

Falling Spring	15 00
Covington	1 00
High Bridge	20 00
Christiansburg	35 75
Blacksburg	3 00
Wytheville	6 00
White Glade	10 00
Mountain Union	12 50
Locust Bottom	25 90
Salem	49 35

Clifton Forge	2 00
Miscellaneous	3 50

183 90

## SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

*Pby of Orange.*

Bethlehem	40 83
Hillsboro'	26 65
Spring Grove	4 00
Raleigh	102 50
Greensboro'	168 33
Newbern	43 00
Spring Garden	35 39
Shiloh	10 75
Nutbush	14 00
Milton	42 00
Cross Roads	3 75
Buffalo	13 15
Bethel	5 00
Spring Hill	12 87
Red House	7 30
Harmony	7 00
Handfield	11 67
Danville	15 00
Griers	14 25
Chapel Hill	20 00
Miscellaneous	2 50

509 93

*Pby of Fayetteville.*

Euphonia	7 00
Fayetteville	104 16
Philadelphus	14 50
Laurel Hill	21 00
Mineral Spring	1 35
Wilmington	117 20
China Grove	7 00
Smyrna	14 75
Tirza	12 15
Mount Horeb	1 00
Elizabethtown	2 00
Sardis	8 88
Brown Marsh	5 52
Long Street	20 00
Buffalo	15 25
McPherson's	4 50
Galatia	4 95
Antioch	11 96
Hopewell & Rockfish	3 00

376 19

*Pby of Concord.*

Mallard Creek	26 00
Ramah	19 87
Unity (Lincoln)	20 00
Thyatira	5 85
Centre	9 30
Charlotte	67 75
Concord	20 00
Rocky River	74 10
Unity (Rowan)	6 32
Joppa	13 00
Steel Creek	26 40
Pleasant Hill	13 00
Salem	23 00
Third Creed	15 00
Philadelphia	11 85
Hopewell	15 00
Salisbury	45 00
Fourth Creek	15 00
Hiwassee	4 39



## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

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Jackson	18 00	<i>Pby of Mawry.</i>		Prosperity	37 00
Plaquemine	65 17	Zion	105 10	Brownsville	20 00
New Orleans 4th	40 00	Ebenezer	60	Rehoboth	5 30
Madisonville	3 55	Hopewell	7 00	Germantown	5 00
Covington	3 80		119 70	Mount Carmel	185 00
Bethany	5 00			Memphis 1st	129 65
Miscellaneous	115 45				680 89
	1347 07	<i>Pby of Nashville.</i>		<i>Pby of Chickasaw.</i>	
<i>Pby of Tombecbes.</i>		Nashville 1st	342 06	Bethany	37 45
Montrose	19 85	Nashville 2d	54 00	Holly Springs	26 30
Mt. Moriah	19 35	Clarksville	278 10	Miscellaneous	117 00
Good Hope	5 00	Mt. Vernon	8 50		250 75
Miscellaneous	12 15	Gallatin	24 00		
	47 35		707 26	SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIA.	
<i>Pby of Brazos.</i>		<i>Pby of Knoxville.</i>		<i>Pby of Lodiiana.</i>	
Bethel	6 60	Madisonville	5 00	Lodiiana	37 20
		Bethel	1 00	Jalandar	4 65
SYNOD OF NASHVILLE	65 50	Knoxville 1st	79 30		41 85
<i>Pby of Holston</i>			85 30	SYNOD OF REFORMED PRESS.	
Mt. Bethel	22 00	<i>Pby of Tuscumbia.</i>		CHURCH	1600 00
Salem	24 00	Tuscumbia	130 00	LEGACIES	7315 81
Rogersville	21 00	SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.		SEMINARIES	308 32
New Providence	25 00	<i>Pby of Western District.</i>		MISCELLANEOUS	15645 31
	92 60	Memphis 2d	224 25	Donations received in	
		Denmark	54 00	North India.	5632 20

# SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO OF THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1850.

	From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1850	From May 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851.		From May 1, 1846, to May 1, 1850.	From May 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851.
<b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.</b>		
Pby of Londonderry	105 50	142 00	Pby of Blairsville	1175 00	1398 77
Troy	967 24	573 21	Redstone	960 81	600 08
Albany	1648 10	1218 76	Ohio	3017 89	2765 05
Columbia	62 12	30 22	Alleghany	332 40	836 93
	2782 96	1964 19	Beaver	757 01	1165 42
			Erie	268 05	541 02
			Clarion	229 89	175 99
<b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>				6800 15	7473 86
Pby of Ogdensburg	48 50	101 34	<b>SYNOD OF WHEELING.</b>		
Steuben	140 00	182 53	Pby of Washington	1597 74	1366 46
Wyoming	149 00	67 66	St. Clairsville	490 21	1039 71
Buffalo City	152 40	201 55	Steubenville	466 37	1021 55
Michigan	25	4 75	New Lisbon	776 02	568 81
	490 15	557 83		3330 34	4016 52
<b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF OHIO.</b>		
Pby of Hudson	563 93	757 85	Pby of Columbus	1355 04	593 90
North River	791 52	492 92	Marion	128 43	106 11
Bedford	508 91	945 67	Zanesville	397 51	694 37
Long Island	398 52	348 13	Richland	694 42	708 44
New York	8030 12	9458 47	Wooster	314 78	207 62
New York 2d	2702 53	2772 85	Cochecton	451 10	260 39
California	110 50		Hooking	80 00	111 00
Connecticut		75 35		3321 28	2681 83
	13176 12	14851 24	<b>SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</b>			Pby of Chillicothe	270 02	733 17
Pby of Elizabethtown	1188 45	1411 76	Miami	627 61	776 59
New Brunswick	1466 79	1231 46	Cincinnati	1527 49	1335 06
Burlington		212 62	Oxford	682 85	340 36
West Jersey	900 39	829 87	Sidney	313 63	316 65
Newton	819 07	1042 38	Maumee	83 70	100 75
Raritan	180 70	335 06		3505 30	3602 60
Susquehanna	113 02	169 90	<b>SYNOD OF INDIANA.</b>		
Luzerne	167 68	206 23	Pby of New Albany	337 65	199 95
	4856 00	5439 28	Vincennes	54 88	99 71
<b>SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.</b>			Madison	291 80	130 86
Pby of Philadelphia	9615 40	3013 12	Indianapolis	353 73	114 20
Philadelphia 2d	460 19	362 68	White Water	66 13	146 59
New Castle	902 48	726 06	Palestine	33 83	129 16
Donegal	719 85	367 56		1158 02	749 37
Baltimore	1873 82	3024 14			
Carlisle	1496 62	1682 53			
Huntingdon	1632 66	1449 69			
Northumberland	853 32	735 68			
	10608 34	11363 36			

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT.

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	From May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850.	From May 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851.		From May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850.	From May 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851.
<b>SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF GEORGIA.</b>		
Pby of Logansport	56 87	106 25	Pby of Georgia	204 37	194 25
Lake	83 39	109 02	Hopewell	1541 03	166 29
Fort Wayne	62 15	89 50	Flint River	228 17	901 15
Crawfordsville	76 08	106 68	Florida	5 00	520 49
Muncie	50	247 45	Cherokee	425 27	107 60
	379 59	718 90		2403 84	2113 33
<b>SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF ALABAMA.</b>		
Pby of Kaaskasia	10 00	18 00	Pby of South Alabama	45 00	58 75
Sangamon	41 00	6 50	Tuscaloosa	786 00	790 50
Schuyler	214 06	250 04	East Alabama	505 72	744 32
Peoria	45 40	53 40		158 00	107 15
Iowa	405 75	250 60		1484 72	1700 7 2
Rock River	48 75	29 50			
Wisconsin	127 00	168 95			
	18 00	67 50			
	900 98	844 49	<b>SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF MISSOURI.</b>			Pby of Mississippi	1351 50	2008 11
Pby of Missouri	7 59		Louisiana	1393 08	1347 07
St. Louis	92 00	214 67	Tombekbee	67 15	47 35
St. Louis	867 72	1220 50	Brazos	124 58	6 60
Falmira	46 75	15 00		2636 61	99 13
Potosi	48 20	77 45			65 50
Upper Missouri	8 00	40 55			92 60
	1070 17	1568 17	<b>SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</b>			Pby of Holston	80 80	
Pby of Louisville	44 55	86 25	West Tennessee	193 00	
Muhlenburg	1263 57	1659 53	Mauvy		112 70
Transylvania	78 50	118 55	Nashville	489 33	707 26
West Lexington	1180 75	1140 75	Knoxville	79 03	85 30
Ebenezer	981 55	1275 58	Tuscumbia		130 00
	516 84	505 07		642 16	1193 36
	4095 76	4786 33	<b>SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.</b>			Pby of Western District	20 00	660 80
Pby of Greenbrier	3 00	34 00	Chickasaw	52 00	250 75
Lexington	39 50	66 87	Indian	47 75	
Winchester	465 51	501 90		119 75	911 55
West Hanover	187 64	372 55			
East Hanover	491 56	521 83			
East Hanover	1210 39	1735 65			
Montgomery	64 74	183 90			
	2462 34	3716 70	<b>SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIA.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			Pby of Lodiana		41 85
Pby of Orange	72 40	599 93	Total from Churches	70823 61	77644 69
Fayetteville	619 16	376 19	<b>SYNOD REP. FBW. CHURCH</b>		
Concord	429 22	670 60		2085 67	1600 00
	603 60		<b>LEGACIES</b>		
	1724 58	1646 92		5586 81	7315 81
<b>SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			<b>SEMINARIES</b>		
Pby of South Carolina	424 78	226 00		152 00	306 32
Bethel	286 54	403 09	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
Harmony	258 00	341 10		26017 31	15645 31
Charleston	739 85	516 22	<b>FRIENDS IN INDIA</b>		
	800 19	816 59	Total	\$ 104,665 40	103,544 33
	2599 36	2202 90	Total number of churches contributing	1152	1270



# **A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	First commissions of operations.	Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries.					SCHOLARS.				
			Ministers.		Lay Teachers and others.			Boarding.		Day.		
			American.	Native.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
INDIAN TRIBES:	CHOCTAWS, - - -	1846	2		2	5		100				100
	CREEKS, - - -	1842	2		3	2		20	20			40
	Tallahassee, - -	1840	1		3	6		40	40			80
	CHICKSAWAS, - -	1840			1	1	2					15
	SEMINOLES, - -	1840			1	1						38
	IOWAS AND SACS, -	1843	2		1	2		24	14			45
	OTOTOS AND OMAHAS,	1843	1		2	2		30	15			72
	CHIPPEWAS & OTTAWAS,	1846	1		2	2				44	28	
	Grand Traverse, -	1838										
	Total of Indian Missions,		9		11	22	2	229	89	44	28	390
AFRICA:	LIBERIA, - - -	1842	1		1					75		75
	Monrovia, - - -	1850			1			4		94		98
	Kentucky, - - -	1847	1		1							
	Setra Kroo, - - -	1841			1							
	Corisco, - - -	1850	2			1						
KROO PEOPLE.- NEAR THE EQUATOR,	Total of African Missions,		4		3	1		4		99		103
	Lodiana, - - -	1834	3						20	305		325
	Saharunpur, - -	1836	3			3	2	9		40		49
	Sabathu, - - -	1836					1			181		181
	Amballa, - - -	1848	2	1		2	2			101		101
INDIA:	Jalandar, - - -	1847	2							110		110
	Labar, - - -	1847	2							60		60
	Station not yet designated,	1846	1			1				80		80
			TOTAL.									
			390									
			28									
			325									
			49									
			101									
			110									
			60									
			80									





THE  
**Fifteenth Annual Report**  
OF THE  
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IN THE  
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PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1852.

NEW YORK:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.  
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New York:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:  
AT THE MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET  
1852.

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**EDWARD O. JENKINS, PRINTER,**  
**114 Nassau Street.**

# FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

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## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

How often during the last year have we been called to repeat the affecting words of the prophet, "Your fathers, where are they? And the prophets, do they live for ever?" Since the last Annual Meeting of the Board, a more than usual number of beloved fathers and brethren have finished their part of the Master's work, and have entered, as we trust, into the joys of their Lord. For them we would not weep, but we cannot but mourn over the absence of their well-remembered faces from our meetings. We miss their counsels, and their cheerful words of encouragement we shall hear no more. Amongst those whose work in the Church below is thus ended, we have to record the names of the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., the venerated President of the Board, Harmer Denny, Esq., and Alexander Symington, Esq., Vice Presidents, Rev. Jacob Green, Recording Secretary, Mr. David W. C. Olyphant, one of the Executive Committee, Rev. Samuel R. Graham, D.D., and the Rev. William S. Potts, D.D. These gentlemen were all

members of the Board. To these we must add the names of the Rev. George W. Simpson, and his wife, of the Corisco Mission, and Mrs. Bush, wife of the Rev. Stephen Bush, of the Siam Mission. In the midst of these changes, and the discouragements incident to them, it is the duty and the privilege of the Church to look away from man, and to take comfort from the words spoken to her, by her adorable Head: "Fear not, I am the First and the Last. I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death. Behold I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands; thy walls are continually before me."

### FINANCES.

|                                                                               |              |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| The receipts from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, have been | \$144,922 90 |                  |
| To which add balance of last year,                                            | 136 16       |                  |
|                                                                               |              | <hr/> 145,059 06 |
| The expenditures, as shown in the same Report, have been,                     |              | 144,472 48       |
|                                                                               |              | <hr/>            |
| Leaving a balance in the Treasury of                                          | \$586 58     |                  |

A large amount of clothing has been received from the ladies of a number of the churches. These donations have all been acknowledged in the publications of the Board. The supply, although liberal on the part of the churches from which they were received, has not been half equal to the demand for these indispensable articles for the missions and schools among the Indians.

The Board of Publication, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and American Sunday School Union, have furnished Bibles, Books, and Tracts, when requested, for the different missions.

### PUBLICATIONS.

The Home and Foreign Record continues to be the organ of the different Boards of the Church. The Board of Publication will report the number of copies printed.

Of the Foreign Missionary, 21,500 copies are published, of which 2,500 are free copies. The burdensome restrictions adopted by the post-office department, in regard to the pre-payment of newspapers, prevented the contemplated arrangement of pre-payment mentioned in the last Annual Report. The postage paid by the subscribers, however, is, in all cases, deducted from the subscription paid, so that while the present Act of Congress on this subject remains unchanged, ten copies of this paper will be sent to any part of the Church, for one dollar, the postage to be deducted from that sum.

Of the Annual Report, 4,300 copies have been published; and a number of other missionary papers.

**AGENCIES.**

The Rev. Henry R. Wilson has continued his labors as an agent, in the Synods of Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Ohio;

The Rev. William S. Rogers, in the Synods of Cincinnati, Indiana, Northern Indiana, and Memphis, and a part of his time in the Synod of Philadelphia; and

The Rev. Robert L. Breck, with the exception of two months, in the Synods of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.

The Rev. Francis P. Montfort has acted as an agent for a few months in the Synods of Indiana, Northern Indiana, and Illinois; and

The Rev. William H. M'Auley, for ten months in the Synod of Alabama.

The labors of all these brethren have been faithful and untiring. No service for the church can be more laborious, and, at times, more discouraging. In this work they need the prayers, and the encouragement of their brethren in the ministry, and of all the churches which the providence of God may enable them to visit.

**MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT-MISSIONARIES  
SENT OUT.**

*To North India.*

Rev. John E. Freeman,  
Rev. Julius F. Ullman, and their wives,  
Mrs. A. Rudolph.

*To China.*

Rev. John Byers, and his wife,  
Miss Juana M. Knight,  
Mrs. Mary L. French

*To Liberia.*

Rev. David A. Wilson, and his wife,  
Miss Catharine Strobel.

*To Corisco.*

Miss Isabella Sweeny,

*To the Choctaws.*

Rev. John Edwards, and his wife,  
Mr. J. W. Dwight,  
Mr. Truman Judson,  
Mr. George Ainslie.

*To the Chickasaws.*

Rev. Andrew M. Watson, and his wife,  
Mr. Leander W. Davis,  
Mr. John McCarter.

*To the Creeks.*

Rev. Augustus W. Loomis, and his wife,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Reid,  
 Miss Catherine M. Workman,  
 Miss Clara W. Eddy,  
 Miss Elizabeth Stedham, Native Assistant Teacher.

*To the Chippewas and Ottawas.*

Mr. Andrew Porter,  
 Miss Ann Porter.

Mr. J. W. Dwight, Mrs. Mary French, and Miss Stedham, were already residing in their respective fields of labor. Messrs. Freeman and Ullman were on their return to their former fields; and Mr. and Mrs. Loomis were formerly connected with the Ningpo Mission.

# Indian Tribes.

## CHOCTAW MISSION.

Rev. Alexander Reid,  
 Rev. Hamilton Balentine,  
 Rev. John Edwards, and their wives,  
 Mr. J. G. Turner, Teacher,  
 Mr. George Ainslie, Teacher,  
 Mr. Jonathan E. Dwight, Interpreter,  
 Miss F. K. Thompson, Teacher,  
 Miss Elizabeth Morrison, Seamstress,  
 Mr. Joseph S. Betz, Carpenter, and his wife,  
 Mr. Truman Judson, Assistant.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards reached the Mission in July, Mr. Judson in June, Mr. Dwight in January, and Mr. Ainslie near the end of the year.

Spencer Academy has not been without its trials during the last year. The first was the fire which occurred in March, 1851, but of which intelligence was not received in time for the last Report. The barn, cribs, and stables, were entirely consumed. The mill-house was very much damaged, but not destroyed. Ten tons of hay, and the entire stock of corn, about twelve hundred bushels, were consumed. Owing to the high price of corn, the entire loss was not less than three thousand dollars.

In the latter end of May, the measles broke out among the boys, and in less than a week, forty-eight were taken down. The whole number of cases, from first to last, was seventy. Two of the boys died with the measles; and two others died about the same time from other causes.

It is usual when a contagious disease like the measles makes it ap-

pearance in an Institution so large as this, at once to break up the school, and send the pupils to their homes. But the boys, without one exception, preferred to remain. Their parents placed such confidence in the missionaries, that they were desirous their children should remain; and this added greatly to the labors and responsibility of the Mission; but, at the same time, it greatly augmented the comfort, and, most likely, saved the lives of many of the pupils.

In consequence of this sickness occurring so near the close of the session, much to the disappointment of many of the scholars, the usual examination was dispensed with; and all were permitted to return home as soon as they were sufficiently recovered.

In December, the school was visited by the whooping cough, and although it did not become general among the scholars, yet by its attacks, and by inflammation of the lungs, two promising boys were removed by death.

Notwithstanding these trials and afflictions, the state of the Institution was never so prosperous as it is at present. It possesses, in a high degree, the affection of its pupils, and the confidence of the people. The number of scholars is one hundred and eighteen, which is eighteen more than the Board originally agreed to receive. Of these, eighty-eight were in the school last year.

No change has been made in the plan of instruction and government, from that stated in the last Report. The branches of study have been essentially the same. The Superintendent writes as follows of the religious instruction:—

Besides these other studies, their religious instruction has not been overlooked. The knowledge which makes men wise unto salvation,—confessedly the most important knowledge,—we have endeavored to communicate largely. The Holy Bible has been read and studied daily. Large portions of Scripture have been accurately committed to memory by every scholar able to read. We confidently hope that the good seed thus sown in the tender minds of our beloved boys, will, in due time, bring forth abundantly the fruits of virtue and religion.

During the vacation, Mr. Reid made an extensive tour of preaching, in different parts of the Choctaw nation. The most eager desire was everywhere manifested often by large and attentive audiences, to hear the gospel preached. The whole account of this journey is full of interest. A summary at the close is here inserted:—

Between the 15th of June and the 1st September, I preached about fifty times, to large assemblies. I rode between twelve and fifteen hundred miles; saw and was seen by between three and four thousand people. I saw and conversed with all the leading men in the Nation, both Choctaws and Chickasaws. I met with some forty or fifty of my own boys surrounded by their friends. The boys and their parents appeared truly glad to see me. I am sure I have shaken hands heartily with over a thousand persons at the different gatherings which I attended.

I was present at sixteen large meetings of different kinds, viz, seven "big meetings," two Sabbath meetings, three examinations, one Temperance meeting, one political gathering, one Court and one Council. These meetings were in different parts of the Nation, and yet at every one of them I met some Spencer boys! This

interested me exceedingly. At two of the meetings there were sixteen Spencer boys present; at four meetings there were ten; at each of the other ten meetings there were several present. The sight of so many of my boys everywhere I went, filled my heart with gladness and gratitude to God for permitting me to witness such scenes. I never before had such an overwhelming sense of the greatness of the work in which my associates and myself are engaged at Spencer. Often did this thought arise in my mind—Spencer Academy is a fountain sending forth in every direction all over the Choctaw Nation numerous streams of influences either for good or evil. May God cast the salt of his grace into the fountain, so that all these streams by their united influences may speedily cause the wilderness and the solitary place to be glad for them, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

It was no small matter to bring the business arrangements of so large a boarding school under the control of those having charge of it, and it has only been after years of effort on the part of the Committee, and after much labor and untiring energy on the part of Mr. Reid, the superintendent, that this has been accomplished. Little improvement in the outward business of the Institution remains to be done. If a supply of competent teachers can be continued, the prospects of the Institution are most encouraging. But this is a point, as will be stated hereafter, of great difficulty, and one on which the very existence of the Institution depends.

#### CHICKASAW MISSION.

Rev. Andrew M. Watson,  
Mr. James S. Allan, and their wives,  
Mr. Leander W. Davies,  
Mr. John McCarter.

Owing to unexpected difficulties and embarrassments the school buildings are not yet finished. During the summer it was only at intervals that workmen and laborers could be obtained, and during the winter when they could have been engaged, the weather was so unusually severe, that the mason work had to be suspended. The latest accounts state that the work is now going forward, and that the school may be opened during the summer. Mr. Allan has done everything in his power to carry forward this difficult work. The present agent of the government, Kenton Harper, Esq., in his official report to the Department, thus refers to the subject:—

The buildings for the female boarding school, under the patronage of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, are nearly completed, and are expected to be ready for the reception of pupils in the ensuing spring. The buildings are of the most substantial kind, being of stone, neatly laid, and reflect great credit on Mr. Allan, the agent of the Board, who has their direction and management.

No nation of Indians, with which the Board is connected, have, up to this time, manifested so much interest in the missionary work, espe-

cially the education of their daughters, as have the Chickasaw people. They have watched the progress of the building in all its stages. Perceiving the difficulty and expense of procuring materials, and workmen, owing in a great measure to its remote situation, their National Council, with entire harmony, appropriated five thousand dollars, above the contract of the Board with the Department, to finish the present buildings; and as it is their wish to have one hundred pupils in the school, they added another thousand dollars for additional school-rooms.

Messrs. Watson, Davies, and McCarter, reached the mission in February. Mr. Watson immediately commenced his missionary labors, by preaching to the people, and visiting them at their dwellings. The other two brethren will be usefully employed on the farm and building. Two female teachers have been engaged, and will reach the mission, God willing, in time for the opening of the school. A male teacher and his wife, and another female teacher, are yet wanted to complete the necessary force for this mission.

### CREEK MISSION.

**TALLAHASSEE** :—Rev. Robert M. Loughridge,  
 Mr. William S. Robertson, Teacher, and his wife,  
 James G. Junkin, M. D., and his wife,  
 Joseph B. Junkin, Farmer and Steward, and his wife,  
 Miss Nancy Thompson, Teacher,  
 Miss E. M. Workman, “  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, “  
 Miss Elizabeth Stedham, Native Assistant Teacher.

**KOWETAH** :—Rev. J. Ross Ramsay, and his wife,  
 Rev. William H. Templeton,  
 Miss Mary Bowen, Teacher,  
 Miss Hannah M. Green, Teacher.

Some of the members of both stations have suffered from ill health during the year. Mrs. Ramsay has been so seriously ill with repeated attacks of fever, that it is now almost certain she will have to leave before the beginning of summer. It is expected that the Rev. A. W. Loomis, and his wife, will reach the station before Mr. Ramsay and his wife will leave. It was a matter of much interest, that in times of suffering they had the services of a skilful physician connected with the Mission family. Among the pupils at Tallahassee, there was an unusual degree of sickness. Seventy were attacked with the measles, and afterwards, thirty-five with dysentery. By the blessing of God upon the means used, they all recovered, with but a short interruption of their studies.

### *Boarding Schools.*

The school at Tallahassee contains forty boys and forty girls. This number, and sometimes more, have been in actual attendance during



the year. The school at Kowetah contains twenty boys and twenty girls, besides several day-scholars who reside with their parents. The behavior of the pupils, at both schools, their progress in their studies, and their advancement in religious knowledge, have been such as greatly to encourage their teachers. They have also taken much interest in the various employments assigned to them when not in the school-rooms; the boys in the various work of the farm, and the girls in the sewing-room, and the usual household employments. The children are contented and happy, and have become greatly attached to their teachers. The public examination was held at the close of the summer session, at which there was a general attendance of the neighbors, including the principal and second chiefs, the trustees of the school, and other leading men of the district. The trustees, who acted as Examining Committee, and the people generally, expressed themselves highly pleased, and much encouraged at the performances of the children, and their evident improvement.

The same course of study has been pursued as heretofore. The object is to give to both sexes a good English education. Those who evince talents will be more thoroughly instructed, in order to qualify them for teachers. We look forward with great interest to the time, when these different Missions will supply qualified native teachers for all the schools that may be wanted. A beginning, indeed, has been made, and one of the former pupils has been appointed assistant teacher, for which she is well qualified. A native agency, with the divine blessing, of a higher order will be furnished in due time, and then it will be seen that this branch of missionary labor has not been in vain.

On this subject, Mr. Loughridge in his report to the government, writes:—

The business of the school teacher among the Indians, is not simply to teach them a few of the first lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic; no, his work is far more extensive, more responsible. True, this is a part of his work, and an important part, but it is only the beginning of the great work which devolves upon him. He has also to improve their manners, reform their morals, undermine and destroy deep-rooted and enslaving superstitions. In short, he is to lay the foundation of their social, civil, and religious happiness. This, however, cannot be accomplished successfully, where the child returns home at night to unlearn with its ignorant and superstitious parents what it learned at school through the day. I am deeply solicitous about this matter. I plead for the system of boarding schools, as most suitable for this people at the present time, not because I am connected with one,—not because the Presbyterian Board have the oversight of several, (for in neither case is there any pecuniary gain, but an actual outlay on our part,) but I plead for them because I am well convinced, by long experience and observation, and by the testimony of those whose experience is much greater, that they are the only means which can succeed in the great work to which I have devoted my life—the *civilization and evangelization* of this interesting people.

### *Churches and Religious Services.*

The church at Tallahassee, consists of twenty-four members, fourteen of whom are natives. Besides regular religious services, Mr. Lough-

ridge preaches regularly at two other places, and at other points occasionally as opportunity offers. An improved edition of the Muskogee hymn-book has been carried through the press. It contains one hundred and twenty-five hymns, four of them in the Yoochee language, being the first attempt to reduce that difficult tongue to writing.

The church at Kowetah, consists of twenty-seven members, twenty-three of whom are natives. Besides regular preaching on the Sabbath, at the Mission, by one of the brethren, the other regularly preaches at other places in the vicinity. The Indians are anxious to have preaching, and give a regular and orderly attendance. Did the funds of the Board permit, the time of two Evangelists could be most usefully employed, in making preaching tours through the Nation.

This Mission continues to possess the confidence and regard of the Muskogee people. Of this the National Council last summer gave substantial evidence in the appropriation of one thousand dollars towards meeting the expenses that had been incurred on the building at Tallahassee, and completing some parts of the work that were still unfinished.

#### SEMINOLE MISSION.

Mr. John Lilly,  
Mr. John D. Bemo, and their wives.

The temporal condition of this small tribe is not improving, and is in many respects discouraging. Owing to the unprecedented drought their crops this year are unusually small; intemperance is still prevalent, and is even on the increase, wasting their means, and destroying their health; and their number is diminishing. During the last year, forty men with their families accompanied Wild Cat, one of their chiefs, to Mexico. They have no school funds, and pressed as they are to procure the means of subsistence, it is not surprising that there is no general feeling in favor of education and religious instruction. Yet such families as have been brought under the teachings of the Mission, and have seen the change passing upon the children in the school, are desirous that their children should share in these benefits. Many of them though very poor themselves, are willing to contribute as far as they are able to support their children in the school.

The Boarding School consists of nine boys and eight girls. If the Board had the means this school could at once be increased three-fold. The progress of the children in learning, their teachable disposition, their respect and love for their teachers, and their willingness to attend to the labor assigned to them when out of the school-rooms, have been satisfactory.

Religious services for reading and explaining the Scriptures, singing and prayer, have been continued as heretofore. Health has generally been enjoyed, though some cases of sickness occurred in the Mission family, and among the pupils.

## IOWA AND SAC MISSIONS.

Rev. William Hamilton,  
Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, and their wives,  
Miss Sarah A. Waterman, Teacher.

The state of the adult population of these tribes is but little more encouraging than it was one year ago. Few of them seem disposed to attend at the Mission House for divine worship. Occasionally a few drop in during the religious exercises; but the principal part of their religious instruction consists in what they receive from visits to their cabins and tents. These visits are made every other day, and sometimes daily. Though they frequently listen with a good degree of attention, no saving change appears to have been wrought in the hearts of any of them, and they continue as heretofore attached to their heathen practices.

Many of the Iowas are habitual drunkards, and being separated from their white neighbors only by the Missouri River, it is almost impossible to prevent the introduction of whisky into their country. If its introduction could be prevented, they have only to cross the river, and they can obtain a full supply, from the unprincipled trader, as long as they have any means of payment.

Two bands of the Winnebagoes, numbering three hundred souls, with the consent of the Iowas have settled on their lands; they have made good crops of corn, and if permitted to remain the prospect is that their condition will be much improved. There is little doubt but the Iowas would be benefitted by a union of interest with these two bands.

The Sacs still continue indifferent to religious instruction and to education. They are more industrious, and less given to intemperance, than the Iowas, and their farms being well cultivated, they have an abundant support. In the spring they suffered severely by the small-pox. One-fifth of the tribe were carried off by it, before relief could be obtained. The Iowas were saved by a thorough vaccination of the whole tribe. The two bands of Winnebagoes also suffered severely from the same disease.

The Boarding School continues to be encouraging, especially when the painful apathy in regard to Divine things on the part of their parents or guardians is considered. A great drawback is the frequent changes among the scholars. The school has varied from forty-four to thirty-four. But even with this drawback, the school is full of interest, with reference to the condition of this degraded people. In January Mr. Irvin writes:—

For sometime our school has had thirty-four scholars, eighteen boys and sixteen girls. Their ages are from five and six, to fourteen and fifteen. They are from different tribes, Iowas, Sacs, Otoes, Blackfeet, and Sioux, and nearly all are orphans. There are perhaps but three, whose parents are both alive, and most of them have neither father nor mother. Our school might be called an orphan asy-

lum. It should however be mentioned to the credit of the Indians, that the sons of the chief and the homeless orphans lodge in the same tent, eat out of the same dish, and unite in the same sports, without the least restraint or distinction.

Nor does the fact of their being orphans give us that entire control over them, that might be supposed. The control of a remote relative at times is as absolute as that of the parent, regulating their marriages and other contracts, so that we have often as much difficulty with these guardians, as with the parents.

The children are making pleasing progress in letters, and are improving in other respects. We must remember they have every thing to learn, even how to sit on a bench, or a chair—to hold the knives and forks at the table—to wear our style of clothes—and even how to wash the face and dry it with a towel. A greater difficulty is their ignorance of our language, which is so different from their own. But this they are gradually overcoming. Moses, a little mischievous and idle Otoe about ten years of age, recited from memory fifteen verses from the 20th of Matthew at the Sunday School. Another had twelve verses, and others had hymns, all in English. Besides the religious instruction given them on the Sabbath, Miss Waterman catechises them carefully every day in school, from portions of the Scriptures. In this way much Scripture knowledge is well impressed on their minds, and such truth “shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereunto I sent it.”

In September this Mission suffered a severe loss by fire. The house and stables, mill-house and horse-mill were entirely consumed. The barn contained the winter stock of hay, between three and four hundred bushels of corn, plows and other farming utensils. The loss to the Board was more than twelve hundred dollars.

#### OTOE AND OMAHA MISSION.

Rev. Edward McKinney and his wife,  
Mr. Daniel E. Read, Assistant,  
Miss Martha Fullerton, Teacher.

In the summer and fall this Mission suffered much from sickness. In July sixteen of the children in the school were attacked with the small-pox. By great care and labor the other scholars were preserved from this disease, and those taken with it all recovered. In September fever and ague prevailed generally in the upper country. The neighboring white settlements, as well as the Indians suffered severely. Every member of the Mission family, and all the children in the school, suffered more or less, and one of the boys was removed by death.

For the want of suitable assistants, this Mission has suffered from the first, and during the last year, more severely than heretofore. Without consulting the Committee Mr. Henry Martin and his wife left the Mission in May, and every effort to supply his place has as yet been unsuccessful. It is a painful thought that this Mission has suffered so much, and may have to be abandoned for the want of the assistance of the lay members of the Church. A male teacher for the school, and a farmer, who would also act as steward, and his wife, are indispensably necessary. On this subject Mr. McKinney most feelingly writes:—

We have now thirty-eight children in the school, and our standing and opportunities of usefulness in this community, and with the Indians, are such as to encourage us to perseverance; but when we consider that our Church, after all the efforts which have been made, has left us, as yet, without assistance, we are utterly and entirely discouraged. Unless we can carry on our operations with more order and efficiency, I doubt the propriety of the expenditure of the church funds in this enterprise. But with sufficient and suitable assistance, I am still of opinion this field is worthy of cultivation, and will repay the Church's exertions. I lay the blame, not on the Board, or the Committee, but upon the Church, and the astonishing indifference of her lay members to religious enterprises. You know I have a great interest in this Mission. I have spent five years laboriously in it. My character, my feelings, my consistency, my perseverance, are all implicated, and it seems to me, at times, that if I must give up this effort, I may never hope to do anything in my Master's cause. But which way to turn, I know not. I find it hard to entertain the thought of this work being given up. I try to commit the whole unto the Lord, and wait patiently upon Him. But I find my faith is very weak, and my heart sorely tried.

Both Omahas and Otoes have made very poor hunts. They have had much sickness, and many of them have died. Both tribes are very poor, and there is much suffering among them. Owing to our own pressing wants, I have been unable to visit them, to administer to their wants, and to tell them of a Saviour. Their need of the Gospel is hourly more apparent. Nothing else, evidently, will save them from the destruction into which they are just plunging. My impressions of their misery are daily deepening, and I feel constantly pressed in spirit, to preach more fully to them the unsearchable riches of Christ. Oh for the outpouring of the Spirit, that these blind eyes might be opened, and their hearts melted.

Nothing need be added to the foregoing, to show the necessity for more help at this Mission.

Regular religious services at the Mission have been maintained, both for the children of the school, and the adults of the neighborhood. Few of the Indians attend these meetings. During the year a church has been organized, embracing such white persons as had been previously professors of religion.

The boarding school, though carried on under so many discouragements, has made good progress. The number has varied from thirty-six to forty-seven. At the latest dates, nineteen boys and seventeen girls were in the school. Of these, four were Otoes, fifteen Omahas, fourteen Pawnees, and three Puncabs. The highest studies have been the elements of geography and arithmetic. A respectable number are able to read, and quite a number can write a legible hand. When not in the school-room, the boys and girls are employed as at other similar schools.

A part of the plan of the missionary work is, as soon as practicable, to settle the grown up scholars in a village contiguous to, and under the control of the Mission. Three of the largest boys are now busily engaged in building their cabins. Some assistance in hauling will be afforded, but the principal part of the labor they are quite willing to do themselves. This settlement, as it increases, will gradually afford the most indisputable evidence to their tribes, that it is practicable and easy for them all to become equally independent.

## CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Rev. Peter Dougherty,  
Mr. James K. Whiteside, and their wives,  
Mr. Daniel Rodd, Assistant Teacher and Interpreter.  
Mr. Andrew Porter,  
Miss Ann Porter.

The uncertainty which last year rested on the future movements of these Indians has been removed. Their desire has always been to be permitted to remain in Michigan, and to support themselves by the labor of their hands, in the cultivation of the soil. Under the new Constitution of the State, they are permitted to become citizens; and the Legislature have approved of their remaining, and have given them much encouragement, by recommending them to the favorable consideration of the General Government. The proper department at Washington are willing they should remain, and have taken measures to have all their claims equitably adjusted.

In all their trials, while any uncertainty remained, the Indians, with their chiefs, consulted freely with their missionaries, and with the Executive Committee. They feared greatly that their circumstances would be such that the Mission would be no longer continued. As no part of the reservation on which they resided was offered for sale, it became necessary for them to remove to some place where the public land could be purchased. After careful examination, in company with Mr. Dougherty, they finally decided to form a settlement on the West side of Grand Traverse Bay. A number of them have already purchased small farms, and are engaged in preparing their buildings and improvements.

At the pressing request of the Indians, and after full consideration, the Committee decided to remove the station to the new settlement. As many of the families would be too far separated to derive benefit from a day school, a boarding school was the only means that would meet their wants. It was therefore decided that one should be established as soon as the necessary buildings could be prepared.

For some years another settlement of Indians has been forming on Little Traverse Bay. A number of families, formerly under the instruction of the Mission, and some of them members of the church, reside there. They, with other Indian families, made an earnest request that this settlement should be made a station of the Mission, and that a day school, in the first instance, should be opened there. The Committee have agreed to their request, and Mr. and Miss Porter will take the charge of this station.

The expense to be incurred in completing these measures, was a serious matter with the Committee. But when it was considered that this Mission, during fifteen years from its commencement, has been chiefly supported by the Mission and School Funds of the Indians themselves, not costing the Board more than two hundred and fifty

dollars a year; that there was a native church, the fruits of missionary labor; that there were many promising youths and children, in various stages of education; and further, that there were many Indian families, who though not members of the church, were desirous to have the means of grace for themselves and their children, the path of duty seemed to be clear. In view of these various interests, in dependence on God, and with entire conviction that his providence had opened the way, the Committee agreed to go forward.

The decisions of the Committee reached the Indians in October, to their great joy and encouragement. Measures were immediately taken to secure the proper sites, and to have the materials in readiness to put up the buildings in the Spring. The best of lumber is cheap and convenient, and substantial frame buildings can be speedily erected at moderate expense.

The year has been to the Indians one of health and abundance, and their general conduct has been good. In habits of industry and economy, they are every year improving. Since their new settlement has been designated, their effort is to save all their funds, to enable them to get a home of their own. More than seventy families authorized Mr. Dougherty to get their annuities at Machinac, in order to save expense, and to keep themselves out of the way of temptation to drink.

The church consists of forty members, twenty-six of whom are natives. A large number are under examination and instruction, preparatory to admission to church privileges. There is a growing attention to the preaching of the Gospel, and the meetings for worship on the Sabbath are well attended. The Sabbath School numbers between fifty and sixty, the larger number being adults.

There are forty-three names on the roll of the school; about half that number is the actual average attendance. The girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, and other useful acquirements. The children have made good progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

Vital and important as these missionary labors are to the best interests of these different tribes, they are not free from very serious difficulties, present and in prospect. The most serious of these is the difficulty of obtaining suitable laborers. The most important of these missions is that among the Choctaws. There are from one hundred to one hundred and twenty boys and young men selected from all parts of the Choctaw Nation, and placed under the instruction and entire control of the missionaries. Such a number of youth require the full time of three or four competent teachers. Their characters have to be formed, their heathen and foolish superstitions to be eradicated, and their minds to be enlarged and enlightened by truth and knowledge of all kinds, and especially must they be instructed in regard to the relations of man to his Maker, as revealed to us in his holy word. From among these have to be raised up a native agency, to meet the wants of the community, and especially a native ministry for the supply of their churches.

Properly to teach and train up such a number of youth, is a great and arduous work, and can only be effectually done by men of piety, zeal, and ability—by men possessing much of the spirit that was in Christ. From the first the Committee have had great difficulty in obtaining competent men, and when they were obtained, in inducing them to remain. Two of the able men who are now there, express their intention of leaving at the close of the session. Every effort hitherto made by the Committee to have their places supplied has failed; and if their intentions are carried out, the very existence of the Institution will be endangered.

At all the other Indian Missions the same difficulties, in a modified form, exist. They are all in danger of being broken up for the want of suitable laborers. With the exception of Spencer Academy, one minister of the Gospel only is wanted to each Mission; and we are thankful to be able to say, that no serious difficulty has, as yet, been experienced in obtaining qualified ministers for them. But for the boarding school other laborers are indispensable. The schools must have teachers, male and female, or they must be given up. Each station that has a boarding school, requires the labor of a farmer, and at the large schools a steward also. The Committee believe that ministers of the Gospel are engaged in their appropriate work, when training up such a company of youth as are in Spencer Academy; but it is no part of their plan, that a ministerial brother should take the oversight of a farm, or have his time and strength given to mere secular affairs; yet, at three of these Missions, that is the case at present. To save these Missions from being abandoned, these beloved missionaries have continued in these labors so unsuitable for them. Every thing within the power of the Committee has been done to obtain assistant missionaries, but hitherto with only partial success.

This is a painful statement, but it is proper that the difficulties here mentioned should again be made known to the churches. Three years ago, the same subject was presented, in strong terms, to the General Assembly, but its vital importance appears not to have been appreciated. Since that time the interests at stake have been much enlarged. Much labor has been bestowed to bring these Missions to the position they now occupy. The field is white unto the harvest, and the blessing of God has not been withheld from the labors of his servants. The system now in operation has been fully tested, and if it has now to be abandoned, the best hopes for elevating the Indian race will perish with it. Although comparatively small means are wanted to sustain these missions, yet, for two years, the Committee have been unable to establish new missions. The way is fully open to several interesting tribes, who would welcome the missionaries among them, and as far as in their power, contribute to their support.

These difficulties are here stated, that our brethren in the ministry may turn their earnest attention to the subject. It cannot be that there are not among our churches more than enough of suitable men and women, willing to engage in this work of love and mercy. If our



ministers will look through their churches, they will find them, and then they could advise the Committee of the result. This is a solemn matter, as it regards our nearest heathen neighbors. To them it is a question of life or death. The time to do them good is far spent, and will soon be gone forever. But there is yet time, with the blessing of God, to save a remnant, numbering many tens of thousands, of this noble race.

## Africa.

### LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA :— Rev. David A. Wilson, and his wife,  
Mr. B. V. R. James, Teacher,  
Miss Catherine Strobel, Assistant Teacher.  
KENTUCKY :— Mr. H. W. Erskine, Teacher.  
SINOE :— Rev. James M. Priest.  
SETTRA KROO :— Mr. Washington McDonogh, Teacher.

The church in Monrovia has for a good part of the last year been in a distracted and discouraging condition. Charges against the Rev. H. W. Ellis, involving his Christian character, were made and publicly circulated in Monrovia, and strengthened by proceedings against him in a court of justice. The most of the members of the church refused to attend his preaching, and in the fall he resigned the charge of the church. The full particulars of this sad state of things were communicated to the Committee by two of the Missionaries. After a careful examination of the subject, the Committee felt constrained to withdraw his appointment as a Missionary of the Board, leaving his standing as a minister of the Gospel to be decided on by the proper judicatory of the Church.

The Presbytery of Western Africa consists of but three members, including Mr. Ellis. Doubts were expressed by one of its members, whether they could take up the case when one of their own number was to be tried. This Presbytery is under the care of the Synod of Alabama, and all the papers have been sent to the Synod, through the Presbytery with which Mr. Ellis was originally connected.

Mr. Wilson and his wife reached Monrovia on the 14th of July. Both have suffered with the African fever, but in a mild form, and both were well at the last dates in January. The health of the other Missionaries in Liberia had been good.

### *Churches and Religious Services.*

There have been no additions to the church in Monrovia, and by deaths and dismissions the number of members is reduced to thirty-two. Since Mr. Ellis resigned the charge of the church, religious services

have been continued on the Sabbath by Mr. Wilson, and a weekly prayer meeting and lecture during the week. As Monrovia is at present the most important point in Liberia, another Missionary is greatly needed there. The Sabbath School under the care of Mr. James, one of the elders of the church, is still continued.

At Kentucky, the church consists of nineteen members, one having been added during the last year. The Sabbath School is also continued.

At Sinoe the church consists of forty-five members; the number last year was thirty-three. Mr. Priest preaches occasionally at two other places, where the inhabitants are destitute of Presbyterian services. This part of Liberia is increasing in population, and needs very much another Missionary.

### *Schools.*

Mr. Wilson opened the Alexander High School in January, with fifteen scholars. Four other young men would have joined the school, but they were absent with the expedition called out to protect the Bassa settlement against the native tribes. Two of the scholars are twenty years of age, the others from twelve to sixteen.

After describing the different classes and the studies with which they are occupied, Mr. Wilson writes:—

Some four or five of the boys are bright, and give good promise of success. There are only two or three that will not make tolerable proficiency. As to behavior, they are respectful, obedient and pleasant. I hope to have little difficulty in maintaining good discipline. In the studies mentioned they all recite daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., having only a recess of twenty minutes. Of course they are required to prepare lessons out of school.

So much for secular studies. Besides these, religious instruction is made to hold a prominent place. Three mornings in the week I read from the historical part of the Old Testament, beginning at Genesis, paying attention to the geography of places, and the chronology of events, besides explaining orientalisms, and making some practical remarks. These chapters I assign for a Bible lesson for the Sabbath, and on which they are examined on Monday morning. The whole is intended for a course of Biblical History.

In addition to this I require them to commit to memory daily three or four verses in the Proverbs, which I explain and illustrate the day before—using freely the excellent Exposition of Bridges. The mention of this course will I think at once commend it. The Proverbs are eminently practical, and especially are they adapted to the young. But they must be treasured in the memory and “hid in the heart,” in order to answer their design.

The iron school-house cannot be praised for its beauty; but for use it does admirably. It is as convenient and comfortable as we could desire. The furniture is good—desks, benches, maps, and globes, all excellent.

The English school under Mr. James is still prosperous. It has been deemed best to limit the number of scholars to fifty. With Miss Strobel, as assistant teacher, it will require all his time to do justice to that number.

The school at Kentucky, under Mr. Erskine, has twenty scholars, and is doing moderately well. He has still four boarding scholars, supported by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

At Sinoe, Mr. Priest has charge of a school, the number of scholars not reported. He was induced to commence it, to meet the pressing wants of the families connected with his Church.

At Settra Kroo, the school under the care of Mr. McDonogh for a part of the year contained twenty scholars. Some parts of the year the children are required to assist their parents on their farms. He has been instructed to take a few boarding scholars, which will be an inducement for the day scholars to attend more regularly.

### CORISCO MISSION.

EVANGASIMBA :—Rev. James L. Mackey,  
Miss Isabella Sweeny, Teacher.

Miss Sweeny embarked for this Mission in October. Before this she has probably reached Corisco, though her arrival has not yet been reported.

The last Report mentioned the selection of a missionary station on the island of Corisco, and the commencement of their work by the Rev. Messrs. Mackey and Simpson. The erection of dwelling-houses, and the study of the native language, engaged at once their attention. They were able also to conduct native services, with the help of interpreters ; and they looked forward to many years of useful labor, if it were the will of God.

But how often are we reminded of the weakness of the instruments by which God is pleased to perform his great work ! It was his holy will to bring this infant Mission suddenly almost to an end. Two of its members, the Rev. George W. Simpson and his wife, were called to their rest by a most painful and unexpected dispensation of providence—the loss in a tornado of the vessel in which they were making a short voyage. The particulars, so far as known, of this distressing calamity have been widely published, and need not be here repeated. To our departed friends, this end of their voyage of life was doubtless a joyful event. It is the common testimony of all who knew them, that they were well prepared for a sudden departure into the eternal world. To the poor heathen, however, it was a dark dispensation, one which, in their ignorance, they could not understand, yet which they could not but deeply feel. Mr. Mackey thus described their conduct on receiving the sad news :—

There was much sorrow expressed among the people here at this sudden bereavement. The king came up immediately after the news reached him, and exhibited the deepest sympathy and sorrow, and desired me to write to America immediately, and try to bring other men to take Mr. Simpson's place, and to extend our operations to other towns. Several of the head men also expressed their deep sorrow at the sudden loss of their missionaries. On the Sabbath after the sad intelligence arrived, my congregation was large and very attentive. There was the stillness and the attention of a Christian congregation, when I talked to them of the death of their missionary, of the lessons of instruction he had given them, and of the certainty of their again meeting with him on the last great day before

the judgment bar of God. No people could be more willing to hear the Gospel than those here.

The removal, in such a remarkable way, of these choice missionaries, just as they had fully commenced their labors in a most destitute and yet a most promising field, must be regarded as an act of God's providence well fitted to arrest the serious attention of the churches. It may be a rebuke for duty long neglected, and even now but very partially fulfilled by our body—that of giving the Gospel to a perishing heathen people, who are easily reached, and of whose race, as if to remind us constantly of our obligations, so many are found in our country and in our own communion. We should humble ourselves and repent deeply before God, in view of this neglected duty.

Desolating as this bereavement has been, however, we may hope that its chief design is gracious. By God's blessing it may humble, purify, and prove the friends of the missionary cause, in order that in the latter end they may do a greater work for the glory of God in the salvation of the African people. The mission still lives. The door of entrance is still open. The field is still white unto the harvest. Our esteemed brother in the mission has received grace from on high to go on steadfastly in his work. His convictions of the importance of this work are unwavering, and they are shared by other brethren who are personally acquainted with this field of labor. The Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, a valued minister of our body, long a missionary in Africa, thus speaks of the duty of our Church:—

I will not allow myself to suppose that no one of the many young men about to enter the service of their master, can be found to take the place of our dear Brother Simpson. For a time, I have no doubt, Brother Mackey will be able to bear the heat and burden of the day alone. But this must not be continued too long, or he will inevitably sink under an accumulation of responsibility too great for any ordinary man.

I have recently, with him, gone over the field of present labors, and I can truly say, that I know no field of missionary labor that seems to promise better results than that occupied by this dear Brother. It is evident that the asperity of heathen character is already softened down; preaching is well attended, wherever he preaches; the people generally give unequivocal evidence of sincere attachment to their missionary, and at least one young man of promise seems to be inquiring what he must do to be saved. I hope, therefore, that your Committee will think of nothing else than sustaining this Mission, and of reinforcing it as speedily as possible.

In the spring, the brethren decided to form a second station, at a place not far distant from the first, in order to come more fully in contact with the natives. The dwelling-house and premises occupied by our lamented friends, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, are now under the charge of a trustworthy native, waiting the arrival of another missionary family. The second station has been formed at Evangasimba, the native name of that part of the island; and the buildings, which were in progress before the death of his associate, have been completed by Mr. Mackey, consisting of a dwelling-house and a small church. A bell is swung on

a tree near the church, and by agreement with the people, is rung on every Saturday evening, to remind them of the approach of the Sabbath day.

At the date of the last communications from this Mission, the service in the chapel or church on the Sabbath was well attended. Many prayers should be offered that the Gospel now preached to a people who never heard it before, may become the effectual means of their salvation. A good report is given also of the school, at which forty-eight boys were in regular attendance. Many applications for boys to be taken and boarded, had been made to the missionary, all of which had to be refused, excepting two. Eventually, a boarding school for boys, and another for girls, should be established. Already earnest requests have been made that girls should be taken and educated at the mission premises. These applications may have, in most cases, a selfish origin, in the hope of worldly advantage. They are made by parents, and sometimes by boys on behalf of girls to whom they are betrothed. They present opportunities, however, of imparting a Christian family training to some of the youth; and the influence of boarding schools could no doubt be brought to bear against the practice of polygamy, one of the most common and most injurious evils among the Corisco people. The parents would, probably, be willing to place their daughters under the control of the Mission, in respect to their marriage at a suitable age. As connected with this subject, the station of Evangasimba has been planned so as to encourage the settling around it of those who are willing to submit to certain rules of Christian conduct.

In addition to his other labors, Mr. Mackey has prescribed for many cases of sickness. Details cannot be here related, but a very interesting narrative is given in the *Record* of July, which shows how enslaved were this heathen people to the power of superstition, and how the medical skill of the missionary gained the confidence and good will of the poor islanders, and thereby prepared the way for his greater usefulness among them as a minister of the gospel. On the whole, it is evident that the Mission on this island is already exerting a fine influence over the people, and the prospects of its success, notwithstanding its sad bereavements, are yet most cheering.

The chief interest of the Corisco station, however, is derived from its connection with the main land, and the vast multitudes of pagans, to whom it is believed it will, before long, prove an effectual door of entrance. Corisco itself is an island about four miles square, lying nearly one degree north of the equator, containing a population of about fifteen hundred souls, in thirty-seven small villages or hamlets. It is situated about the middle of the sea line of Corisco Bay, at a distance from the main land of from fifteen to twenty miles, the distance being nearly uniform from Cape St. John on the north, round to Cape Esterias on the south. Two rivers empty into the bay, one of which, the Muni, has been explored, first by Messrs. Mackey and Simpson, and another branch of it by Mr. Mackey and a missionary of the American

Board. These journeys both extended to the mountains, some sixty or seventy miles from the sea. It is considered practicable to cross over the mountains, and it is believed that a large population will be found in the interior. With the blessing of God, native laborers may be trained up at Corisco, and prepared to accompany the brethren, whose honor and privilege it shall be "to preach the gospel in the regions beyond." In the meantime the people of Corisco form a larger parish than is placed under the care of most of our brethren in the ministry, and their language is spoken in the towns on the coasts of the bay, to which there is easy access, and on the sea coast for thirty miles north of Cape St. John.

Mr. Mackey, in whose judgment great confidence may be reposed, thus speaks of the climate of this island:—

My opinion remains unchanged. This has every appearance of a healthful location. During the dry season we have a constant breeze from the ocean; so also during a good part of the rainy season. The temperature of the island is moderate, subject to no sudden changes. The rains are not excessive, and fall mostly in the night. It has very rarely occurred during the rains which are now closing, that we have had a whole day cloudy, and not a single day rainy from morning until night. I have kept a register of the range of the thermometer. The mercury has not risen to 90° in the shade, and has not fallen below 75° in the last six months. The average has been about 82°, and not generally varying more than four or five degrees in the twenty-four hours. The sun, however, has great power. Removing the thermometer from the shade at 84°, I have seen the mercury run up, in a few minutes, to 115° or 120°. I presume no one would feel the same vigor and elasticity here, which he would in a more northern clime. There is a lassitude, which I suppose is caused by the continued warmth of the climate, which very much indisposes one for either mental or bodily exertion. I am very certain, from my own experience, that with proper care and prudence one may enjoy very good health here.

The Committee cannot conclude their narrative of this most interesting Mission in terms more appropriate than the words with which Mr. Mackey closes one of his letters:—

It will be with great joy that I would welcome some additional laborers here. I trust you will be at no loss, either for men or means, to strengthen and uphold this Mission. It ought not to languish. To my own mind, one of the most important fields is open here. If our Saviour has a people here, he will provide, own, and bless means to their salvation.

## India.

### LODIANA MISSION.

LODIANA : ————— Rev. Joseph Porter,  
 Rev. Levi Janvier,  
 Rev. Adolph Rudolph, and their wives;  
 Rev. James H. Orbison;  
*William Basten*, Catechist;  
*Qadir Baksh*, Scripture Reader.

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SAHARUNPUR:— | Rev. James R. Campbell,<br>Rev. Joseph Caldwell,<br>Rev. John S. Woodside, and their wives ;<br><i>Theodore W. J. Wylie,</i> } Catechists,<br><i>Samuel B. Wylie,</i> }<br><i>John N. McLeod,</i> Scripture Reader. |
| SABATHU:—    | Occasionally occupied.                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| AMBALLA:—    | Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson,<br>Rev. John H. Morrison, and their wives ;<br><i>Isai Das,</i> Scripture Reader.                                                                                                           |
| JALANDAR:—   | <i>Rev. Golok Nath ;</i><br><i>John B. Lewis,</i> Teacher ;<br><i>Daniel Wells,</i> Scripture Reader.                                                                                                               |
| LAHOR:—      | Rev. John Newton, and his wife,<br>Rev. Charles W. Forman.                                                                                                                                                          |

## FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FUTTEHGURH:— | Rev. John J. Walsh,<br>Rev. Augustus H. Seeley,<br>Rev. Julius F. Ullman,<br>Rev. David E. Campbell, and their wives ;<br><i>Rev. Gopeenath Nundy ;</i><br><i>Kasim Ali,</i> } Catechists,<br><i>Madari,</i> }<br><i>Thomas Scott,</i> }<br><i>Adam,</i> } Teachers.<br><i>John Darby,</i> }<br><i>Dhokal Parshad,</i> } |
| MYNPURIE:—   | Rev. John E. Freeman, and wife ;<br><i>Hanukh,</i> Catechist,<br><i>Hulassi Roy,</i> Teacher.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| AGRA:—       | Rev. James Wilson, and his wife ;<br>Rev. James L. Scott,<br>Rev. Robert S. Fullerton, and his wife.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

## ALLAHABAD MISSION.

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ALLAHABAD:— | Rev. Joseph Warren,<br>Rev. Joseph Owen,<br>Rev. Robert M. Munnis,<br>Rev. Lawrence G. Hay,<br>Rev. Horatio W. Shaw, and their wives ;<br><i>John Harry,</i> Licentiate Preacher ;<br><i>John Beg,</i> Catechist, and Candidate for the Ministry ;<br><i>Paul Kaim,</i> } Scripture Readers and Teachers.<br><i>George Douglas,</i> }<br><i>Yunas Singh,</i> } |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

NOTE.—Names printed in *Italic* above, denote persons of Hindu or East Indian parentage, mostly Hindu.

The Rev. Messrs. James Wilson and William H. McAuley and their families arrived in this country during the last year. It is with regret Mr. McAuley has come to the decision not to return to India, on account of the state of his health. Mr. Wilson expects to go back to his field of labor. Mr. Scott has recently arrived, on a visit to his friends; and the station at Agra is occupied by Mr. Warren, who removed temporarily from Allahabad for that purpose. Mr. Fullerton was stationed at Mynpurie; but he would remove, at the request of the Committee, about the close of the year, to Agra to engage in the duties of that station; while Mr. Freeman would carry on the work at Mynpurie. Mr. Newton and family are on their way home, to seek restoration of health, which has been seriously injured by living nearly seventeen years in India. Messrs. Freeman and Ullman, with their wives, have returned to their field of labor, arriving in Calcutta in November.

Besides these changes, the prevalence of serious sickness at Lodiana and Saharunpur made it necessary for several members of the Lodiana Mission to spend a portion of the year in the mountainous regions. This measure proved beneficial to all; but Mr. Woodside had not fully regained his health, and Mrs. Janvier continued, at the latest dates, in a feeble condition.

But few changes have occurred in the list of native laborers. A catechist and a scripture reader, both connected with the station at Amballa, have proved on trial inefficient in their work, and are no longer employed as assistants. The catechist of the Allahabad Mission, on the other hand, has been taken under the care of the Presbytery, as a candidate for the ministry of the Gospel. His talents, attainments, and fidelity, encourage large expectations of his usefulness.

The missionaries are all anxious to be aided in their work by a choice company of native brethren, and the work itself must eventually pass into their hands. It is therefore with much regret that no new names of native laborers are reported during the last year. This fact should arrest the eye of the Church, and call forth the prayers of the people of God for a large increase of this class of laborers.

### *Churches.*

The membership of the churches is as follows, viz. :—

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| At Lodiana, . . . . | 14     |
| Amballa, . . . .    | 13     |
| Jalandar, . . . .   | 6      |
| Saharunpur, . . . . | 17     |
| Futtehgurh, . . . . | 95     |
| Agra, . . . .       | 37     |
| Allahabad, . . . .  | 49—231 |

Two members were excluded from the communion of the church, one at Lodiana, and the other at Allahabad. Two are under suspension at Lodiana; one was suspended at Allahabad, but was afterwards restored,



on giving evidence of repentance. Five were added to the church at Lodiana, two at Saharunpur, three at Agra, thirteen at Futtehgurh, and six at Allahabad—all, on examination, excepting seven. Two of the members of the church at Allahabad have departed this life, "of whose safety," the missionaries say in their report, "we have good hope."

The Christian life of the communicants calls forth the constant solicitude of their missionary friends. Of the church at Jalandar, which is under a native minister, this good report is made :—

The members of the church have shown a desire for holiness and spiritual mindedness, which it is cheering to witness. We trust they are growing in grace and in the knowledge of Christ.

At Amballa, the state of things is less encouraging :—

Our church is not in as flourishing a condition as it was a few months ago. No additions to its members have been made since our last report.

The missionaries at Saharunpur are permitted to say :

It is a matter of thankfulness that no case of discipline has arisen in our Christian community during the year, and all seem to advance gradually in their knowledge of divine things. Two individuals who have sat for some years unimpressed under the gospel ministry, have lately expressed some concern on the subject of religion, and desired to be admitted to membership in the church.

At Agra :

We have not had any additions to the communion of the church during the past year, but there are at present three persons who have expressed their desire to join us, and who will probably be admitted before long. [These three were received in December.]

The missionaries at Futtehgurh write, on October 1st, with thankful hearts in the following language :—

As a church we have special reason for gratitude to God for his great care over us during the year which is now closed. The church consisted, at its organization in 1841, of twelve members. From that time it has steadily increased not only in number, but in knowledge, and we trust in piety ; and consists at this time of ninety-one members, seventy-four of whom are natives. During the year three have been received on examination, [and a few more after the report was made out,] besides six on certificate. Thirteen children have been baptized. . . . The attendance upon all the means of grace has been good, marked by seriousness, and a desire to receive benefit. Peace and harmony have marked the year which is now closed, with little irregularity of conduct. There has been but one instance in which it was thought necessary to administer even the slightest discipline.

At Allahabad, the state of the church is thus characterized :—

The growth of our church in strength and piety is slow, but we believe, and think we can sometimes see, that it is real.

Thus it appears that most of these infant churches have enjoyed some tokens of the presence of the Spirit of grace. They have not

been permitted to welcome large numbers of converts into their communion; but some have been received—as earnest of many more, the first fruits of a great harvest. It is also a reason for gratitude that the members of these churches, in the midst of all their peculiar temptations and dangers, have been enabled, for the most part, to walk worthy of their Christian calling. Our prayers should be offered for the outpouring of the Spirit of God, that many may be added to these churches daily, of such as shall be saved.

The returns of church members do not show the whole number of those who, in a charitable judgment, may be regarded as true followers of our Lord. There may be many hidden ones, whose faith will be manifested to their brethren at the revelation of the great day. Some may be even under the instructions of the sanctuary, and yet abstain too long, and for insufficient reasons, from confessing Christ before men. Examples of this kind often occur in our churches at home. We find a similar one in the communications of the missionaries at Saharunpur. An aged and respectable man died at that station early in the year, while on a visit for Christian instruction and medical assistance. He was the chief zemindar, or landholder, of a neighboring village, and had been engaged in the study of the Christian Scriptures for several years, with obviously deepening interest.

Within the last two years he had frequently come to Saharunpur for instruction, and was urgent in his request to have a Christian school established in his village. He had himself taught the youth of the village to read the Scriptures. He seemed to be a devout worshipper, an humble disciple, a sincere believer in Christ, but yet he labored under difficulties about making a public profession of his faith, perhaps in consequence of the reproach and persecution which he would thereby incur; and he asked frequently, “If a man could not be *saved* without baptism.” The answer always given to this inquiry was, “that baptism was not necessary to salvation, but that no true Christian should or would live in disobedience to the commands of his heavenly Master.” At length he was made willing to confess his faith in Christ, but before his baptism he was called to depart out of this life. “Some one,” Mr. Woodside writes, “may be disposed to ask, Why did you allow him to die unbaptized, since he was willing to have it done? Our reason was, that such a baptism would have done him no good, and it might have done injury to the cause of Christ. People might have said, ‘Oh, they baptized a dying man, who did not understand what was done to him.’ We think, however, that he died in faith, and is now among the redeemed in heaven.”

A school has since been opened in his village, under the care of one of the native assistants; and his grandson, a boy of five years of age, the heir of all his property, is called “Isa Baksh,” the Gift of Jesus, and is to be given to the missionaries to receive a Christian education.

### *Religious Services.*

These are held in the churches and chapels at regular hours, and in the bazars, and other places of native concourse, as opportunity offers. Public worship in English, once on each Sabbath, is conducted at most of the stations for the benefit of the missionaries and their families. A few European friends sometimes join them, counting it a privilege to

worship God in the scriptural forms of our Church. At Agra, the congregation being chiefly composed of Europeans and East Indians, the services are conducted in our language. The main strength, however, of the missionaries in preaching is spent on services in the native tongue. We gather the following statement of these native services from the reports of the Missions, showing that our brethren are "in labors more abundant."

At Lodiana, four services are held on the Sabbath, two in the church, and one each in two chapels, a lecture in the week, the monthly concert meeting of prayer, and the less formal exercises of bazar preaching by native assistants, almost daily at different places in the city. At Saharunpur, two Hindustani services are conducted on the Sabbath, at the church in the city, and the church on the mission premises, and one in the week; while the verandah of the city church, and other places, have been occupied every afternoon as preaching stations. At Amballa, two Hindustani services are held each Sabbath on the mission premises, a similar service, part of the year, in another quarter of the city, and a less formal service every evening in the bazar chapel. At Jalandar, preaching has been continued by the native minister both in the city and the neighboring villages. At Lahor, there has been preaching every evening in the bazar. At Futtehgurh, numerous services are reported—worship in Hindustani on the Sabbath and on Wednesday evening, a service at the village of Burpore on the Sabbath, preaching four times a week by the native minister in the city of Furrukhabad and neighboring places; Sabbath school and Bible class exercises, and instruction daily in the bazars, by the catechists. At Mynpurie, preaching every Sabbath in the chapel, and once a month to a large number of beggars, formed a part of the regular duties of the station. And at Allahabad, two congregations, one at the Jumna and the other at the Katra, have enjoyed preaching in Hindustani on the Sabbath and during the week, while prayer meetings and the monthly concert meeting have been held as heretofore; regular services have also been conducted at the Chauk and Kyd Gunj chapels, and at the Blind and Leper Asylum, making five separate places in the city at which public worship is maintained, besides preaching visits to the villages near the city.

In many of the services at the different stations, particularly those held in the bazars, the native laborers render invaluable aid. We quote the following paragraph from the report of the station at Futtehgurh, as showing in part the duties performed by laborers of this class, and the supervision under which they are placed:—

Two of the catechists have been stationed at Burpore, [a village between Futtehgurh and Furrukhabad,] under the direction of Mr. Seeley, and two at Rakka, [another village,] under the care of Mr. Walsh. They visit the bazars and villages daily; and, reading, preaching, and distributing the truth, they are generally received with kindness. They keep a journal of the portion of the Bible read, the Tracts distributed, and the subjects upon which they addressed the people, together with the number addressed, the objections made, and how they are answered, &c., [which are reviewed by the missionaries, with suitable instructions for their improvement, as a part of this preparation for their work.] They are now studying Fisher's Catechism in Urdu.

The degree of interest which the natives have taken in these services has varied at different places. On a general view of the reports of the stations, we perceive a manifest improvement, both in their attendance on Christian worship and their deportment during the service. This can be exhibited in a series of short extracts. At Saharunpur—

The attendance on these occasions [in the chapel near the mission houses] has been about the same as reported last year, except that we have more frequent visits from the villagers of Pahassu, where the aged Zemindar lived, who still seem favorably disposed towards Christianity. Occasionally the natives of the city drop in, apparently from curiosity. We regret that so few of them show a disposition to attend on our mission premises to hear the gospel, but still there is a better state of things in this respect than formerly. In the city church, the service is very well attended. The audience consists chiefly of the heathens and Mohammedans that may happen to be passing by, but a number of our Christian people are usually present. The exercises on these occasions partake more of the character of the stated worship in our Christian congregation than does the week-day preaching at the same place. It is pleasing to see with what decorum people at such times behave, who are drawn together by curiosity alone, and also to observe how patiently and attentively they listen to what is said. Sometimes at the end of the service they are questioned as to what they remember, and their answers show that they have not listened in vain.

Concerning Bazar Preaching, the missionaries at the same station remark :—

Under this head might be included every effort made to bring home divine truth to the hearts of sinners, whether in the bustle of a city thoroughfare, or the seclusion of a private walk,—whether in a group of gazing villagers under the shade of a wide-spreading tree, or among the noisy inmates of a village school. In all these, and many more ways, the gospel is preached, year after year, at this place; and there are few in the city, and its immediate suburbs, who have not thus been informed of the existence of a Saviour, and somewhat of the plan of salvation through faith in his name.

Of preaching in the Bazar Chapel at Amballa, we have this notice :—

Owing to the favorable position of this place, we are scarcely ever without a good congregation at our services. Many passers by, attracted by the concourse, and the novelty of the scene, stop to hear the truths of God's word, and often go away with its praise on their lips, if not in their hearts. Many there receive a tract, or a part of the Scripture, which may sometimes speak to them in a still small voice, amid the family circle, or in solitude, the words of life. Some enemies of all righteousness do not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord. Their opposition, however, has been much less of late than formerly.

At this station, the brethren plead for “at least one more missionary, who should devote his whole time to labors in the Cantonments. . . . where a large number of persons, who are almost destitute of the means of grace, might be induced to attend the simple preaching of the gospel.”

The missionaries at Lahor write of—

Large and attentive audiences, though they have often been noisy and contentious. The inimitable purity of gospel morality has frequently excited the admiration of the people; and not a few have expressed the strongest approbation of the way of life through the death of the true incarnation.

In reference to the labors in the bazars and villages, of the missionaries at Furrukhabad and Futtehghurh, and particularly of the native minister and catechists, we find the following notice:—

By these means, Christ and him crucified has been preached in all this region. To some the doctrine has proved, we are grieved to say, a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence; while to others it has seemed foolishness. To none, so far as we yet know, has it proved the wisdom of God, and the power of God unto salvation.

Of the attendance and attention at Mynpurie, we have this report:—

Our audiences are composed principally of our servants and the school boys; but the friends of the latter sometimes accompany them, and our numbers are often temporarily swollen by the throng of people on their way to, or returning from the city. The attendance and attention are, under the circumstances, as good as we could expect; but how much of this is owing to mere curiosity, or to habits previously formed, we are unable to say. We trust that, at least, some of the school boys are not indifferent hearers of the word; and some, indeed, have acknowledged that the Christian religion is true. As yet, however, there seems to be wanting that thorough conviction of sin that would force them to cry out, "What must we do to be saved!"

Two striking features of many of the native congregations are presented in these accounts. One is, that the scholars in the mission schools are often amongst the regular attendants. Special prayers should be offered for this most interesting class of hearers of the gospel.

The other is, that the audiences are often variable and fluctuating. The preacher goes to his chapel, not knowing, sometimes, who will be there; and if his congregation should at first be a large one, its numbers may suddenly be reduced; or as capriciously increased if but few are present at the beginning. On the whole, however, the congregations are becoming larger, more stable, more serious. The gospel is disseminated, even when the audiences are not regular and devout in their attendance; while in the stated services of the sanctuary, increasing numbers are taught more perfectly the way of life. And the promise of God standeth sure under all circumstances: "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater: so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereunto I sent it."

### *Missionary Tours.*

In making journeys for the purpose of preaching the gospel to the people, the missionaries of the Lodiana Mission have spent more time than usual, while this method of usefulness has not been neglected by the brethren of the two lower missions. Mr. Porter visited numerous villages and towns lying south-eastward from his station; and at a later period he made a tour on the western side of the Sutlej, going some

two hundred miles from Lodiana, and spending two months, preaching the Gospel every day. Mr. Janvier made a journey, also, into the Panjab, going as far as Lahor, and spending about the same time preaching from village to village. Mr. Rudolph spent a month in a journey towards the mountains. Babu Golok Nath devoted five weeks to visiting places within reach of his station. Messrs. Campbell and Woodside made a long journey in the interior of the mountainous districts. In February and March, Mr. Woodside spent five or six weeks on a tour, extending to Merut. Mr. Jamieson spent a fortnight amongst places not far distant from his station; and afterwards, Mr. Morrison devoted two months to several large fairs in different directions from Amballa. Messrs. Seeley and Gopeenath Nundy made short tours among villages near Futtehghurh; and Mr. Seeley expresses the hope that their numbers may be so reinforced as to permit four months in each year to be devoted to this kind of work. Messrs. Owen and Munnis employed their vacation in December, in a preaching tour in the district of Allahabad, visiting some very populous villages and towns. On most of these journeys some of the native laborers accompanied the missionaries, both learning and giving lessons of Gospel instruction.

The connection of these missionary journeys with other departments of the work, and the opportunities of useful influence which they afford, are described by Mr. Owen:—

These tours through the country are very important for becoming acquainted with the people, and seeing what is really to be done, and also making known the Gospel to the extent of our ability. In this manner, too, we can become better qualified to mature plans for future operation among the people, when a native agency is ready. Much may be done by this means in preparing the way. The character and aims of the missionary become known, some truth is diffused we may hope even to the salvation of souls, personal acquaintances in many places are formed, the habits, character, and wants of the people seen, their superstitions and prejudices observed, a more thorough acquaintance with the language and ideas of the common people obtained, and thus preparation is made for the permanent establishment of a native agency among them. This agency, however, is not yet ready, and our special vocation as missionaries is to prepare it. Hence the vast importance of the educational process, and of *Christian* education. To separate preaching from education in the missionary work, is to put asunder what God has joined together. The grand companion of these is the press.

The missionaries are accustomed to give religious tracts, portions of the Sacred Scriptures, and sometimes the New Testament, to persons whom they meet on these journeys. Great care is taken to obtain a careful perusal of these publications. The Rev. Golok Nath thus describes his method of book distribution:—

We have made it a rule not to give any one a book without making a short lecture previous to handing it, explaining the contents as briefly as possible, but at the same time telling the person the most necessary things for understanding the volume he received. For instance, on giving a New Testament, we commence by saying, "Here is a book that contains an account of the incarnate Son of God, born in the country of Judea," &c., . . . It is true I gave away thus a less number of books; but I trust a greater amount of good has been done.

That great good is really accomplished by these tours cannot be doubted. The fruits of such labors, it is true, in many instances may not be visible. The missionary may never again see the faces of his transient audience. In other cases, however, after many days he may find the bread which he had cast upon the waters. Thus Mr. Owen writes again :—

Near this place I inquired for an old man, Brig Lal, whom I saw here seven years ago [on a similar tour. Learning that he had been dead five years, and receiving satisfactory accounts of his conduct and spirit,] I can indulge the hope that he is in heaven. His light, of course, was not very great, but he knew that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, and with much apparent fervor he declared his firm belief in Jesus; and I could hear of nothing in his conduct to contradict this declaration.

The multitudes of people, living in villages thickly planted over the land and in larger towns and cities, and assembled at times in almost countless numbers at their fairs, are brought distinctly under the view of the missionaries on these preaching tours. We need not wonder that the sight of such vast numbers, thus ignorant of the way of salvation and debased by idol worship, and thus open to the approach of the ministers of the Gospel, should make a deep impression on their minds, and lead them to wish earnestly for more laborers in a field so white unto the harvest. Mr. Morrison, while on a preaching excursion at a festival celebrated in honor of an idol-god, writes as follows :—

Would that I could describe the scene and portray the feelings that often occupied my mind while moving about in that immense throng, or as I stood preaching Christ on the steps of that temple, looking down upon 100,000 people, each one having an immortal spirit, of infinitely more value than so many worlds, and one and all mad upon their idols, moving about like waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame. For four years and more no missionary but myself has been able to attend this mela. For three out of these four years I have attended year after year, sending home the same report, like the lamentation of the evangelical prophet—"Lord, who hath believed our report!" Year after year the cry has gone over to the Church, "Come over and help us," and yet no response, until the soul sickens and the heart faints. O Lord, how long!

### *Visits to the Melas or Fairs.*

The brethren, as the preceding quotation shows, have continued to attend the Melas, or Fairs, to which the natives resort partly for religious worship, and partly for purposes of traffic and pleasure. These festivals are held at places reputed holy, in honor of some saint or god; and they are of frequent occurrence. They afford an opportunity of addressing many persons from distant places, to whom access could not otherwise be gained; and also for the distribution of the holy Scriptures and religious Tracts. The Reports of the Missions mention quite a number of places at which these fairs are held, which were attended by some of the brethren—Allahabad, Hardwar, where the Ganges issues from the mountains, Jwala Mukhi in the Panjab, and others. At Hardwar—

In consequence of a particular conjunction of the heavenly bodies, according to Hindu reckoning, there was a large collection of pilgrims a few days previous to the regular fair. Being informed of this beforehand, [the missionaries at Saharunpur remark,] we made our arrangements accordingly, and enjoyed the opportunity of laboring amongst them for several days previously to the commencement of the mela.

The latter was smaller than usual this season, owing, we believe, to the fact above mentioned. Still, a large quantity of Tracts and portions of the Scriptures were distributed, and throughout the fair our preaching was attended by numbers, who manifested much apparent interest in what was said.

Mr. Munnis gives the following notice of the diminished attendance, at the mela at Allahabad, and of some of the evils connected with it:

All those who take an interest in missionary labors will be rejoiced to hear that this famous mela, at Allahabad, is declining rapidly. This year's mela was very small indeed. A circumstance has occurred which may help to make the next even smaller. The cholera has broken out among the wretched pilgrims, and for the last five days from ten to twenty have died daily. Many pilgrims in great alarm left Allahabad and went home, before the Basant Panchami, thereby depriving themselves of the great benefit of bathing on such a great occasion. For instance, one man was seized with cholera, to whom Mirza gave some medicine. As soon as he felt a little better, he ran from the mela ground, saying "I will stay here no longer." It is considered a very meritorious thing to sleep on the sand in the bed of the river, which is very damp and unhealthy, and in this season especially so, on account of the rain which so unseasonably fell. The man who rents this land from government, parcels it out to the pilgrims, six feet by two, and on this they live during the mela season, and for this they give two rupees rent! This foolish practice of sleeping on such ground has been the cause of much mortality. During one rainy night four faqirs died, notwithstanding all their holiness! Such cases as these might, one would think, open the eyes of the poor Hindus. Seeing the special favorites of heaven dying before their eyes like other men, their eyes might be opened to see their folly in worshipping mortals like themselves, "who are crushed before the moth."

It not unfrequently happens at these fairs, that the missionaries enjoy precious opportunities of declaring the unsearchable riches of Christ to the heathen. At a mela some twenty-five miles from Lodiana, Mr. Janvier was allowed to address a company who seemed to listen very attentively. We quote the concluding part of his narrative:—

They were then told that they were not only utterly guilty, but utterly helpless in the sight of God, and that when they were truly convinced of this, then they would know why it was that we directed them to the Divine Incarnate Saviour, and to him alone, for salvation; and that then they would go to him and receive salvation from his hands. The case of the thief on the cross was related to them, and appeared to interest them much.

When told of the new life, the new power, which a man received when he believed in Christ, one of them asked, "but are there such persons to be met with, that have thus been delivered from their sins, and are thus serving God?" [This gave an opportunity of declaring the power of Divine grace, in the case of individuals, and also of nations,—such as the Sandwich Islanders in modern times, and the barbarous inhabitants of Great Britain in former ages; and after much more was said,] the interview was brought to a conclusion: whether to result in benefit to any soul, must be known hereafter. But it is a privilege and a blessing to be permitted to testify in behalf of Christ to them that know him not; and



peculiarly so, when a hearing ear, and even in a small degree, a *serious spirit*, are vouchsafed to those to whom it is addressed. Such things are answers to prayer, and where the lesser blessing is granted, there is encouragement to ask for the greater.

### *Christian Education.*

We have the following reports of the schools in the different missions, viz. :—

|                                   |                                                             |           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Lodiana :</i>                  | High School—English, 110 ; Persian, 111 ; Hindi, 28,        | 249 boys. |
|                                   | Orphan school,                                              | 18 girls. |
| <i>Saharunpur :</i>               | English school,                                             | 27 boys.  |
|                                   | Persian and Urdu school,                                    | 150 “     |
|                                   | Orphan school,                                              | 9 “       |
| <i>Amballa :</i>                  | English and vernacular school,                              | 85 “      |
| <i>Jalandar :</i>                 | English, Persian, and Urdu school,                          | 200 “     |
| <i>Lahor :</i>                    | English school,                                             | 92 “      |
|                                   | Persian and Urdu school,                                    | 20 “      |
| <i>Furrukhabad :</i>              | High school—English and vernacular,                         | 190 “     |
| <i>Burpore, near Fur-</i>         | Three bazar schools, }                                      | 95 “      |
| <i>rukhabad :</i>                 | One bazar school, }                                         |           |
| <i>Futtehgurh :</i>               | English schools, in cantonments,                            | 110 “     |
|                                   | Bazar school, “                                             | 9 girls.  |
|                                   | Orphan Asylum,                                              | 28 “      |
|                                   | “ “                                                         | 21 boys.  |
| <i>Mynpurie :</i>                 | High school—English, 43 ; Persian and Urdu, 54 ; Hindi, 53, | 150 “     |
| <i>Agra :</i>                     | English and Persian school,                                 | 50 “      |
| <i>Allahabad :</i>                | Mission college—English, 150 ; vernacular, 120,             | 270 “     |
|                                   | Two bazar schools,                                          | 60 “      |
|                                   | One bazar school,                                           | 40 girls. |
|                                   | Orphan Asylum,                                              | 19 “      |
|                                   | “ “                                                         | 24 boys.  |
| Total,                            |                                                             | 1914      |
| The number reported last year was |                                                             | 1670      |
| Increase,                         |                                                             | 244       |

The English school and the bazar school, in the cantonments at Futtehgurh, are new schools. The former is under the charge of the Rev. Gopeenath Nundy, and its expenses have been defrayed by friends at the station. At Amballa, a small English school, heretofore partly under the charge of the government authorities, has been transferred to the mission, with some funds for its continued support. At Lodiana,

the schools formerly taught in separate places have been brought together in one building, so as to be more fully under the superintendence of the missionaries. The schools at this station, Saharunpur and Lahor, during part of the year were attended by numbers greatly reduced, in consequence of general sickness among the natives at these cities. The school at Jalandar suffered a serious reduction from the number of scholars above reported, for a different cause. One of the boys became convinced of the truth of Christianity, renounced caste, and was anxious to make a Christian profession. Great excitement was created, and the school soon had but three scholars in attendance! This youth was under restraint among his friends, at the latest dates, but remained steadfast in his convictions, though both bribes and threatenings had been employed to change his purpose. The excitement in the city had subsided, and the school was again filling up. With these exceptions, the general state of the schools continues without any material change from what was reported last year.

The *Orphan Schools*, embracing altogether 117 inmates, must be regarded with peculiar interest. These scholars are supported on the funds of the Missions, and have received the sacrament of baptism, as members of the missionary households. Two of the girls at Lodiana, three at Futtehgurh, and one at Allahabad, have been married during the year. The number of boys remains without change. The general deportment of both boys and girls has been worthy of praise, and their improvement in knowledge encouraging. Careful attention is given to their religious instruction, and this with a feeling of almost parental solicitude. Thus, the report of the school at Lodiana says—

We have been permitted to see but little of the fruit of our labor, so far as regards spiritual things. At times some have manifested seriousness. The heaving breast and falling tear have sometimes marked the conflict of the soul within. But we have no evidence that any one among our beloved charge is a child of God. Still we would labor on in faith, knowing that the precious promises of God shall be fulfilled.

It is the earnest desire of the missionaries to see the orphan boys qualified, by divine grace and a thorough Christian training, for stations of useful influence among their countrymen. As an example of the pains taken with their education for this important purpose, we quote a part of the report of the missionaries at Saharunpur :

The necessity of raising up native helpers for the missionary work has induced us to employ the orphan youths under our care in the study of English and the native languages, and for the present at least to give up the manual labor system, except in so far as such exercise may promote their health and habits of industry. . . . . The mornings of each day are spent by the boys in the English school, and during four hours of the afternoon they are engaged in the study of the Hindustani and Persian languages. The Scriptures and other religious books being chiefly used, their knowledge of divine truth would compare favorably with that of the best educated youth of their age in Christian lands. They have now committed to memory with great accuracy the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and nine chapters of Luke, Brown's Catechism and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism—all in Hindustani; and on these they are examined every Sabbath evening.

Occasionally some seriousness and anxiety on the subject of personal religion have been manifested by the older boys, but as yet none of them have been thought fit for admission to the communion of the church. With a single exception, however, their conduct has been very exemplary.

In the *Bazar Schools*, embracing 204 scholars, the simplest rudiments of education are taught. The scholars learn to read the Sacred Scriptures, and commit to memory a short Catechism. They are taught by native teachers at a comparatively small expense, and are visited frequently by the missionaries for examination and religious instruction. Two of these schools are attended by girls. It is considered highly important to extend the blessings of Christian education to the ignorant and degraded females of India; but the prejudices of the Hindus against their education are so universal and so inveterate, that it is found to be almost impossible to obtain the attendance of girls as scholars. There is reason to hope that a favorable change is gradually taking place in the native community touching this matter. The education of so many young men, amounting in the country at large to many thousands, cannot fail to exert an influence on the condition of the female sex; and the influence of the Christian churches will be a still more powerful means of elevating the Hindu woman to her appropriate place.

Most of the other schools are of a respectable grade, and would rank as *High Schools*, or as *Colleges*, in the sense of the word which is common in India, derived from the practice of the government in giving names to their seminaries of the same grade. A considerable number of the scholars are learning the English language, which is afterwards used as the medium of study; others pursue the study of Persian, Urdu, and Hindi,—chiefly the two former. These languages are valued as a means of gaining success in life. In this class of schools, in addition to the elementary studies, grammar, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, history, philosophy, mathematics, and other branches are taught, according to the proficiency attained by the pupils; in the same institution may be found scholars learning their letters, and others engaged in the higher branches of study, arranged in classes under different teachers, but all under the superintendence and instruction of the missionaries. Special attention continues to be given to their religious instruction. Thus the Furrukhabad Mission write in their report of the High school in that city:—

The Bible has been made a prominent part of their studies. The English classes read it in English, and then translate the portion read into Urdu. This affords the best opportunity for inculcating divine truth. On Saturday a portion of our Catechism is recited by all the boys studying English. We use another Catechism, which is each day made a part of the studies of all the boys in the vernacular department. . . . Religious truth has made a deep impression on the minds of many of the boys. Many of them confess their belief in the truth of Christianity. One said to his teacher not long since, "I am convinced in my mind, but not in my heart, of the truth of the Bible." This describes the state of mind of many, who still adhere to the customs of their heathen relatives through fear of persecution.

The missionaries long, however, to see more pleasing fruits of their

labors, in the conversion of their scholars, and their preparation to become teachers, catechists, and preachers of the Gospel among their countrymen. For this, the prayers of the churches should be offered without ceasing. And they should be offered under the full persuasion, that these missionary schools are a most valuable means of gaining the object in view. Christian education in any country is a necessary part of the training required by Christian teachers and ministers. In India education is conducted under circumstances of peculiar interest. Even secular instruction tends to emancipate the Hindu mind from superstition and idolatry. A lesson in common geography may demolish a host of fables accounted sacred. But Christian education both demolishes error and builds up the temple of truth; while in many cases the school-house becomes a chapel, and the scholars form a most interesting portion of the regular congregation, to whom the Gospel is preached by preceptors, revered and beloved. Under these circumstances the churches ought to pray for, and to expect a peculiar blessing to descend from Heaven on the schools of the Missions.

As a sequel to this account of our Christian schools, and to set forth their importance by way of contrast, we quote a notice of the schools, few and far between, of the natives in Upper India. In the report of the station at Saharunpur, the missionaries speak of a preaching tour made by Mr. Woodside, during which—

He also visited and examined all the schools he could find, always giving to the teachers and scholars portions of the Word of Life and other religious books and tracts. His examination of the schools showed how very low is the standard of education among the people of this land. Reading or rather rhyming over useless books seems to be the chief employment of the boys. [For the girls, there are no native schools.] In Arithmetic the attainments of the teachers usually stop with Division; in some rare cases they understand a little of Mensuration after their own way. Of Geography they are totally ignorant. . . . It is worthy of remark that in no case were our Christian books refused by the teachers or scholars, but in most instances more were wanted than it was deemed prudent or practicable to give away.

### *The Printing Press.*

The Press at Lodiana has continued under the charge of Mr. Porter, and the Press at Allahabad under Mr. Warren's superintendence until the close of the year under review, when it was placed under the charge of Mr. Hay on Mr. Warren's removal to Agra. Both these establishments have been conducted with efficiency. The issues reported are not as large as the number of pages actually printed, some works not being completed. The following tables exhibit the works printed during the year ending October 1, 1851 :—

#### *At Lodiana :*

|                    | <i>Copies.</i> | <i>Pages.</i> | <i>Whole No.</i> |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| In Panjābī,        |                |               |                  |
| Genesis, - - - - - | 3,000          | 240           | 720,000          |

|                            | <i>Copies.</i> | <i>Pages.</i> | <i>Whole No.</i> |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Luke, - - - - -            | 6,000          | 156           | 938,000          |
| Tracts, vol. ii, - - - - - | 6,000          | 100           | 600,000          |
| Miscellaneous :            |                |               |                  |
| Sundry Job work, - - - - - | 26,694         |               | 261,788          |
| Total,                     | 41,694         |               | 2,517,788        |

*At Allahabad :**In Hindi-Nagari Alphabet:*

|                                    |       |     |         |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|---------|
| Thirza Goltsh, - - - - -           | 1,000 | 72  | 72,000  |
| True Sacrifice, - - - - -          | 5,000 | 24  | 120,000 |
| Epitome of Christianity, - - - - - | 5,000 | 60  | 300,000 |
| Genesis and Exodus, - - - - -      | 3,000 | 195 | 585,000 |
| Pentateuch, - - - - -              | 1,000 | 419 | 419,000 |

*In Urdu-Roman Alphabet:*

|                                            |       |     |         |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|-----|---------|
| Urdu Spelling Book, - - - - -              | 1,000 | 24  | 24,000  |
| Indian Pilgrim, - - - - -                  | 1,000 | 256 | 256,000 |
| Jesus, the Child's best Teacher, - - - - - | 1,000 | 32  | 32,000  |
| Tawarikh i Mutaqaddamin, - - - - -         | 1,100 | 126 | 138,800 |
| In English and Job work, - - - - -         | 3,476 |     | 260,772 |

|        |        |  |           |
|--------|--------|--|-----------|
| Total, | 23,576 |  | 2,279,372 |
|--------|--------|--|-----------|

"The Indian Pilgrim" in this list is Mrs. Sherwood's work, translated by John Harry, the native licentiate preacher, who is still engaged in translating "Pilgrim's Progress" into the Urdu language. The tract entitled "Jesus, the Child's best Teacher," was written by the late lamented Mrs. Scott, of the Furrukhabad Mission.

Several works are partly through the Press : at Lodiana, an edition of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, and of the same work in five separate publications ; and at Allahabad, an edition of the Bible in Hindi, revised by Mr. Owen, of which one volume is nearly done.

*Christian Villages.*

It is found expedient to settle some of the Christian families together, in houses placed under the general superintendence of the missionaries. These are erected at a small expense, with funds in some cases contributed by friends at the station, and are then rented at moderate rates to Christian tenants. They are thus protected from imposition, and enabled to enjoy the counsel of their missionary friends, while yet they are thrown on their own industry for support. With the progress of the missionary work amongst a people whose prejudices and customs are both arrayed against native Christians, it may become expedient to enlarge this plan of proceeding. At present there is a settlement of eight families at Allahabad connected with the press, a village with land for

farming on a small scale at Futtehghurh, and a smaller village at Lodiana. The last is spoken of briefly in the report of the station :—

No new buildings have been erected since our last report. Of the houses to let, five in number, all are now occupied, and have been most of the year. The income, for land and house rent, has more than met the current expenses.

At Futtehghurh, where the villagers are the married families, formerly connected with the Orphan Asylum, the missionaries write more at length :

The villagers have greatly improved during the last year. They have been happy and contented and very exemplary in their conduct. There has not been a case of such irregularity as to call for our interference, and there have been but two cases before the village court, and these very trivial ones. The prospects of the villagers are decidedly improving, and we think will continue to do so, as they pay off their debts and become better acquainted with their work. One reason for their improvement is no doubt their greater maturity in knowledge and the influence of Christian principle. Another reason which has tended to produce this result is the constant employment afforded to all during the whole year. Heretofore the farmers were mostly idle during the hot season. This year their crops have been good. We think of introducing some English looms, which will give remunerating employment to all who are willing to engage in weaving.

### *Relief of the Poor.*

At all the stations the missionaries minister to the wants of this numerous class, and at some places they act as almoners of funds contributed by benevolent persons for this object. In the report of the station at Amballa, it is stated that—

The Relief Hospital and Poor House is still in the charge of one of our number. Medicines are furnished from the government dépôt, and distributed daily in the dispensary to all patients who apply for them. Many diseased persons have been brought from a distance and cured, who, humanly speaking, would otherwise have perished. A shocking case occurred early in the year. Two little boys were detected one night stealing melons from a field. The man to whom the melons belonged caught the boys, and, having bound their hands together, held them over a large fire until they were burnt almost off. In this state the little fellows were brought, several days afterwards, more than thirty miles to our hospital. With much difficulty their lives were saved, but their hands were rendered entirely useless. Many others, both men and women, have been brought in, frightfully cut with swords and bruised with clubs in village affrays, and here made whole. Many too have, while under medical treatment, heard for the first time of the Saviour of sinners.

At Lodiana, more than eighteen hundred patients have been prescribed for at the dispensary. In the poor house, a smaller number of inmates than usual received support, the cheapness of grain having diminished the number of applicants for admission. Only nine remained at the end of the year, some of whom continued to manifest a degree of interest in religion, and to be quite regular in their attendance on the means of grace. At Lahor about three hundred rupees a month, contributed by Europeans at the station, and about two hundred rupees a

month from a fund of the Sikh chief Dhulip Sing, or nearly \$3,000 in the year, were distributed by the missionaries amongst the poor. At Mynpurie, it is stated in the report of the station by Mr. Fullerton, that—

In addition to preaching in the chapel on the Sabbath, I preach to the beggars of the city, who come to us for alms on the first day of the month. Their number varies from 120 to 170; they are of all ages, and are composed of the infirm, the lame, the halt, and the blind. A large proportion of them are women, who probably never hear the gospel preached unless it be on such an occasion as this. They all listen attentively while Hulasi reads a chapter in the Urdu New Testament, and interprets whatever I may say to them. We then distribute some pice, a copper coin, among them, and they disperse. When we remember how degraded the most of this class are in this country, there seems to be but little hope of doing them good. But we are to "sow beside all waters." "God's ways are not as our ways nor his thoughts as our thoughts." We are prone to look for the increase upon a more promising soil; but he often passes by the fertile valley, and causes "a handful of corn" upon some barren, neglected mountain top, to "shake like Lebanon."

*Much land yet to be possessed.*

While making a report of what has been done for the spread of the gospel in North India, we may briefly glance at the work yet to be done. The churches should bear it in mind that the work of missions in this great field is but fairly commenced. A few stations have been formed, well chosen and well conducted, yet still but a few. Several large provinces are without a missionary. Several millions of their inhabitants have never seen the face of a Christian teacher. And yet they are living under a Christian government of liberal views, and the door of entrance is as widely open amongst them as amongst the inhabitants of our own States. A letter of the Rev. J. Owen, published in the *Record* of December last, contains a somewhat particular enumeration of cities and districts which are still altogether destitute of the means of grace. We quote here a single paragraph from this letter, relating to a province lying east of the district in which the stations of Mynpurie and Futtehgurh are situated, the river Ganges being a common boundary :

The city of Shajehanpore has a population of 62,785, and its district 812,588; the city of Bareilly 92,208, and its district 1,143,657. Among all these multitudes there resides not one missionary.

The two last named cities are in the Rohilcund country, of which Bareilly is the capital. In the same country are the district of Badaon with its 825,712 inhabitants; the city of Moradabad with its 48,880, and the district of the same name with its 997,362 inhabitants; and Bijnour district with its 620,546. In the whole of Rohilcund there is a population of 4,399,855, for whom there is not a single missionary.

With statements like these before them, the people of God surely cannot stand still. More laborers must be sent forth. The work already begun must be extended. All proper means must be used to make known the unsearchable riches of Christ to these perishing multitudes. Above all, and in all, prayer must be offered for the Divine

blessing on these means. When this has been done, we may await the result with no painful apprehension on account of duty neglected, but with an humble trust in the sovereign, wise, and gracious purposes of Him, who in his holy providence has, by these Missions, brought millions of unevangelized souls into a near and solemn relation to our Church.

*Success to be expected.*

The preceding narrative, if the Committee do not greatly over-rate its statements, will impress the Church with the conviction that God has chosen these Missions to do a great work in India. It is a work now in its beginning, but cheered with the favor of Divine Providence in its history thus far, and still more with tokens of the accompanying presence and power of the Holy Spirit. The people of God may well go forward in this work with faith and hope. Even now there are signs of great changes among the Hindus, changes that all look towards the reign and triumph of Christianity, in a land where Satan's seat now is,—changes full of encouragement, therefore, to the toil-worn missionary laborer. One of our brethren, the Rev. J. L. Scott, presents this subject in a clear light :

To any one deeply considering the condition of Hindustan, the influences which are at work, and the progress which is every year being made, it must be evident that Christianity is in the process of making conquests over the hearts of men, and that it will finally triumph and prevail. The work seems to be slow, and no doubt if it were done with more faith, wisdom, and zeal in the instruments, it would go on much more rapidly; but any one may see that it is going on, and that there is every prospect of an accelerated increase from year to year.

We do not, as yet, see a very large accession to the Church. Few come out and join us. The work is still, and probably will be for some time, mainly preparatory. In this point of view it is discouraging, and we ought to labor and pray that God would grant us more souls for our hire. But let it be distinctly understood, that in the work of missions, apparent increase is not the measure of success; and let us not be discouraged if we do not see multitudes coming to us. . . . Yet even in *this* light, the success is not to be despised. The nucleus of Christianity which has been formed at Futtehghurh, for instance, where there is a church of about eighty native communicants, numbering, with the children, (who are not yet communicants, but who are, on Presbyterian principles, members of the church,) not less than one hundred and fifty, is surely a matter for some encouragement. These, settled permanently, and receiving regular instruction in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, will undoubtedly exert a powerful and increasing influence upon the mass of heathenism around, and our Christian village will be as "a city set upon a hill which cannot be hid."

But I look more to the silent and less observable influence which is gradually spreading like leaven through the mass of native society. Who can doubt that such an influence is at work! The tracts and Bibles that have been distributed, and the preaching of the gospel in the villages and towns and by the way-side, have not been without effect. In many cases superstitious have been broken down, prejudices have been removed, and a ray of light has beamed upon the darkened understanding and heart. This influence is now beginning to show itself. Almost everywhere we meet with people who will tell us, "Yes: your religion is true, and we know that it will prevail. We are not Christians ourselves, but our children will be." I am fully convinced that this idea is prevailing more and more, and this of itself is a part of the victory, for if they look upon it first as



possible, and then as certain to happen, they will not be very far from the actual accomplishment of it. . . . Not long ago I was conversing with an intelligent Musalmán, and lamenting before him that so few of them had embraced the gospel, and that it had produced so little apparent effect. He replied, "The effect is not visible, but I know it. When you missionaries first came to Futtehghurh, we wondered what kind of people you were, and we were afraid of you. We had heard of the New Testament, but we did not know anything about it. Now we have it. Every man who can read, has read something of it. We see that it is a good book, and that you are good people. It is a good religion, and if you go on in this way, I have no doubt that it will in time prevail."

We may well be encouraged by these signs of the times, but our faith rests on a surer foundation, even the Word of God. We rely for success on the promises of the Most High. Believing these, we are sure that the heathen shall be given to our Lord for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

## Siam.

### MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK :—Rev. Stephen Mattoon, and his wife,  
Rev. Stephen Bush,  
Samuel R. House, M. D., Licentiate Preacher.  
Quakieng, Native Assistant.

The dispensations of Divine Providence towards this Mission during the last year, have been both afflicting and encouraging. In their afflictions, however, the brethren have seen the grace of God signally displayed; and the now favorable prospects of their mission, closely following the dark hours, when its existence seemed to be nearly at an end, have greatly encouraged them to go forward with new vigor and hope in their work.

It is with much regret we have to report the removal by death of a highly esteemed member of this Mission, Mrs. Bush, wife of the Rev. S. Bush. She was called to her rest on the 23d of July, after an illness of a month and a half. Her last days were full of Christian joy and peace. "In the full possession of all her faculties, without one cloud to separate between her and a present Saviour, she went down into the Jordan of death, singing Hallelujah, in the triumph of victory. She had lived the life of the righteous, and her last end was like his. The Siamese have lost in her a faithful, praying friend; the Mission, a kind and exemplary fellow laborer; and her bereaved husband, an affectionate and beloved companion."

The missionaries mourn over the death, also, of the Rev. J. P. Jones,

D. D., of the Baptist Mission in Siam, who was the oldest laborer in the field. They speak of his loss as "a public calamity. Greatly respected and esteemed by us all, we sympathize deeply with the afflicted Mission, and especially with his bereaved and desolate widow."

*Happy Change in the Prospects of the Mission.*

The critical condition of this Mission, owing to the illiberal policy of the late king of Siam, who was a bigotted Buddhist, was stated in the last Annual Report. During a part of the year under review, the discouragement from this source continued and even increased. The missionaries say in their report, "Our teachers were arrested and thrown into prison, all our Siamese servants either fled or were taken, and none of the people dared to call for books, much less to hold conversation with us on religious subjects. They were ready to avoid us in every direction. Not only were the teachers and some of the servants thrown into prison, and put in irons, but occasion was taken to arrest and extort money from those whom suspicion might accuse of having any connection with us. . . . While this state of things was in progress, we made another, and as we supposed a final attempt, to obtain a site for establishing our Mission, which, like the preceding attempts, proved a failure."

This was the state of things for some months. It was a time of severe trial to the faith and patience of the missionaries. It was a time when their prayers, and the prayers of many amongst our churches, were offered with special earnestness for the interposition of the right arm of the Most High in defence of his cause, and for the display of his grace towards this people. Blessed be God, these prayers were heard and answered, though not in the way that finite wisdom would have predicted. This happy change in the prospects of the Mission is thus described in their report:—

It was at this juncture of affairs that our faith was most severely tried. All before us seemed dark and gloomy. Not a ray of light appeared in any quarter. The king was hale, and had the prospect of many years of life before him, while the Praklang was decided in his course of conduct. But in January last, the king was attacked with a fatal disease; and in April his death brought a successor to the throne who was a personal friend of the missionaries.

The new king drew around him a company of younger men as his counsellors, with whom we were more or less acquainted. From this time the dark clouds began to disappear from our horizon, and we were soon basking in the sunshine of favor. The king invited us and the Europeans to the palace on the occasion of his coronation, prepared an entertainment for us, and showed us many other marks of attention. This was the first time a missionary had ever been admitted within the gates of the palace grounds. The princes and nobles now courted our society; our teachers and servants returned to their places; throngs came to our houses to receive books, to talk with us respecting their contents; and we were permitted to go where we chose, and to speak in the name of Jesus with the confidence that we should not be avoided but obtain a respectful hearing. In truth, our facilities for labor were never greater than at present.

Thus after the night cometh the day. Our brethren do not forget,

however, that the day may again be overcast with clouds, nor do they put their confidence in princes. They say—

We are well aware that situated as we are in this land, subject to the will and the caprice of an independent heathen king, whose heart is far from being guided by the principles of that holy religion which we teach, we may at any time experience a reverse of the privileges and favor which we now enjoy. Neither would we forget that success in our work of winning souls to Christ is dependant on other causes than the good will of those in authority. And we do not expect that the natural heart of wicked men will embrace the humbling truths of the gospel, until induced by the Spirit of eternal truth.

As an immediate and most happy result of the accession of a more liberal ruler, the Mission has obtained a very eligible site for the requisite buildings. The missionaries say, that this site is of "good size, central, and every way more eligible," than any they ever expected to obtain. And at the latest dates, measures were in progress for the erection of suitable houses.

### *Preaching and Distribution of Books in Bangkok.*

The disturbed state of public affairs during part of the year, and the sickness and bereavement of the Mission families, seriously interrupted the direct labors of the missionaries among the people. After stating this in their report, they add; "But we have endeavored to do what we could." Neither the Saviour nor his Church will require more than this from any of those who are engaged in the spread of the gospel.

On the Sabbath three services were held, one by each of the missionaries, with those who were in their employ or under their influence; and family worship with the same persons was held during the week. The first half of every day was devoted to conversation with those who called at their dwellings; to whom, in many cases, copies of tracts and books were given for perusal at home. The labors at a station in the Bazar were continued only for a few months.

The Native Assistant, who is a Chinese, has been able to engage in missionary work only for a part of the year, owing to the sickness of himself and his family. He is spoken of as maintaining "an exemplary walk and conversation, and as doing a good work among his own people. He is supplied with books for distribution, sent to us from the Mission at Ningpo, China."

Quite an interesting sphere of influence has been presented to the ladies of the different missionary families, by the request of the king, that they should spend a part of each day, in turn, at the palace, in teaching some of the female members of his family the English language. Mrs. Mattoon takes her part in these instructions. Opportunities are thus enjoyed of endeavoring to lead some to the Saviour, whose social position would exert a great influence on the cause of Christ.

Though the direct preaching of the Word was restricted during so large a part of the year, and the labors of our brethren have not yet been accompanied with the abundant outpouring of the Spirit from on

high, yet God has not left them to spend their strength for nought. They are engaged in labors like those of the husbandman, which shall yield fruit in due time. And as an earnest of this, they have been permitted to receive into the communion of the church another Chinese, a resident at Bangkok, of whose history we have this brief account:—

He is a young man about twenty-four years of age, who has been in the family of Mr. Mattoon some two years. He reads, to some extent, both the Chinese and the Siamese languages, is studious in his habits, and gives satisfactory evidence of having experienced a saving work of grace in his heart. Our prayer is that Si Tong may be a bright and shining light among his own people in this land, and labor faithfully for the glory of his Lord and Master.

### *Missionary Tours—Medical Department.*

The missionary work in these departments of labor has been subject to the restrictions already described, yet it has not been neglected. Of the former, the missionaries say in their report:—

Meesra. Mattoon and Bush made a tour of nine days, in which they visited Ayuthia, the old capitol of Siam, and other towns above on two forks of the river, distributing to the people the Word of Life and making known to them Jesus.

Meesra. Bush and House made a longer journey—going to the upper waters of the Meinam, a distance of between two hundred and three hundred miles, and occupying twenty-one days. In this tour they carried the Word, and published the gospel in regions never before visited by any Protestant missionary. Our prayer is, that the seed which has thus been sown in weakness, may spring up and bring forth fruit to the glory of God.

Of the medical department, we have this report:—

The missionary physician has continued his labors at the Dispensary as usual. The number of cases treated the past year is thirteen hundred and eighty, making since the beginning seven thousand three hundred and two. In June last, after repeated ineffectual attempts, he succeeded in obtaining from Singapore a small quantity of vaccine matter, with which he commenced operations among the people. He has devoted one or two days each week to this work ever since, and although it is attended with difficulty on account of their ignorance of its benefits, yet he has succeeded in vaccinating altogether more than three hundred persons. We hope that in carrying out these benevolent designs in order to their temporal welfare, we may lead them to apply to the Saviour, who went about doing good, that they may receive through him eternal life.

It is worthy of notice, that the vaccine matter by which Dr. House was enabled to re-introduce this great benefit into Siam, would not likely have been obtained, if Mrs. Mattoon and her little son had not been on a visit for her health at Singapore. For some time, both at Bangkok and Singapore, the vaccine matter brought from other places altogether failed to take effect, and the only instance in which it proved efficacious at length was that of her child. From him the protective matter was happily transferred to other cases. Thus great good is sometimes accomplished in God's wise and gracious providence, by unexpected means. Mr. and Mrs. Mattoon were soon called to part with their beloved child that he might go to be with Jesus; but thus, also, we see that a little child, whose course on earth is very brief, does not

live in vain. And the missionary work is seen to convey the greatest blessings, temporal as well as spiritual, to the people amongst whom it is carried forward.

### *Works Printed—Translations.*

The Board has no printing press in Siam. In the brighter prospects now before them, the brethren have requested the establishment of this important auxiliary to their work. It would doubtless have been expedient to take measures for this purpose, if a friendly arrangement with another missionary institution had not been practicable. Such an arrangement has been made, in virtue of which the printing of the Mission will be executed at the press of our Baptist friends in Bangkok, while the printing press of the Board, at Ningpo, in China, will be able to print works for the missionaries of the Baptist Union, at that city; the work in both cases to be printed at cost, and to bear the imprint of the Board, at whose expense it is published. This arrangement is strictly a business one, which may be terminated at any time by either party. It involves no responsibility on either side for the character of the works to be printed. The plan was proposed by our Baptist brethren, and readily acceded to by the Committee, as one by which the servants of Christ could carry on their missionary work with efficiency and economy.

During the year a few publications were issued, having been printed at the presses of the other Missions, in Bangkok :—

|                            | <i>Copies.</i> | <i>Pages.</i> | <i>Whole No.</i> |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| History of Daniel,         | 1,000          | 52            | 52,000           |
| On the Killing of Animals, | 1,000          | 35            | 35,000           |
| History of Esther,         | 1,000          | 34            | 34,000           |
| Miracles of Jesus,         | 1,000          | 84            | 84,000           |
| Hints to the Wise,         | 1,000          | 40            | 40,000           |
| <b>Total.</b>              | <b>5,000</b>   |               | <b>245,000</b>   |

Concerning the important work of Translation, the report of the Mission states :—

The work of translation of the Scriptures has been commenced by Mr. Mattoon. He has revised the gospel of Mark, which was formerly translated by Mr. Robinson, of the American Board Mission; this is now going through the press. He designs next to take up the gospel of Matthew, and we hope will be able to devote his time to this important part of our work, until others shall come to his aid, and the whole Scriptures be given to this people in their own tongue. We regret to say that none of the Old Testament Scriptures have been translated and printed, except the books of Genesis and Exodus, translated by Mr. Robinson, which have not been reprinted for many years, as it needs a thorough revision.

A translation of the New Testament has been in use, which was made by the late Rev. Mr. Jones. But a revision of this work, if not a new translation, will be required; so that a great work is set before the missionaries, in giving to the Siamese the whole Word of God.

The brethren plead earnestly for a re-inforcement of their little com-

pany. More men are needed at Bangkok, the capitol, and it is believed that stations might now be formed at places in the interior of the country. The Committee trust that this call will be heard by the churches, and that they may be enabled soon to send forth qualified laborers into this inviting field. They would recognize the good hand of God upon this Mission as a strong reason for its vigorous prosecution. He has taken the great barrier out of the way. In answer to the prayers of his people, he has set upon the throne a ruler who does not hinder their work, and who, in some important respects, exerts an influence in promoting it. His heart is in the hands of God. The churches should not cease to pray that he may become a nursing father to the infant church of Christ in his kingdom. There is now a great amount of Christian truth in the minds of the Siamese people. Their own religious system has a feeble hold on their convictions and their feelings. With the royal favor and example, the Siamese might readily become a nominally Christian people. And by the zealous and enlarged efforts of the Christian Church, crowned with the blessing of the Spirit of God, multitudes of true disciples of our Lord might soon be found in a land that has hitherto been filled with idolators. The hope, the apparently near prospect of this, should animate the people of God to give this Mission a large place in their sympathies and prayers.

## China.

### CANTON MISSION.

CANTON :—Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M.D.,  
Rev. John B. French, and their wives.

On the 30th of October, Mr. French was married to Mary L. H., daughter of the Rev. D. Ball, M.D., of the Mission of the American Board at Canton. Our missionary friends at this large city, though few in number, have been faithfully engaged in their work. In its prosecution they have not been seriously interrupted by sickness, though the last summer was an unusually sickly season, both among the native and foreign residents. In the boarding-school, however, most of the boys at one time were attacked with the epidemic, but all were spared excepting one. Of his death the missionaries write, "As he was one of the last who entered the school, he had received but little instruction, and we can only say that he is in the hands of God, 'who doeth all things well.'"

### *Preaching and Tract Distribution.*

Two chapels are open for stated services, both in neighborhoods at a considerable distance from the part of the city occupied by foreigners. The attendance at one of these places of worship is not large, its situation

being on a street little frequented. The brethren hope to secure a more eligible location. The other chapel is attended by the boarding scholars, most of the day-scholars, some of their parents, and a few others. These make a congregation of regular hearers of the Word, who have given good attention to the Gospel preached. It adds much to the interest of this congregation that it is so largely made up of youth. But it is with much regret the missionaries are unable to report any instance of hopeful conversion as the fruit of these labors. One of them thus writes, using language with which many a faithful minister is only too well acquainted :—

Often when I sit down at the close of the Sabbath, wearied with its laborious duties, I am constrained to ask in sadness, "Oh Lord, how long!" Is this Gospel to be only "a savour of death unto death" to the souls of these youth, and is all this "line upon line" to result in their deeper damnation! With God is the residue of the Spirit. I can only prophesy over the dry bones. May the Lord send the Spirit to breathe upon them that they may live, and raise up a little army of his followers to assist in disseminating his blessed Gospel among this people!

The distribution of religious tracts and portions of the Bible has been continued, but no particular statement has been received of this means of spreading a knowledge of Christian truth.

### *Schools.*

In the last Report it was mentioned that the Committee had authorized a female boarding-school to be established. This measure was afterwards re-considered, and it was deemed expedient to postpone the time of carrying it into effect. The boys' boarding-school has been carried on with some encouragement, but also with some things of an unfavorable kind. The sickness already referred to caused considerable irregularity in the recitations of the classes. A more discouraging matter was the removal of so many boys of the younger class; of sixteen just received at the last report, only eight are now in the school. Three were sent home as not sufficiently promising, four were taken away by their parents, and one was dismissed for bad conduct. One of the boys of the older class returned home without the consent of the superintendent, because his father would not furnish him with better clothes; under the circumstances, it was not judged expedient to insist on his coming back. The removal of boys by their parents soon after they enter the school is an occurrence that may often be looked for, owing to their erroneous expectations and consequent disappointment. Three new scholars were received to supply the places of those who were removed, leaving at the end of November the number in school twenty-four.

Their studies have been nearly the same as were formerly reported—geography, arithmetic, English grammar, Composition in English, translating from Chinese into English, astronomy, the primary branches for the younger scholars, and to some extent Chinese books for all. Their religious instruction has been imparted with the aid of Milne's, Brown's, and the Shorter Catechisms, Dean's Notes on Matthew, Jaco-

bus's Notes, &c. "They always give good attention," the superintendent writes, "to my explanations of the gospel, and the enforcement of its claims upon them, both at daily prayers and at the Sabbath services."

There are now two day-schools, with an attendance varying from forty-six to fifty-six. The teachers are required to make use of Christian books in the instruction of these scholars, in addition to teaching them the simple rudiments of native education. They have committed to memory two little books, containing summaries of Christian doctrine and duties with warnings against the common vices, Brown's Catechism, and some of them a part of the Gospel of Matthew—all in Chinese, no other language being employed.

It is not yet fully known to what extent day-schools can be used, as a means of spreading the gospel in China. Schools are more common and education more generally diffused among the Chinese than among the Hindus. Promotion to civil appointments depends on the literary examinations, and these turn very much on the native routine of study. Parents amongst the more influential classes may be expected, therefore, to give a preference to their own schools; yet doubtless very many would be glad to avail themselves of the missionary school. If competent teachers, and especially Christian teachers, were raised up, it would be important to form as many day-schools as could be thoroughly superintended. In this, there should be reference, however, to the proper apportionment of the funds at the disposal of the Mission among its different departments of labor.

On the other hand, there is no great difficulty in China in obtaining pupils for boarding-schools, though at first they will be chiefly from the poorer classes. In India none can be obtained except orphans without friends, the system of caste forbidding the Hindu to eat with any but those of his own sect. No difficulty of this kind exists in China; and there is opportunity for as large an increase of the number of boarding scholars, as the strength of the Mission and the funds devoted to this particular work will justify.

The brief experience of this Mission, and also as will be seen of the Ningpo Mission, would appear to indicate the expediency of carrying on both these kinds of schools as important means of Christian influence. This conclusion will be strengthened, if the boarding-schools can furnish a supply of competent teachers, to whom the day-schools might be intrusted. If not themselves professed Christians, their minds would be free from heathen prejudices, and their convictions favorable to Christianity, so that their influence on their scholars under the superintendence of the missionaries, might be salutary.

In a system of schools of this kind, the school-rooms would be preaching places; the scholars, their teachers, and many of their parents, would be always a part of the congregation; and the Sacred Scriptures and the daily religious instructions would sustain and extend the influence of the Missionary. We can hardly estimate too highly the importance of such schools in a heathen community as a means of Evangelization.



### *Medical Missionary Labor.*

A Dispensary has been opened under the superintendence of Mr. Happer, who is himself a physician, and who is assisted by a native physician. Concerning this Dispensary we have the following accounts at the end of September:—

The number of patients from August 20th to September 15th, was from 120 to 150 on dispensing days. Since then, as the weather is getting cool, the number has declined here as at the other dispensaries. . . . About 4,690 patients have been prescribed for, not distinguishing between those who came but once and those who came repeatedly, or rather that number of calls have been attended to. And this vast number have had the opportunity of hearing something of the doctrines of the cross. . . . What more urgent call can there be, or what more inviting field for a well-qualified physician. Who will come?

The Committee expect to send a physician to be connected with the Mission, as Dr. M'Cartee is with the Ningpo Mission, and Dr. House with the Siam Mission—not devoting their time and skill to merely medical or professional duties, but using their professional skill as a direct and important auxiliary to their usefulness as missionaries. The reports of the Missions at Bangkok and Ningpo have shown the value of such a department in the missionary work. The field at Canton for this kind of agency is a very inviting one, as is clearly shown by Mr. Happer in a paper published in the *Record* of November last.

The Committee cannot conclude their Report of this Mission without adverting to its urgent need of more laborers. This object was strongly presented in the last Annual Report. But notwithstanding the importance of this field and the urgency of its claims, no one of our ministers or candidates for the ministry has offered to engage in its service. This statement is made with deep regret, and it is commended to the prayerful consideration of the churches. Here is a city of more than a million of heathen souls, amongst whom the ministers of Christ may live and labor,—a city which is the door of entrance for Christian influence into a large part of China, which has yet from all the Christian Church but some half a dozen of missionaries, and from our own Church but two! One of these brethren, on a visit to a hill a few miles from Canton, thus speaks of the moral destitution around him:—

But that which most deeply affected our feelings was the moral field spread out before us. Immediately around the base of the mount, at least one hundred villages were in sight, the population probably averaging one thousand or fifteen hundred to each village. What a multitude of immortal souls who have never heard the name of Jesus, the only Saviour of sinners! They truly are as sheep without a shepherd. How could we help uttering with unusual fervor the heaven-directed prayer unto the Lord of the harvest, to “send forth more laborers into the harvest.” And from this mount of observation we would send home to the churches of Jesus Christ, to his blood-bought followers, the urgent cry of the perishing, “*Come over and help us.*” My heart has lost none of its deep solicitude for the wants of my native land. The deep feelings of my heart are moved at every call for men of devotedness and zeal, to go forth and labor among the waste places of Zion. And I would that a thousand prophets anointed of the Lord would answer to the calls of the Board of Domestic Missions. But I hear the blessed Saviour say “the

field is the *world*." And again, "Go ye into *all the world* and preach the gospel to every creature." And I cannot but be affected at the sight of these *perishing millions*. "How can they believe on him of whom they have not heard. And how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent." Here within a circuit of twenty miles from this city are *five millions* of immortal and accountable beings hastening to the judgment-seat of Christ, and there are only *eight* messengers from all Protestant Christendom, laboring to promulgate the blessed gospel of the glorious God among them! Here is a population equal to the whole present population of the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and yet only six ministers of the gospel sent to them, while in New York and Pennsylvania there are more than two thousand ministers, beside all the faithful and praying men and women among the six hundred thousand church members. Brethren these things ought not so to be.

One of the most distressing and afflictive dispensations of God toward our American Zion is the small increase, if not the actual decrease, in the number of candidates for the gospel ministry. God verily hath a controversy with his Church. And not to exclude the attention from other sins, what is more likely to be one great ground of controversy than this manifest dereliction of duty in regard to this last and great command of the ascended Saviour! There is a scattering which yet increaseth, and there is a withholding more than is meet which tendeth to poverty. Let us arise and "bring the tithes into the store house and prove the Lord herewith if he will not open the windows of heaven, and pour out a blessing until there shall not be room to receive it." Let the rich cast into the treasury of the Lord as God hath prospered them, and the poor, and the widow, of their penury; and let all consecrate and train their children for this work of God. Is it strange that God should withhold converting grace and the call to the ministry from the children of the Church, when so many of the parents would be unwilling to have their children go as missionaries to the heathen! . . .

While the necessity of a great increase of foreign laborers for this vast field was thus deeply impressed upon my mind, I felt also more than ever the need of a native ministry in order to carry out this work, and also of pious native laymen. The gospel can only be carried to these crowded villages and cities by native laborers. How constantly and earnestly should the people of God pray that God would raise up an able and pious native agency to carry out this work.

#### NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO :—D. B. M'Cartee, M.D.,

Rev. Richard Q. Way, and his wife,

Rev. John W. Quarterman,

Mr. Moses S. Coulter, and his wife,

Rev. Henry V. Rankin, and his wife,

Rev. Samuel N. D. Martin, and his wife,

Rev. William A. P. Martin, and his wife,

Miss Juana M. Knight.

The Rev. A. W. Loomis and his wife are not yet able to return to China. Mr. Loomis is suffering from a bronchial affection. His health has become somewhat improved, and they cherish the hope of going back to Ningpo. In the meantime, as already stated, they are about to become connected with the Creek Mission. The Rev. M. S. Culbertson and his wife removed last spring to Shanghai, as will appear in the report of the Mission of that city. Miss Knight embarked for this Mission in April, to be associated with her sister, Mrs. Rankin, in the in-

struction of the female boarding-school. In general, the missionary families enjoyed unusually good health during the last year.

### *Mission Church.*

On the removal of Mr. Culbertson from the station, Mr. Way was chosen pastor of the church. Besides the members of the Mission families connected with this church, there are now seven native communicants, three having been received. One of these was one of the more advanced pupils in the girls' school. Her steadfastness was soon afterwards put to a severe test, on her marriage in fulfilment of an early betrothal to a man who is not a Christian. The relatives on both sides being heathen naturally expected the usual idolatrous ceremonies to be performed at an event of so much importance; and no little solicitude was felt by the Mission on behalf of their young friend, lest she might be persuaded or compelled to comply with the wishes of her relations. The result, however, proved every way happy.

One of the members of the church was less faithful than this young convert, and has fallen under suspension from the communion of the church for the performance of idolatrous rites in connection with his marriage. Of one formerly a member, Ko Kuing, a still more afflicting report must be given; it became necessary to cut him off altogether from the church. At first he was placed under suspension, and proper means were used to bring him unto repentance, but these proving fruitless, he was excommunicated. The missionaries can only weep and pray over him, while they report his apostacy and the disappointment of their hopes of his usefulness. Of the removal of another member, Ming Geen, the native assistant, they can speak with very different feelings. In his Christian life and his good confession in his last sickness, they saw the sovereign and all-sufficient grace of God. They write :

He had completed his term of years in the boarding-school, and was afterwards engaged for a time as an assistant teacher. During this time he was also pursuing his theological studies. In February, when Mr. Culbertson removed to Shanghai, it was thought on many accounts advisable that Ming Geen should accompany him, to assist him as a copyist, and to continue his studies preparatory to entering the ministry. While there he was taken sick, and shortly after he returned to Ningpo. All efforts for his recovery proved unavailing, and on the 8th of July he was called to his rest. During his sickness he witnessed a good confession, showing that—

Jesus can make a dying bed  
Feel soft as downy pillows are.

Our mourning for him is mingled with joy, believing that death to him was great gain.

The other members of the church continue to walk worthy of their Christian profession. They are but a little company, yet their light shining in a dark place may lead others to Him from whom they received it, and who is a Light to lighten the Gentiles. Some persons have seemed to be seriously impressed with the truth of the gospel. One of these is an aged man, who has taken up his abode near one of

the missionaries, and attends regularly on religious instruction. Considerable seriousness was evinced by some of the girls in the boarding-school, one of whom has requested her father's permission to apply for baptism. But on reviewing the results of the year, as far as they are yet manifest, we are impressed with the importance of praying for a large outpouring of the Spirit of grace. This only can make the word spoken effectual unto salvation.

It is an interesting fact stated in the report of the Mission, that "one of the children baptized was the son of Hung Apoo, the oldest native convert in our church"

### *Preaching in Chinese.*

Numerous religious services are held at stated times on the Sabbath and in the week. One of these is conducted in English for the benefit chiefly of the missionary families; the others are in the Chinese language. The chapel near the residence of most of the missionaries, on the north bank of the river, opposite the city, is the place of worship in which the little company of believers at present assemble for "the breaking of bread" and other duties of the sanctuary. There also the two boarding-schools, one of the day-schools, and frequently many of the neighbors, form a good and regular congregation, both in the morning and afternoon. In this chapel the usual order of worship is observed; prayer and singing are not omitted, as is often expedient in a purely heathen assemblage; and the attendants, being in a good degree the same persons at each service, have learnt to respect the order of the house of God, and are capable of understanding instructions not confined to the simplest elements of Christianity.

Besides this chapel, there are seven other regular places of preaching in the city and its suburbs. The principal of these is the church in the city, which was dedicated with religious services in Chinese on the first Sabbath in May, 1851. Since that time it has been open for preaching every Sabbath morning and afternoon. The following account is given of the attendance and deportment of the Chinese in this place of worship:—

Except during the very hot weather, the attendance has been very good. For the first few Sabbaths great numbers came in, merely to gaze at the building which had created such a sensation in the city and vicinity. At these times it was with great difficulty that they could be kept in anything like respectable order. Now they keep their curiosity in rather better subjection, yet we still find it necessary that at least one person should attend to keep order. It would be natural to suppose that the better class of a people so proverbially polite, would sit still and refrain from talking, and thus exert a good influence on those around them. But their curiosity generally overcomes their politeness. When services were first commenced in the church, it was thought advisable to have, with the sermon, singing and prayer. For the purpose of assisting in the former exercise, seven or eight of the pupils in the boys' boarding-school attended. They occupied the front seat, and whenever they commenced singing, the whole congregation seemed determined to rush forward and see what was being done. It was impossible to make them keep their seats. After continuing in this way for several Sabbaths

and finding that disorder was always created, it was thought best to conduct the service for the present without the aid of singing.

The other places of worship are houses fitted up for the purpose, or in use as school-rooms. In these services are always held on the Sabbath, and in some of them at stated times during the week. The attendance has varied at different times. One of the services held at Miss Aldersey's school-room on Saturday is "for Chinese women, and is tolerably well attended."

In giving this report of their preaching services, the missionaries add :—

We are thankful to have it to say that all of our number are now able, in a greater or less degree, to take part in this interesting work. Although we have not as yet seen much of the fruit of our labors; although we see the carnal heart so bitterly opposed to the doctrine of the Cross; yet we are not discouraged, for God hath assured us that his word shall not return unto him void. . . Many have already heard the gospel; their inability to save themselves has been pointed out: they have been warned to flee from the wrath to come, and exhorted to embrace Jesus Christ as the only Saviour. And now, whether they accept or reject him, it is for them to choose. If they reject him, how much sorer will be their punishment than if they had never heard the gospel! May God make them willing in the day of his power, and may the set time to favor Zion soon come! Let us who are laboring here, and let the Church at home, *pray more*.

### *Schools.*

In this sphere of labor enlarged efforts have been made, by the opening of several day-schools. The returns of scholars on the 1st of Oct., were as follows :—

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Boys' boarding-school, | 36     |
| Girls' " "             | 27     |
| Four day-schools,      | 63—126 |

In the boys' boarding-school seven new scholars have been received, and the same number have completed the term of years for which they were bound. Two of these are earning their support; of the remaining five nothing is known. We observe with regret that no one of these seven appears to have been regarded as qualified or disposed to take some part in the missionary work.

The course of study pursued during the year is the same as heretofore reported. Eight of the boys are studying English; but doubts are expressed in the report of the Mission as to continuing this study. Six of the boys, who are not likely to make good scholars, spend a part of the day in learning trades. This is an experiment which is considered worthy of some trial; when pupils leave the school, who are not qualified by gifts and grace for usefulness in connection with the Mission, it is important that they should have the means of making an honest living. No special degree of interest in religious things has been shown by these boys, though their behavior has been better than usual. Most of them

are quite young, and the good influences exerted over them may be imperceptibly leading them to take more interest in eternal things. Already their progress in Scriptural knowledge is apparent and encouraging.

In the girls' school sixteen of the pupils were received during the year. Three have finished their term of years, of whom one returned to her friends and was soon after married; a second at the urgent request of her parents is to be continued two years longer in the school, and the third is the one whose profession of the Christian religion and marriage without idolatrous rites, have been mentioned in the report of the church. One pupil died, after having been but a few weeks in the school. One was dismissed for continued disobedience; and one was removed by her friends, who repaid the money expended in her board.

The course of study in this school has been much the same as usual, the new books introduced being the Gospels and Acts, new version, and a Catechism and Hymns in the colloquial language of Ningpo, as reduced to a written form, and printed in Roman letters with some modifications. A decided improvement is reported in the recitations of the scholars, and their general deportment is good. One of the school matrons had applied for baptism, but she was suddenly called hence by cholera, an event causing much seriousness of feeling in the school. The missionaries continue to regard this seminary with tender and hopeful interest. "It is in our opinion," they write, "one of the most effectual means under God of elevating the females of China to their proper position. If the pupils are benefitted, we may reasonably expect that their friends and associates will also be benefitted, for that powerful influence which pious and intelligent females can exert, will not, even in China, remain long unfelt and unheeded."

The day-school mentioned in the report of last year was discontinued in March, its location not being an eligible one; and several new schools were opened in different parts of the city and suburbs. In these Christian books were studied, and at least once a week oral religious instruction was imparted; while in most of the school-rooms religious services have been conducted at stated periods. In some of these schools the experiment was in progress of teaching the colloquial language in the Roman character. The attendance of scholars as reported above was somewhat encouraging. At the latest dates, however, most of them had been withdrawn, excepting those in the school on the north bank of the river, in the neighborhood where the missionaries are best known. The parents of the children in the other schools had become alarmed at the unfriendly course adopted by the Government officers. This feeling of apprehension will probably pass away; in the meantime the brethren are encouraged to hope for good results from schools of this class, and are not cast down at the official proclamations. The subject is thus stated in their report:—

It is very evident, we think, that these schools are having a good effect. Until this year no particular opposition was made to this branch of our labor. The officers and people appeared to think that we were but few in number, and could

do nothing towards effecting a change in the long-established customs and religion of the "Middle Kingdom." They therefore allowed us to proceed without deigning to notice us either favorably or otherwise. But recently some effort has been made to oppose us. Proclamations have been issued calling upon the charitable to re-establish the old charity schools, and found new ones; and inducements have been held out to prevent their children from attending foreign schools. How long these efforts will be continued, or how vigorously carried on, we are not able to determine. We are not sorry to see them oppose us in this way, for it will make a greater number of readers of our books and tracts; and they may thus indirectly aid the work which they wished to hinder. God at times makes even the wrath of man to praise him, and we would pray that in this effort the Chinese may be made to see and feel the truth of this declaration.

### *Medical Department.*

The report of the Mission gives a satisfactory statement of the important work of the missionary physician :—

At Ningpo, 2,170 patients have been prescribed for, one-fourth of whom were females. The diseases are those usual among the Chinese, ophthalmic and cutaneous predominating. There have been some interesting cases of restoring sight to those who have been wholly or partially blind for a number of years. A number of Roman Catholics have been prescribed for. Many patients come from Yu Yaou, a city on the river, thirty or forty miles above Ningpo. Some have also come from Hang-chow, and from cities still farther in the interior. If the diseases of these persons are healed, they will have a pleasant remembrance of us, and the instructions which have been given them will have more influence upon their minds. A great many books have been distributed at the Dispensary, and as often as possible a word of exhortation has been given.

In addition to his engagements in Ningpo, Dr. McCartee has opened a Dispensary at Chinhae, a city at the mouth of the river, about ten miles below Ningpo. He attends there once a week, and since the Dispensary was opened, in June, he has prescribed for 878 patients, many of them, as usual when such an institution is first within reach, being bad cases. Chinhae is an important place, and one which was occupied by the Roman Catholics. This was a reason for making it a sub-station of our Mission. "Their conduct," the brethren state, "together with that of the crews of the Lorchas, [Portuguese vessels with mixed crews,] frequenting the port, has created a prejudice in the minds of the people against foreigners; and we hope that by striving to heal the diseases of the people, and to do them good in a quiet way, we may in part remove this feeling toward us, and show that we seek them not theirs. Chinhae would be an excellent place for a Mission station, and we would be glad to see it occupied."

It is pleasing to observe that one or two of the natives are becoming qualified to render assistance in these medical labors. Dr. McCartee's teacher of Chinese is spoken of as now "a good native physician, and he is allowed to prescribe, under supervision, for internal diseases. Tseang Lung, also, one of the graduates of the boys' school, who has been studying medicine, is still under instruction. He has already performed some surgical operations, and bids fair to make a

good physician." The missionaries thus express their opinion of medico-missionary labor and influence amongst the Chinese:—

The value of this department of missionary labor, and the influence which it is calculated to exert, has never, we think, been over-estimated. Every year's experience strengthens us in the belief that it is a powerful means of spreading the truth. While the physician is using means to heal the body, he can tell the patient of the Great Physician who can heal the sin-sick soul, and can point out the only way in which he can be truly happy either in this life or that which is to come. May we not reasonably expect that instructions thus given to persons filled with gratitude for their relief from bodily suffering, will exert a salutary and powerful influence upon them.

### *Printing Press.*

In the printing establishment some trouble was created by changes among the native workmen, some of whom had to be dismissed for bad conduct. But the printing press has not been idle; and though the number of pages reported is somewhat less than the returns of the previous year, yet the actual amount of work done is considerably larger, a greater proportion of the works printed being of octavo size. The following table will exhibit the issues of the press:—

|                                                       | Size. | Copies.       | Eng. pp.         |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------|
| Gospel of Matthew, new version . . . . .              | 8vo.  | 5,000         | 285,000          |
| Exodus . . . . .                                      | 8vo.  | 3,000         | 321,000          |
| Almanac of Peace . . . . .                            | 8vo.  | 3,200         | 297,600          |
| Gospel of Mark, new version . . . . .                 | 8vo.  | 5,000         | 185,000          |
| Hymns . . . . .                                       | 12mo. | 1,000         | 83,000           |
| Principles of Christianity, second edition . . . . .  | 12mo. | 4,000         | 68,000           |
| Repent and Believe in Jesus, second edition . . . . . | 12mo. | 3,000         | 33,000           |
| Gospel of Luke, new version . . . . .                 | 8vo.  | 5,000         | 305,000          |
| Gospel of John, new version . . . . .                 | 8vo.  | 5,000         | 235,000          |
| Acts, new version . . . . .                           | 8vo.  | 5,000         | 305,000          |
| San's king, with Commentary . . . . .                 | 12mo. | 3,000         | 104,000          |
| Sermon on the Mount, with Commentary . . . . .        | 8vo.  | 5,000         | 155,000          |
| Bible History . . . . .                               | 8vo.  | 3,000         | 450,000          |
| Hand-Bills . . . . .                                  | sheet | 1,300         | 1,300            |
| Sundry English . . . . .                              |       | 6,360         | 30,280           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                |       | <b>57,960</b> | <b>2,808,160</b> |

Of these publications the missionaries report that—

Many copies have been scattered in various places through the country. Persons from a long distance in the interior, who happened to be in Ningpo, have called to examine our manner of printing, and also to get books. It is interesting to hear them ask for particular books, showing that their fame has not been confined entirely to our city. Quite a number from Hang-chow, and some professing to be from Peking, have in this way been supplied with books. We know not how much good has been thus accomplished. We have good evidence that our books are often read. One of our missionaries, a short time since, met with a man who could repeat and explain nearly the whole of the gospel of Matthew. Another missionary, to whom repeated applications were made for almanacs, fearing that they wished them merely for the engravings, made particular inquiries as to the contents of the book, and found that they could give him quite a fair synopsis of the



whole. These, we think, are interesting facts, and should encourage us in the work of distribution. We are fully convinced, that by books the doctrines of the Cross can be more widely disseminated than by any other means at present in our power.

### *The Missionary Work at Ningpo.*

The concluding part of the report of this Mission presents some topics of great moment, which claim the consideration of the churches. This we quote at length, and with the greater satisfaction as it shows the hopeful spirit which animates our missionary brethren in their work :

Although we have not seen that success which we would so much rejoice to see, still we are not at all discouraged, knowing that our labor in the Lord will not be in vain, and having his assurance that if we faint not, in due time we shall reap. We have in our hands some of the most powerful means of enlightening and Christianizing a people—the pulpit, the press, and schools. With these means in our hands, and having the blessing of God attending us, may we not expect to accomplish great things! God has an elect people among this nation, and may not we be the means in his hands of bringing some of them into the fold of Christ! Let us then be faithful even unto death.

After another year's experience, we have no reason to change our opinion in regard to the importance of Ningpo as a place for missionary labor. It is a place requiring many more laborers than we have at present. If we set down the population at three hundred thousand, we have twenty-five thousand people to each one of the twelve Protestant missionaries now on the ground. And what is Ningpo to the hundreds of large cities and villages which have *no missionaries*? Truly, the harvest is great, but the laborers are few; let us pray the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth more laborers into the harvest—that he would put it into the hearts of many to come to this land to labor for the good of this people, and that he would stir up the Church to do more, to give more, to pray more, for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. If Christians in Christian lands could see or realize the *true condition* of the heathen, they would doubtless act very differently. But it is impossible to know the depth of the degradation into which they have fallen without seeing them, or dwelling among them. As the communication between this and America is gradually becoming more frequent and rapid, we hope the day is not far distant when many will be able to see and judge for themselves the vastness of the missionary work.

In carrying on our operations this year, in going in and out among the people, we have been uniformly treated with civility. Although they seem inclined to say, "Stand by thyself, come not near me, for I am holier than thou," still they have not endeavored (as far as we know) to molest or hinder us in any way. In July and August, some anxiety was felt on account of our teachers and servants. Persons, professing to be sent by the officers, went from house to house and obtained the names of all those who are now, or ever have been, in the service of any foreigner in Ningpo; and also made minute inquiries in regard to the operations of missionaries. Not knowing what was to be the result of all this, our teachers were in great consternation for a few days. Reports, which are as busy and increase in magnitude as fast in China as in any other country, only served to increase their fear. They fully expected to be arrested and punished in some way, and were also inclined to think that we would be either murdered or banished. But we are thankful to say that neither they nor we have been injured. Our teachers have been given to understand, however, that they need never expect promotion. . . . The whole affair is now hushed up, and everything is moving along as quietly as before. We have never had any satisfactory explanation for this movement on the part of the officers. They even denied knowing anything about it; but we have very satisfactory evidence that they did. We rest assured that

whatever may have been the cause of it, or whatever they may wish ultimately to accomplish by it, it will all be overruled for good.

We think the time is not far distant, when there will be a great political change in China; the signs of the times indicate it; she will then be thrown open more widely, or the ports which have been opened will be closed. The latter we think is not very probable. In this age of advancement, China must also move along; the other nations of the earth will not permit her to remain in the same condition in which she has so long existed—"in that dead calm which Satan loves and God abhors"—where all the thoughts they have are never changed, and are rehearsed

————— "Each in its accustomed place,  
From morn till night, from youth till hoary age."

When the barrier, by which she has been for ages surrounded, is taken away, then she *must* be occupied by the missionaries of the Cross; and, truly, there is room for a *host*. When will the Church be ready to fully occupy this great field? When she *is*, then the barrier *will* be removed, and a wide, wide door of usefulness will be opened.

### SHANGHAI MISSION.

SHANGHAI:—Rev. M. Simpson Culbertson,  
Rev. Joseph K. Wight,  
Rev. John Byers, and their wives.

Mr. and Mrs. Byers have recently sailed for this Mission. Mr. Culbertson and his family removed from Ningpo to Shanghai early in March. The reasons for this transfer relate mainly to the revised version of the Sacred Scriptures now in progress. Mr. Culbertson was appointed as the delegate from Ningpo to take a part in this important work. Whether he will continue permanently at Shanghai, or return to Ningpo, when the new version is finished, is not yet determined. The dialects spoken at these cities are somewhat different; but there are many Ningpo people at Shanghai, and their number may so largely increase as to render it advisable that a missionary should give his time to their benefit. Mr. Culbertson now spends his Sabbaths in missionary labors among that part of the population of Shanghai who speak the Ningpo dialect. It is expected, however, that he will eventually return to the Ningpo Mission, where the work is so great as to require many more laborers.

In the mean time Mr. Culbertson is employed in the responsible work of translating the Word of God into the Chinese tongue. The former version was made many years ago, and requires revision. The missionaries at each of the five ports open to foreigners agreed to send delegates to Shanghai for this purpose. After making some progress, it was found that a serious and lamentable diversity of opinion existed amongst them, concerning the proper word for the name of the Divine Being in Chinese. Eventually the missionaries of the London Missionary Society withdrew from their brethren, and are making a version of their own. This translation, it is believed, will not prove satisfactory to the missionaries of our Church, who approve Mr. Culbertson's course in continuing his labors on the one in progress by missionaries of the other bodies. In this approval the Committee in view of the facts before them cordially concur. Deeply as all must deplore the want of union

in this important matter, we may still hope that in some way God will over-rule these divided counsels for the good of his Church in China.

Mr. Wight has continued the study of the native language, and has devoted much of his time to obtaining a site for buildings for the use of the Mission. In this he has acted in connection with Mr. Culbertson. It is not practicable to rent suitable premises, and the purchase of ground for this purpose has proved exceedingly tedious and difficult. To select a suitable location amongst places supposed to be available, was no easy matter, in view of the present and prospective population of the city, and with reference to health and convenience. But this was the least of the things on quite a catalogue, requiring information, time, consideration, and the exercise at last of a sound judgment. When a location had been agreed upon, the owners of the land and their willingness to sell had to be ascertained; then a long negotiation would follow as to terms; and the result in repeated instances was fruitless, except as a better insight was gained into Chinese character and usages. The difficulty of making a purchase of this kind has been felt at all the cities in China which are open to foreigners. It is owing partly to the singular usages, prejudices, and superstitions of the people; as an example, the Taoutae, or magistrate, at Shanghai, interposed all his influence to prevent our brethren from purchasing a particular lot, because he feared the erection of a high building in his neighborhood would cause his death! Besides these purely native obstacles in the way of such a purchase, there is a considerable degree of jealousy and dislike of foreigners attributable to political causes. The relations of the Chinese authorities with foreign governments appear to be of a much less amicable and settled character, under the present than under the late Emperor. And at Shanghai, in addition to other hinderances, the rapid growth of the city, owing to the great influx of natives from other parts of the country and the increasing number of foreigners, has enhanced largely the value of real estate, and multiplied the difficulties of making an eligible purchase of property for the use of the Mission. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, after many disappointments and such long delay, that the missionaries can at length report the purchase of a piece of land, 47 feet by 97, in a good position in the city, and a lot outside of the city but within a short distance of it. Dwelling houses and a chapel will now be erected; and though a considerable outlay will be required to build them, it will prove a measure of great economy in the end. The rent of dwelling-houses is very high, while suitable places for permanent chapels cannot be obtained except by building.

A small room for a chapel was rented, however, in October, in which services are held, Mr. Wight occupying it in the morning and Mr. Culbertson in the afternoon. Of this Mr. Wight says:—

Our congregations are quite limited, and constantly changing, during the time we are present. I have endeavored to make the service, if it may be called such, conversational,—usually commencing by asking questions, or sometimes I am asked one, which affords occasion for remark. In a small audience, I am able, in this way, to fix their attention better, and to ascertain better whether I am under-

stood. I wish to go once or twice during the week, if I can find leisure from building operations.

The Mission at this city, though but lately commenced, is one which the Church should regard with deep interest. All the reasons which led to the purpose of forming the Mission still exist in full force. The city is one of the commanding centres of commerce, destined to exert a great influence over a large part of the interior of China as well as over Japan and other Asiatic Islands, while its connection with western nations will become every year more intimate, especially with our own country. It is an interesting fact, and one almost prophetic, that a sailing vessel during the last summer brought to San Francisco a letter from one of our brethren, which reached its destination at the Mission House in about the time required on the overland route. With steam vessels from Shanghai to our Pacific ports, communication will be greatly expedited. But apart from all this, the hundreds of thousands of perishing heathen at this city, who are within reach of the Church, have surely strong claims on the compassion of Christians.

In concluding the Report of the Missions in China, the Committee would advert briefly to the recent immigration of Chinese into California. Some thousands of them are now in that new State, many of whom will remain among the permanent inhabitants of our country. It is the hand of a Providence full of grace to them, that has led them to a land where the gospel is preached, and where they may be directed how to lay up treasures in heaven while they are thinking only of earthly riches. And it deserves consideration what our Church can do for their instruction and spiritual benefit. But it should more receive our consideration why these poor heathen have been brought thus into such a connection with us. May it not have been to call forth our interest, sympathy, and vigorous efforts on behalf of the people whom they represent? Are they not men of Macedonia, coming not in vision but in reality, pleading by the actual sight of their spiritual wants, which are the wants of their people, and thus saying to our churches, "Come over and help us."

## Europe.

### MISSIONS AMONG ROMANISTS.

An increased sum has been remitted for the spread of the Gospel in some of the European countries in which the Roman Catholic religion is prevalent. And the Committee have devoted a large share of their attention to the establishment of missions among some of the Roman Catholic States of our own continent. Their plans embraced the appointment of missionaries at several places on the borders of Mexico, and in the South American States. It is with regret they have to report, however, that no missionaries have yet been obtained for

these new fields. One excellent minister, under appointment, was constrained finally to decline the service by the state of his health.

In the European Missions, the amount of money expended has been \$4,500, of which \$1,500 was placed at the disposal of correspondents in Paris, \$1,500 in Brussels, and \$1,500 in Geneva, mostly in connection with the Evangelical Societies of those cities. These moneys have been expended in the work of evangelization, in various ways, in Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and especially in France. One of the missionaries is employed in the French colony at Algiers, where his labors have not been in vain in the Lord. The esteemed brethren who act as correspondents of the Committee, being on the ground, can readily perceive what doors are open and how they can be entered in the happiest manner; and they have, no doubt, faithfully applied the funds placed at their disposal. The Committee are able to express this opinion with the greater confidence, as some members of their own body have enjoyed the pleasure of making the acquaintance of our Christian friends at Paris, Geneva, and other places, during the last year, and of seeing personally their excellent operations in the cause of our common Lord. Of these but a brief notice can be given in this place; yet it will be seen that an important work is in progress amongst some of the Papal countries of Europe, by means of which God is gathering his elect people into the fold of the true Church.

In *Hungary* a valuable Seminary, under Evangelical influence, has received some pecuniary aid. This institution embraces a primary school, a school of a higher grade, and a boarding school for young persons of the middling and upper classes; the object of all being to impart a Christian education to some two hundred youth in attendance. The directors desire to add a theological department to the present course of instruction. The work to be performed by such an institution will appear from some statements of its directors, forwarded to the Committee by their correspondents.

No part of the Protestant Church has found itself in so sad a condition as to Christian education, as the Protestant Church of Austria and of Hungary. The spirit of faith has deserted the schools of learning established among our people; protestant Austria has but one, the gymnasium of Teschen. Besides, in these later years, since the people not Germans (the Slaves, &c.) have devoted themselves almost exclusively to the culture of their own languages, the classic studies, formerly attended to, have been greatly neglected. It is in these schools, deprived of the Word of God, and even of the requisite branches of human science, that the ministers of the Protestant Church of Hungary are educated. What must be the consequences of this deplorable state of things! Ignorance, skepticism, impiety, degeneracy, almost universal among the ministers and the churches. Pastors and flocks wander in the desert, and are devoured by numerous enemies on the watch.

Death cannot itself give life. One cannot hope for an amelioration from the church, [as an establishment. Some statements are then made of a proposal by the Government to support this evangelical institution, but with the condition that it should have a certain control over the appointment of professors.] If this plan had been realized, the Protestant Church of Hungary would have found its tomb. Notwithstanding, the present administration of the church would doubtless have accepted this support, if the flocks themselves, warned by a long and sad experience, had not protested against it. For the moment, the danger is

past; but the great peril, the want of a Christian spirit and of solid knowledge, still threatens our destruction. We must employ against this mortal malady, remedies of real power.

Almost all the ministers of the Hungarian Protestant Church, which numbers about four millions of members, are educated out of Hungary, in academies under Rationalistic influence. "Our Institution," writes the Director, "ought then to be a city set on a hill, from which the light of the gospel may spread around in the dark places of infidelity and superstition."

To counteract these serious evils, and to revive the spirit of true godliness in the church, "by the labors of the gospel and the power of the Spirit, six years of progress and efforts have been already devoted. The Word of God, neither mutilated nor corrupted, has been distributed in the schools, among the aged and among the young. And by the grace of the Saviour, who is yea and amen, the word has been widely sent forth, which shall not return to him without effect."

The sympathies of our countrymen have been strongly moved by the political condition of Hungary. How deeply should our churches sympathize with their Christian brethren, who are thus earnestly seeking for their people the liberty wherewith Christ makes his servants free.

In *Italy* a helping hand has been given to some of the disciples of Christ, who are endeavoring to introduce, by various lawful means, the gospel of the grace of God. But the peculiar state of things in States under the papal Government, forbids the publication of any details of these efforts. Their publication would compromise the safety of the persons engaged in them, and would close doors now promising much usefulness. From an extended report, a brief extract may be given, to show what Romanism does for education at home:

You will observe the difficulties were, and still are great, in a country where scarcely one-tenth of the inhabitants can read. The Pope has always understood that in order to reign over the consciences of so spirited a people, they must be left to stagnate in ignorance, lest they should read the Word of God. As to the higher classes, those who travel through Italy too well know what sort of reading is allowed them. The censorship will hardly ever license a serious book. Of theatres, in which people may amuse themselves, there are enough in every city; but an upper room, where the Word of God may be read, the Pope will never permit.

In *Belgium*, the field is white unto the harvest. A paper republished in the *Record* of January and February, from the pen of a Protestant minister at Brussels, contains a clear view of the character and power of Popery in this country, and shows that in the face of serious difficulties the followers of our Lord are not discouraged in their efforts to promote his cause. In no Roman Catholic country, either of Europe or America, is the door more fully open for the employment of evangelists, teachers, and colporteurs. And the Committee would add, that the Church of Belgium has peculiar claims on the sympathy and co-operation of our own Church. It professes the doctrines contained in the articles of the Synod of Dort, and seeks to observe Presbyterian order and discipline. In its constitution it is not only orthodox and

evangelical, but missionary, having this distinction—that it holds forth the duty of extending the Gospel as an essential part of its nature, and includes this idea in its name or title, “The Christian Missionary Church of Belgium.”

*France.* The Evangelical Society of France has under its patronage thirty-four principal stations in nearly a dozen of the departments or provinces ; with these are connected twenty pastors, nine evangelists, and about forty teachers. The Evangelical Society of Geneva has eleven pastors, nine evangelists, and thirteen teachers in six other departments ; besides about a dozen of colporteurs during the summer, and fourteen the last winter. These colporteurs sold about 1,000 copies of the Bible, over 10,000 of the New Testament, and upwards of 50,000 books, tracts, &c. In addition to these laborers, there are others connected with the Domestic Missionary Institution of the churches supported by the State, and there are a number of faithful men in the established ministry. There are also some missionary laborers in connection with the English Wesleyan and the American Baptist bodies, besides a few others. The whole number, however, of Protestant ministers in France, of all shades of theological opinion, many of them being Unitarians or Rationalists, does not probably exceed a thousand ; while the number of those who are evangelical ministers or evangelists, and the number of evangelical teachers and colporteurs, make but a handful—a few hundred men, in comparison with the thousands of Roman ecclesiastics of various grades. The spiritual wants of so many millions of people require a great increase of faithful ministers. To whom can we look for this supply but to the Lord of the harvest ?

Considerable solicitude has been felt concerning the effect of the last political change on the work of evangelization. In the early part of the year under review, the agents of the Missionary Societies met with various obstacles in different places. We forbear, however, to make any particular statement of these matters. It is gratifying to know that the letters received since the last revolution do not complain of hinderances on the part of the government. One of our correspondents writes in January :

It will be gratifying to your Board to know that during the last two months, during which so many things were overturned in our country, the work of evangelization has not been slackened, and has pursued its steady and peaceful course, exerting all along the most salutary influence. In the department of ——— the religious meetings have continued as usual ; the villagers have continued to assemble at the stables in the evenings, to read the Bible, to sing the praises of God, and to listen to the teaching of our evangelists.

In all our missionary stations, peace has been prevailing ; we have been receiving most encouraging intelligence ; and we are inclined to prosecute our work the more eagerly. But we must ask for renewed prudence and wisdom from above.

You see that our courage has not abated ; and we are far from losing the hopes of being useful instruments in the hands of God for the diffusion of Gospel truth in our country.

Another correspondent wrote in October :

Our work in France goes on, on the whole, in a satisfactory manner, although

many impediments are placed in our way by the authorities. The influence of the priests is great upon persons connected with government; the people in general hate or despise them, but a sense of fear prevents them from showing openly how they are affected towards the popish clergy,—or, at least, if they do it in words, they dare not do it in deeds. Yet in some places they show a more independent spirit; and our missionaries would be well received, if they would accommodate the Gospel to socialist principles, or if they would consent to an alliance of party politics and religion. But this they will not do, remembering they are servants of Him whose “Kingdom is not of this world.”

The same correspondent writes, near the end of January :

The little meetings held by our evangelists have continued in almost all our stations without any interruption. We find in the new French Constitution an article (the 26th,) which attributes to the Senate the duty of watching over several liberties, particularly that of public worship. It is true, that among these watchful sentinels of religious liberty are to be found four or five French cardinals, which sounds very much like placing a fox to watch over a poultry yard. Yet no mention is made in this Constitution of any *State Religion*; no privilege is reserved for Popish ceremonies or Popish priests.

It is pleasing to turn from the causes of solicitude, though so needful to be considered, to the actual fruits of the gospel preached, the tokens of the presence of the Spirit of grace. The Committee would refer to the intelligence published in the *Record* for particular evidence of the divine blessing on the work of Missions in this country, and add here but a single example showing the sovereignty and power of God's grace. It is taken from the report of one of the laborers of the Society at Geneva :—

I have several times visited an old soldier, one of Napoleon's men, but not a skeptic like most of his comrades; on the contrary, one who daily recited a certain number of prayers. He seems convinced of the truth, though for a long time he clung to his good works, and could not cast them away and lay hold on the grace of Jesus Christ. . . . He sought to persuade himself that he could go to mass, believing the gospel in his heart, and rejecting the errors of the Roman church. His wife and his sons outran him in this respect.

To-day I have returned from another visit to this old man, who is decidedly hungering and thirsting after righteousness. I was truly delighted in the midst of this family. . . . When we consider how this man was opposed to the gospel, and how changed he has become, we cannot but admire the power of the Word of God.

In concluding their Report of the missionary work in this field of labor, the Committee would ask renewed attention to their Statement concerning Missions among Romanists, which was published in August last. It is as follows :—

The Executive Committee have given their careful consideration to the resolutions of the General Assembly, on the subject of missions in Papal countries; and in endeavoring to comply with the spirit and letter of these resolutions, they wish to lay the subject more particularly before the churches. All efforts to promote the spread of pure religion among Romanists, as well as among Pagans or Jews, must be so conducted as to enlist the cordial co-operation of our ministers and members, or they will fail of success.

It is manifest from the two series of resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the Missions entrusted to the Board, that no intention was shown to withdraw from any of the existing fields of labor, nor to make any material change in the method of conducting the Foreign Missions of the Church.



The duty of the Board, under these resolutions, is to carry on with energy the work of foreign missions as heretofore conducted, and at the same time to employ suitable means for enlarging the missionary force in Papal lands. This enlargement ought to be made, but not at the expense of missions in other countries. There must be no conflict between the interests of different missions, and there can be none while their direction is entrusted to the same Committee. These are obvious views of the action of the Assembly. In reference to them, a brief survey of the missions of the Board may be given, before the Committee proceed to the subject of enlarging the missions to Romanists.

According to the last Report of the Board, the Missions, and expenditure for their support, were as follows:—

|                               |       |          |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Indian Tribes—Seven Missions, | - - - | \$33,857 |
| Africa—Three Missions,        | - - - | 4,985    |
| India—Three Missions,         | - - - | 59,806   |
| Siam—One Mission,             | - - - | 2,918    |
| China—Three Missions,         | - - - | 20,157   |
| The Jews,                     | - - - | 2,508    |
| Papal Europe,                 | - - - | 2,050    |

These missions should be cherished by the churches. Some of the fields in which they are planted are of the greatest importance; others have peculiar claims on the Christians of this land. The blessing of God has rested on our missionary brethren and their labors. The growth and prosperity of their work calls for enlarged support. The General Assembly has commended these missions to the confidence, liberality, and prayers of the churches. The Committee cannot appropriate this year a smaller sum than was expended last year for their support, but would gladly increase the amount. Indeed, in some cases, an increased support is urgently required. Under these circumstances, they could not but seriously deprecate any diversion of Christian interest from their claims. And if the whole missionary field can be placed under the clear and fixed view of the Church, no apprehension need be felt that the enlargement of one mission will prove injurious to the welfare of the rest.

In turning now to missions among the Romanists, the Committee are anxious that the ministers and members of our body should consider the importance of this department of the missionary field. The Romanist system extends over a large part of the human family. The inhabitants of no small part of Europe, of nearly all South America, Mexico, and other regions, are subject to the Roman See; besides tens of thousands in our own land. Some of the nations subject to Rome exert a powerful influence on other nations, an influence alike hostile to civil and religious freedom, an influence in some cases officially employed to uphold and extend the power of "the man of sin," thereby injuring deeply all the interests of the souls of men. The Romanist nations of Europe, moreover, are sending thousands of their people to this country, here to become intelligent and true Christians, or else to endanger our cherished institutions. These things should awaken a deep interest for the more than one hundred millions of our race who are in bondage to the Roman yoke. But it is to these millions as sinners, lost and perishing, yet who may be saved, and to every one of whom the gospel is to be preached, that the Christian sympathies, labors and prayers of the churches should be directed. Viewed in this light their claims must be regarded as great and urgent.

What can be done for the spread of the gospel among these deluded multitudes? This practical question has received the earnest consideration of the Committee. Missions to Romanists may be divided into two fields,—embracing the adherents of the Papal system in this country, and those in foreign lands. For the former, no other organized agency is needed than that of our home Boards. Their missionaries, colporteurs, and schools, constitute an admirable system of means for the spiritual benefit of errorists of every name. The Romanists here are surrounded by a thousand influences, tending to their deliverance from spiritual bondage. In foreign lands they live in circumstances differing widely in different countries; in some they are more accessible, in others less, and in some hardly at all. France,

Belgium, and Italy are countries which have large claims on our missionary zeal. In these, the same line of policy, in the main, should be followed, which has thus far been adopted,—that of strengthening the hands of evangelical brethren on the ground, fellow-countrymen of the Romanists, but heirs with us of the grace of Jesus Christ, and our kindred in their views of truth and the order of the Church. The amount remitted to these European missions last year was smaller than usual. Over \$30,000 have been thus expended since the Board entered on this field, greatly cheering the hearts of many faithful servants of Christ. And the Board could well employ greatly increased pecuniary means in aid of these missions. Amongst those to whom we are related by geographical position, the inhabitants of Mexico and other Spanish American States, there are as yet but few openings for direct missionary labour. Changes are in progress, however, in these countries, which should be carefully watched. Some places are specified in one of the resolutions of the General Assembly, to which the Committee would gladly send missionaries at once, if the way is open, and men of suitable qualifications can be obtained. And for all Romanist countries, the all-important agency of prayer to the God of providence and of grace should be earnestly and constantly offered by the people of God. The Church must look unto God, to open the door where it is shut, to raise up the laborers, to furnish means for their support, and to crown their labors with success.

The Committee would ask the attention of the churches to the methods which have been recommended by the General Assembly, for obtaining funds to enlarge these missions. It is recommended to the Board "to take measures to have a separate collection made in the churches, for the diffusion of the light of evangelical truth in Papal countries, unless the same object can be as well reached in some other way." The Board will faithfully employ for this object whatever funds may be supplied by a separate collection. It is not considered expedient to employ a separate agency system for this purpose; but the Committee would, under this direction of the Assembly, request the churches, unless they can promote this object in some better way, to make a separate collection at whatever time may be deemed most convenient, and least likely to interfere with their general collection for the cause of foreign missions.

The recommendation of the General Assembly implies, however, that this separate collection may not be found to be the best method. In some churches it may be practicable, but in others it will be found difficult to make such a collection without interfering with other important arrangements. In these, and indeed in all cases, the Committee would urge the importance of having the foreign missionary work in its real character brought before the churches. Let its magnitude and importance be truly considered. Let the attention of Christians be fully directed to the extent of the fields assigned to the Board of Foreign Missions, the vast multitudes of immortal souls to be influenced by these missions, their deep and crying spiritual necessities, the loud calls of Providence upon the churches for greater zeal in their benevolent labors, the tender motives drawn from the love and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ; so that in view of these weighty and sacred considerations, their liberality at the Monthly Concert offerings, and the Annual Contribution, may bear a due proportion to the great object of the Board, or rather of the Church itself—the conversion of all nations to Jesus Christ. If this is done, the happy result will be that the free-will offerings of the people of God will be sufficient for the support of all these Missions, and for the enlargement of missions among Romanists or others, as the leadings of divine Providence may direct.

The attention of the Agents of the Board is requested to the resolutions of the Assembly, which call for "special pains" "in every proper way" to set before the churches the nature and extent of the missionary work. But as it is impossible to reach a large part of the churches by Agents, the main reliance must still and ever be on the ministers, elders, and other persons of influence in the congregations; and especially, judging from all past experience, does the promotion of this cause depend on our brethren in the ministry, the chosen leaders of the Israel of God.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that the Church is called to go forward, and that in a plain and well-known path of duty,—not adopting new machinery, nor turning aside from long-tried plans of doing good,—but addressing herself to all the work before her with new faith, zeal, and hope. The Lord has been with her in her foreign missionary labors, giving to them many and marked proofs of his blessing. Let her draw encouragement from his favor in time past; and in view of the open and opening doors now before her, let her go forward with greater hope than ever in her appointed and sacred work.

## The Jews.

### MISSION AMONG JEWS.

NEW YORK:—Rev. John Neander.

PHILADELPHIA:—Rev. Bernard Steintal.

BALTIMORE:—Mr. Frederick J. Neuhaus, Licentiate Preacher.

The Rev. Matthew R. Miller has resigned his appointment in this Mission. Early in the year his health became seriously impaired. Recovering partially, he made a tour amongst the Jews at Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places; and afterwards returned to his field of labor in New York. He was soon attacked again, however, with alarming illness, and followed the advice of his physician and other friends in returning to his native place in Ohio. He has since become better, but does not consider it advisable to resume his labors among the Jews. The Committee trust that he will be very useful in the work of the ministry.

The other brethren have steadily followed in the footsteps of our Saviour, seeking to save the lost sheep of the house of Israel. They endeavor to hold intercourse daily with their own people, visiting them at their synagogues, houses, and elsewhere, and “reasoning with them out of the Scriptures, opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead; and that this Jesus . . . is Christ.” This was the Apostle’s method of missionary labor among the Jews at Thessalonica and elsewhere, and it is precisely the method followed by our brethren, according to their gifts and their opportunities, in our own cities. They have also given copies of the Scriptures and Tracts to many persons, under circumstances rendering it probable that they would be carefully perused. Numerous visits have been made in New York to the prisons and hospitals, to minister to the spiritual wants of the Germans, both Jews and Gentiles. At Philadelphia a public service was held for some time on Sabbath evenings, in which some of the pastors of the churches rendered valuable aid; and at Bridesburgh, near that city, public worship in the German language has been conducted by the missionary during part of the year. He has also taught a school, which, however, encounters much opposition from the more zealous Israelites. The Ladies’ Jewish Missionary Society have

continued to afford valuable aid to the missionary. The brethren have frequent calls for charitable assistance, and through the liberality of Christian friends they are enabled often to relieve the wants of their poorer countrymen. Occasionally, they present the claims of their kinsmen according to the flesh at the monthly concert meeting, and in the churches. Thus in various ways are they engaged in carrying on their missionary work.

In this work they continue to encounter an evil heart of unbelief, a self-righteous spirit, and an engrossing love of the world. They speak of less bitterness of opposition than formerly, but of greater indifference than ever to religious things. But while most are worldly and careless, while some are Rationalists, or Sadducees, and many are Pharisees, there are yet some like Nicodemus, and a few like Mary, the sister of Martha and Lazarus. Mr. Neander has been permitted to baptize two persons, both young women, on a credible profession of their faith in Christ. One of these is the daughter of parents, and the wife of a gentleman, who are all connected with the respectable and fashionable circles of society. She is exposed to many influences unfavorable to a life of self-denying piety, but we trust that many prayers will be offered on behalf of herself and her friends. The young man baptized under Mr. Steinthal's ministry, mentioned in the last Report, is witnessing a good confession. He is engaged in a course of study, with a view to the ministry, if the Lord will, and is making good progress.

It is not expedient as has been stated in former Reports, to publish minute details of the intercourse of these missionaries with their Jewish brethren. We append, however, some extracts from their correspondence, which may be made public without embarrassment. As an average example of his labors for a month, one of the missionaries writes :—

I was enabled by God's permission to visit twenty-eight Jewish families, to visit forty-two stores, and to speak in the streets with sixty-four Jews. I was visited by eight Jews, and I have distributed 1,276 pages of Tracts, one Bible, three New Testaments, and two Old Paths—all in Hebrew. I also visited one emigrants' ship, arrived from Bremen with a great number of German Christians and many Jews. . . .

Another missionary writes in a report lately received :—

During the past year, about a thousand European Jews, mostly from Germany, have reached our shores. Several streets of our large cities are crowded with them, who are merchants, mechanics, pedlars, &c.

. . . I occasionally meet an old orthodox Jew, who is surrounded by a large number of his offspring, all of them well off as to worldly goods; but the aged man complains that he is grieved at heart to see so little of Jewish piety and Jewish learning.

. . . The Jew must first learn that he is a sinner as well as the Gentile, and that there is for both an open fountain for cleansing from all sin.

The other missionary reviewing his work for the last year, thus writes :—

I find much reason for gratitude to the great Head of the church for his abun-

dant goodness. Would to God that I could report to you evident fruits of my labors. But the good we do is not wholly to be set forth by statistics; it is not always marked with incidents interesting and wonderful. I look not so much at present results as to future things. In this way I try to labor, encouraged more by the promises of God than any present apparent success.

But I am not compelled to take courage wholly by faith and none by sight. Methinks I can see some progress. The Lord appears, if I do not mistake the indications of his providence, to be preparing the minds of many Israelites for the reception of his saving grace. Rabbiniism, like all ancient superstitions, is tottering to its fall. The conflict is between Christ and Anti-Christ, and I cannot but hope that some of them will be persuaded to come to Christ. His Spirit must subdue their hearts.

There are here some 5,000 Jews, in every stage and gradation of belief and spiritual knowledge. Many of them unreservedly avow the principles of the grossest Infidelity. Others are indifferent to all religious matters; they follow their worldly avocations, and repeat, until at last they believe it themselves, that they have no time to bestow on the truth or falsity of any religious system. They conform to the outward ceremonies of Judaism, because their fathers did so before them. When speaking of this class of Jews, Ezekiel's vision of the valley of dry bones forcibly recurs to mind: "Can these dry bones live? O Lord God, thou knowest."

... I am not discouraged. Our duty is to preach "Christ and him crucified," whether they will hear or whether they will forbear; to sow our seed in the morning, and the evening not to withhold our hand, knowing that the Word of God cannot return void, but must assuredly prosper in that whereto God hath sent it. And we enter on the work of another year with reliance on the promises of the eternal Jehovah, that he may accept the work of our hands and grant us the desire of our hearts, and that we may all finally gain that home, where the redeemed Gentile and the ransomed Jew shall ever sing of a finished righteousness and an everlasting redemption.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1. Whilst there is a single nation, or kindred, or people without the glorious gospel of the Son of God, the cause of Foreign Missions, conducted according to the principles of his Word, must be a progressive work. The rule of the Apostle to the Gentiles was, "to preach the gospel in the regions beyond:" and this he says was to be done when the faith of the Church was increased to enable him and his fellow laborers to go forward in the work.—2 Cor. x. 15, 16. "The field is the world;" the commission is to "teach all nations;" and the precious promises of God are co-extensive with the duty thus enjoined. "As truly as I live all the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord," Num. xiv. 21, Isa. xi. 9, Hab. ii. 14; "And the gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come," Mat. xxiv. 14. Acts i. 8. Thus, in the Word of God we have the commission of our Lord to his Church, and the promise of his presence to the end of the world. We have also the example of the apostles in fulfilling the command of their risen Lord. Further, to strengthen the faith of his servants in all ages, we have in the book of God a living picture of the glorious results of all this warfare: "After this I beheld, and lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues,

stood before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands; and they cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation be unto our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb." Just as surely as Christ is risen from the dead, will this great and glorious work be accomplished by the agency of his Church, and this can only be done by enlarged and increased efforts on her part.

2. If these things be so, then is every professing Christian solemnly bound by his covenant engagements to aid this work in the sphere in which the providence of God has placed him—some by giving themselves wholly to the work, all others by sustaining it with their prayers and their alms, according as God has prospered them. He who stands aloof from it lives below his Christian privileges, and neglects his duty to God and to his Church.

3. How much it is in the power of our beloved Zion to increase our Foreign Missionary operations will appear from the following tabular statement of the contributions from the churches for the last two years. For the year ending the 1st of May, 1851, the number of churches and members who, for the whole year, made no pecuniary offerings for the support of this cause through the Board is set down, and also the number of churches and members who aided the cause. For the last year, after the accounts were closed on the 1st of May, 1852, there was not time, before the meeting of the Board, to make a table similar to that of the previous year, but the amount received from each synod during the year is given.

| SYNODS.                   | Churches not contributing. |                  | Churches contributing. |                  | Contributions. |            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
|                           | Ch'ches                    | 1851<br>Members. | Ch'ches                | 1851<br>Members. | 1851           | 1852       |
|                           |                            |                  |                        |                  |                |            |
| Albany, . . . . .         | 37                         | 4,750            | 19                     | 3,185            | \$1,964 19     | \$2,695 28 |
| Buffalo, . . . . .        | 33                         | 2,067            | 20                     | 2,249            | 557 83         | 807 87     |
| New York, . . . . .       | 24                         | 2,075            | 71                     | 11,352           | 14,851 24      | 15,142 06  |
| New Jersey, . . . . .     | 53                         | 3,710            | 105                    | 13,503           | 5,439 28       | 4,210 67   |
| Philadelphia, . . . . .   | 86                         | 8,075            | 126                    | 20,074           | 11,363 36      | 13,218 95  |
| Pittsburg, . . . . .      | 49                         | 2,863            | 169                    | 19,875           | 7,473 86       | 6,371 20   |
| Wheeling, . . . . .       | 38                         | 2,055            | 80                     | 8,950            | 4,016 53       | 3,928 53   |
| Ohio, . . . . .           | 63                         | 2,232            | 89                     | 8,670            | 2,681 83       | 2,300 66   |
| Cincinnati, . . . . .     | 69                         | 2,813            | 69                     | 6,997            | 3,602 80       | 3,874 20   |
| Indiana, . . . . .        | 73                         | 3,053            | 40                     | 2,801            | 749 37         | 1,377 98   |
| North Indiana, . . . . .  | 63                         | 1,901            | 32                     | 2,083            | 718 90         | 852 40     |
| Illinois, . . . . .       | 111                        | 3,307            | 36                     | 2,023            | 844 49         | 1,442 22   |
| Missouri, . . . . .       | 57                         | 1,996            | 22                     | 2,431            | 1,568 17       | 1,258 50   |
| Kentucky, . . . . .       | 74                         | 2,366            | 70                     | 6,685            | 4,786 33       | 4,671 22   |
| Virginia, . . . . .       | 93                         | 4,776            | 65                     | 6,582            | 3,716 70       | 2,397 34   |
| North Carolina, . . . . . | 70                         | 2,461            | 78                     | 7,383            | 1,646 92       | 1,306 32   |
| South Carolina, . . . . . | 73                         | 5,367            | 33                     | 3,526            | 2,202 90       | 4,019 99   |
| Georgia, . . . . .        | 66                         | 2,011            | 48                     | 3,118            | 2,113 38       | 1,514 12   |
| Nashville, . . . . .      | 32                         | 1,332            | 15                     | 1,662            | 1,193 36       | 1,516 77   |
| Alabama, . . . . .        | 63                         | 2,063            | 34                     | 2,937            | 1,700 72       | 2,237 88   |
| Mississippi, . . . . .    | 96                         | 2,319            | 30                     | 2,613            | 3,401 13       | 3,227 46   |
| Memphis, . . . . .        | 81                         | 4,090            | 9                      | 901              | 911 55         | 1,433 62   |
| North India, . . . . .    |                            |                  |                        |                  | 41 85          | 44 04      |
|                           | 1404                       | 67,183           | 1260                   | 139,591          | 77,644 69      | 79,849 28  |

This table presents much for serious reflection. It is a very sad thing to see one-third of our church members, with more than one-half of our organized churches, under the care of more than five hundred pastors and stated supplies, doing nothing for a whole year for the benighted heathen. Three hundred and thirty-three churches, with 17,908 members, contributed \$2,376, or about one cent a month each; 718 churches, with 80,065 members, contributed \$25,648, or a small fraction over 2½ cents a month each; 178 churches, with 41,983 members, contributed \$100 and upwards from each church, amounting to \$49,622. Included in the second and third of the foregoing classes of churches there are 110 churches which, for the year ending in May 1851, gave one dollar and upwards for each member. These churches are distributed in nineteen synods; thirty-seven of them are in cities; thirty-three in towns and villages; and forty are in the country. Fifty-two of them are not large churches, having each a membership not exceeding one hundred. It is encouraging to see these examples of liberality so widely diffused. These churches are a pretty fair specimen of the ability of the churches at large, and the will only is wanting for all to do likewise. This would at once more than double the receipts from the churches.

We have no claim on the members of sister churches to aid us in this work, as they are, or ought to be, engaged in similar work under their own organizations. From the first, our funds have been received from the members of our own communion, with two exceptions; liberal donations in aid of the missionaries in India, amounting one year to nearly \$6,000, have been made by European friends, mostly members of another branch of the Church, and contributions have been regularly received from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, amounting to some \$1,800 a year, towards the support of the station at Saharanpur. The sum of \$6,425 is reported, moreover, in the Minutes of the General Assembly, from the bounds of five synods, as contributed to the cause of Foreign Missions, which was not paid to the Treasurer of the Board, being transmitted through some other institution. After these exceptions are considered, it will still appear that the whole amount contributed by our churches to this cause is not large, viewed with reference either to our numbers or our means.

The great reliance for the support of the Foreign Missionary work must be on the general contributions of the churches. It is a privilege bestowed by the Head of the Church on all his people, to aid in the work which brought Him into the world. His approbation of the poor widow's offering of two mites shows that the smallest sum, when given to promote his glory, is accepted in his sight. True it is, and we acknowledge it with thankfulness, that God, in his providence, has raised up liberal minded individuals, members of our own beloved Church, to aid largely in sustaining the work hitherto. Our most expensive and important Missions, in their incipient stages, have in this way been greatly benefitted, at times when means were greatly wanted. But the cause is too extensive, and the missionaries needed too numerous, to be supported by the liberality of a few individuals alone, especially when it is

so clearly the will of God that all his children should support and pray for it.

4. Whilst the Committee have deemed it to be their solemn duty to spread these facts and statements before the churches, and whilst they see in them much cause for humiliation before God, and for self examination and prayer, they see in them no cause for discouragement, nor are they themselves discouraged. It would be to forget, and to be unthankful for what the right hand of the Lord has done, if the Church should not take courage and go forward in his work. This Report shows that a good beginning has been made; much, very much preparatory work, has been accomplished; and experience has fully shown that the different fields of missionary labor have been wisely selected. From the first, the missionary work has been conducted on the enlarged and comprehensive principles which mark the character of the Church at home. The same care to obtain an educated ministry, and a well instructed membership; the same primitive and scriptural form of church government; the same pure and holy doctrines, are as faithfully taught in the mission churches, as in the churches at home. God has given his blessing upon the labors of the messengers sent out by the Church "to speak unto the Gentiles that they may be saved." Trials indeed have awaited them, and some have been called home in early manhood, by distressing providences, which can only be read by the eye of faith. So it was in the early days of the Christian Church. But as in the midst of the trials of that period, "the word of God grew and multiplied," so it is now. The Lord in great mercy has permitted our branch of his Church to engage in this work, and step by step he has enabled her to go forward, increasing in strength and efficiency year by year. Even the preceding statement, in one aspect, is not without encouragement. If the comparatively few members of the Church have been permitted to do so much, what might not the whole Church do, if all her members were to arise as one man to the Lord's work? Why should it not be so? What Christian does not rejoice to hear that the glorious Gospel is preached to the perishing heathen? that precious souls from among them, are brought into the Church of God, which he has purchased with his blood? The Lord himself is on his way, and the time is past for any of his people to be standing all the day idle, when his word and his providence summon them to his standard. The calls for more missionaries, from every heathen land, are most urgent. High ways are every where opened into the very centre of Satan's kingdom. We have seen that God has a people in every kindred, and tongue, and nation; and all these have to be gathered into the fold of Christ. The time has fully come when the Church should put forth her strength in the Lord's work. The voice of her glorious Leader is, "arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. For behold the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people, but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee. And the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Lift



up thine eyes round about, and see ; all they gather themselves together, they come to thee : thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. Then shalt thou sow and plow together, and thy heart shall be enlarged ; because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee."

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## Pecuniary Accounts.

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*Statement of Payments on account of the Board of Foreign Missions of  
the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1852.*

### MISSIONS.

#### LODIANA MISSION.

|                                                    |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Expenditures on account of Lodianna Mission, - - - | 24,424 06 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|

#### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

|                                                     |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Expenditures on account of Allahabad Mission, - - - | 13,345 53 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|

#### FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

|                                                                                |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Expenditures on account of Furrukhabad Mission, - - -                          | 13,968 45        |
| Outfit of Mrs. Freeman, - - - - -                                              | 225 00           |
| Passage of Rev. John E. Freeman and wife from Boston to<br>Calcutta, - - - - - | 450 00           |
| Outfit of Mrs. Ullman, - - - - -                                               | 225 00           |
| Passage of Rev. J. Ullman and wife from London to<br>Calcutta, - - - - -       | 600 00—15,468 45 |

#### SIAM MISSION.

|                                                |          |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Siam Mission, - - - | 1,968 27 |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|

#### CANTON MISSION,

|                                                  |          |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Canton Mission, - - - | 4,825 91 |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------|

#### NINGPO MISSION.

|                                                                          |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Expenditures on account of Ningpo Mission, - - -                         | 13,614 32        |
| Passage of Miss Juana M. Knight, from New York to<br>Shanghai, - - - - - | 200 00—13,814 32 |

#### SHANGHAI MISSION.

|                                                   |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Expenditures on account of Shanghai Mission - - - | 8,848 00        |
| Outfit of Rev. John Byers and wife, - - - - -     | 400 00          |
| Passage from New York to Shanghai, - - - - -      | 400 00—9,648 00 |

## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

## AFRICAN MISSIONS.

## Expenditures on account of African Missions:

|                                          |                 |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Liberia, - - - - -                       | 2,269 89        |
| Settra Kroo, - - - - -                   | 244 78          |
| Corisco, - - - - -                       | 1,052 13        |
| Outfit of Rev. D. A. Wilson and wife for |                 |
| Liberia, balance, - - - - -              | 150 00          |
| Passage from New York to Monrovia,       | 200 00          |
| Passage of Miss Isabella Sweeney, from   |                 |
| New York to Corisco, - - - - -           | 175 00          |
| Passage of Miss Catharine Strobell from  |                 |
| New York to Monrovia, - - - - -          | 100 00—4,191 80 |

## CHIPPEWA AND OTTOWA MISSION.

|                                                         |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Chippewa and Ottawa Mission, | 1,653 80 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|

## OTOE AND OMAHA MISSION.

|                                                      |          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Otoe and Omaha Mission, - | 4,553 14 |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|

## IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

|                                                      |          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Iowa and Sac Mission, - - | 2,482 10 |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|

## CREEK MISSION.

|                                                          |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Expenditures on account of Creek Mission at Tallahassee, | 5,677 51          |
| " " " " " " at Kowetah,                                  | 3,472 18—9,149 69 |

## CHOCTAW MISSION.

|                                                   |           |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Expenditures on account of Choctaw Mission, - - - | 11,149 81 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|

## CHICKASAW MISSION.

|                                                 |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Chickasaw Mission, - | 6,089 52 |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|

## SEMINOLE MISSION.

|                                                    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Seminole Mission, - - - | 1,105 78 |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|

## MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

|                                                        |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Missions in Papal Europe, - | 4,500 00 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|

## JEWISH MISSION.

|                                                    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Expenditures on account of Missions to the Jews, - | 1,923 79 |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|

## AGENCIES.

|                                                  |          |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Rev. W. S. Rogers, salary one year, - - - -      | 1,000 00 |
| " " " Travelling expenses, one year, -           | 384 68   |
| Rev. Henry R. Wilson, salary one year, - - - -   | 1,250 00 |
| " " " Travelling expenses, one year, -           | 892 00   |
| Rev. Robert L. Breck, salary ten months, - - - - | 833 33   |
| " " " Travelling expenses, - - - -               | 366 47   |

|                                                                                                  |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Rev. William H. McAuley, salary from July 1, 1851, to January 1, 1852, at \$700 per annum, - - - | 350 00          |
| Do. from January 1 to May 1, 1852, at \$800 per annum, - - -                                     | 266 67          |
| Do. Travelling expenses for ten months, - - -                                                    | 38 20           |
| Rev. Francis P. Monfort, salary five months, - - -                                               | 208 34          |
| " " " Travelling expenses, - - -                                                                 | 94 73           |
| Travelling expenses of Officers of the Board and voluntary agents, - - - - -                     | 146 23—5,825 65 |

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

|                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| One Secretary, one year, - - - - - | 1,800 00          |
| One Secretary, " " - - - - -       | 1,800 00          |
| Treasurer, " " - - - - -           | 1,800 00          |
| Clerk hire and copying, - - - - -  | 1,065 57—6,465 57 |

PRINTING.

|                                                                                                                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| The Foreign Missionary; expense of publishing 21,500 copies monthly, including those sent free to ministers and donors, - - - - - | 2,479 38          |
| Less received for subscriptions, - - -                                                                                            | 1,075 06—1,404 32 |
| Expense of printing 4,800 copies of Fourteenth Annual Report, - - - - -                                                           | 358 23            |
| Expense of printing slips, circulars, blanks, &c., - -                                                                            | 46 23—1,808 78    |

MISCELLANIES.

|                                                    |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Postage, - - - - -                                 | 184 78              |
| Fuel and Lights, - - - - -                         | 77 51               |
| Fixtures and Furniture, - - - - -                  | 9 00                |
| Library and Binding Books, - - - - -               | 66 48               |
| Blank Books and Stationery, - - - - -              | 30 39               |
| Periodicals, - - - - -                             | 29 94               |
| Freight and Cartage, - - - - -                     | 3 25                |
| Insurance on Mission House and articles in it, - - | 38 95               |
| Taxes on Mission House, - - - - -                  | 100 88              |
| Care of Mission House, - - - - -                   | 31 19               |
| Miscellanies, boxes, twine, nails, &c., - - - - -  | 6 64—578 51         |
|                                                    | <u>\$144,472 48</u> |

Dr. *The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in account current with Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treasurer.* Cr.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1852.</p> <p>May 1. To payments as per accompanying statement,</p> <p>To Balance in the Treasury carried to new account, , . .</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>144,472 48</p> <p>586 58</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <hr/>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>1851.</p> <p>May 1. By balance, as per last Report,</p> <p>1852.<br/>May 1. By donations from churches, .<br/>          "         " individuals<br/>          and miscellaneous sources,<br/>          legacies, . . . . .<br/>          Synod of the Reformed Pres-<br/>          byterian Church, . . . . .<br/>          proceeds of sales of Memoir<br/>          of Rev. Walter M. Lowrie<br/>          "         of Sermons of do.,<br/>          donations received in India,<br/>          United States Government, for<br/>            the Choctaw Indians, . .<br/>Iowa and Sac, do., . . . . .<br/>Chippewa and Ottowa do., . . . . .<br/>Creek Indians at Tallahassee, . .<br/>          "         at Kowetah, . . .<br/>Otoe and Omaha Indians, . . . . .<br/>Seminole " . . . . .<br/>By American Bible Society for<br/>printing Bibles in North India,<br/>          "         in China, . . .<br/>" American Tract Society for print-<br/>ing Tracts in North India, . . .<br/>          "         China, . . . . .<br/>          "         in Siam, . . . .</p> | <p>\$186 16</p> <p>79,849 28</p> <p>21,509 25</p> <p>10,162 20</p> <p>1,800 00</p> <p>395 21</p> <p>319 00</p> <p>3,847 96—117,882 90</p> <p>8,000 00</p> <p>1,640 00</p> <p>1,400 00</p> <p>5,000 00</p> <p>2,000 00</p> <p>800 00</p> <p>500 00—19,240 00</p> <p>3,000 00</p> <p>1,000 00—4,000 00</p> <p>3,000 00</p> <p>300 00</p> <p>500 00—3,800 00</p> <hr/> <p>\$145,059 06</p> |

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct,

THOMAS PRINGLE, }  
JAMES DONALDSON, } Auditors.

**Sketches of the Proceedings**  
**OF THE**  
**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,**  
**AT THE**  
**FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.**

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The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held at the Mission House, New York, on the 3d of May, 1852, and concluded on the 26th of May, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., during the meeting of the General Assembly.

The following members were present :

*Ministers* :—William W. Phillips, D.D., Gardiner Spring, D.D., Joseph McElroy, D.D., Charles Hodge, D.D., John Goldsmith, D.D., George Potts, D.D., John M. Krebs, D.D., Robert Davidson, D.D., Jonathan Cogswell, D.D., Jonathan Greenleaf, Reuben Frame, James M. Macdonald, John C. Lowrie, Benjamin H. Rice, D.D., Robert Steele, D.D., Thomas Smyth, D.D., and Horatio N. Brinsmade, D.D.

*Laymen* :—James Lenox, William Steele, Robert L. Stuart, Robert Carter, William Rankin, Jr., Lebbeus B. Ward, Samuel Winfree, Charles A. B. Kemper, Matthew Newkirk, and George H. Van Gelder.

The sessions of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the meeting of the Board held in the Mission House, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Account, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees—the Missions in each general field of labor being placed in the hands of a separate Committee. Upon their recommendation the Board approved of the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly.

On Sabbath evening, the 23d of May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the General Assembly by the Rev. William A. Scott, D.D., in the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, from 1 John v: 4: "And this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

The Rev. William T. Hamilton, D.D., was elected to preach the next Annual Sermon, and the Rev. John C. Backus, D.D., was chosen Alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Mission House on the first Monday of May, 1853, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

## Action of the General Assembly.

On Friday, May 21st, the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, and was referred to a Committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. W. B. Dutton, D. McKinney, D.D., R. E. Sherrill, and Messrs. H. Packard and B. S. Massey. On Monday, May 24th, this Committee reported a series of resolutions, which received the consideration of the Assembly. Remarks were made by the Rev. Messrs. Alfred Wright, John M. Dickey, D.D., John C. Rankin, John C. Lowrie, and James Dubuar; and, on motion, the Assembly united in thanksgiving and prayer to God for his blessing on the foreign missionary work of the Church. The Assembly approved the Report of the Board, and adopted the resolutions of the Committee, as follows, viz.:

1. That the removal by death of an unusual number of the fathers and friends of the Board is a matter for deep regret and sorrow of heart.

2. That we are mindful of the labors and trials of our brethren who occupy our foreign fields; and that we sympathize with them, both when they rejoice at their success and weep over their disappointments.

3. That the favoring Providence of God, viewed in connection with the predictions and promises of his Word, is, year by year, fitted to beget within us a firmer faith that the work of Missions to the heathen is of Divine appointment, and is destined to terminate in the subjection of the whole world to the dominion of Christ.

4. That the earnest call which is now made to us for new laborers in the service of the Board is heard with deep solicitude; and that ministers and people throughout all our churches should make new and more extended efforts to obtain suitable men and the means necessary for their support and comfort.

5. That while as a Church of Christ, we counsel and act for the extension of his kingdom over the whole earth, it ever becomes us to yield our hearts to a deep and abiding sense of our need of the presence and blessing of God, and to seek this blessing by humble, believing and importunate prayer.

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## Members of the Board of Foreign Missions, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1853.

### *Ministers.*

Daniel McKinley, D.D.,  
William S. Plumer, D.D.,  
George Potts, D.D.,  
James W. Alexander, D.D.,

### *Laymen.*

Alexander W. Mitchell,  
Thomas Pringle,  
Ebenezer Platt,  
Edward M. Donaldson,

*Ministers.*

John N. C. Grier, D.D.,  
 Edward D. Smith, D.D.,  
 Thomas Smyth, D.D.,  
 Gardiner Spring, D.D.,  
 Elisha P. Swift, D.D.,  
 William D. Snodgrass, D.D.,  
 John Gray, D.D.,  
 John W. Yeomans, D.D.,  
 Reuben Frame,  
 William T. Hamilton, D.D.,  
 Alexander Macklin

May, 1854.

John C. Young, D.D.,  
 John T. Edgar D.D.,  
 Charles Hodge, D.D.,  
 Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 John C. Backus, D.D.,  
 Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,  
 Robert Steele, D.D.,  
 Matthew Brown, D.D.,  
 John N. Campbell, D.D.,  
 William D. Howard,  
 Henry R. Weed, D.D.,  
 Francis Herron, D.D.,  
 Charles C. Beatty, D.D.,  
 William Neill, D. D.,  
 Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.

May, 1855.

David Elliot, D.D.,  
 James Hege, D.D.,  
 Robert Davidson, D.D.,  
 Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
 Benjamin H. Rice, D.D.,  
 John M. Dickey, D.D.,  
 John B. Adger,  
 Samuel S. Davis, D.D.,  
 Daniel V. McLean, D.D.,  
 Reuben Smith,  
 John C. Lowrie,  
 Horatio N. Brinsmade, D.D.,  
 James M. Macdonald,  
 John Stockton, D.D.,  
 Jonathan Cogswell, D.D.

May, 1856.

Jacob J. Janeway, D.D.,  
 George W. Janvier,  
 John Johnson, D.D.,  
 Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,  
 John M. Krebs, D.D.,  
 Joseph McElroy, D.D.,  
 William W. Phillips, D.D.,  
 John Goldsmith, D.D.,  
 Nicholas Murray, D.D.,  
 Jonathan Greenleaf,

51

*Laymen.*

Charles S. Todd,  
 Samuel Winfree,  
 John D. Thorpe,  
 Gilbert T. Snowden,  
 Robert L. Stuart,  
 Henry McKeen,  
 G. R. King,  
 G. H. Van Gelder,  
 Stacy G. Potts,  
 Samuel Burtis,  
 J. Harmon Brown.

James Adger,  
 James Agnew,  
 John H. Hill,  
 J. S. Copes, M.D.,  
 Hugh Auchincloss,  
 A. G. McIlvaine,  
 Thomas Moodie,  
 Walter Lowrie,  
 Jasper Corning,  
 William Shear,  
 William Steele,  
 H. H. Leavitt,  
 James Donaldson,  
 William H. Crane,  
 James Stonestreet.

James Lenox,  
 Harvey Childs,  
 James N. Dickson,  
 Nathaniel Ewing,  
 James H. Fitzgerald,  
 Robert Carter,  
 John G. Miller,  
 Lebbeus B. Ward,  
 William Rankin, Jr.,  
 Hugh McDonald,  
 Samuel B. Findlay,  
 David Comfort,  
 James Sandford,  
 Alexander Laughlin,  
 J. H. Lindsay.

William McIlvaine,  
 Benjamin McDowell,  
 Thomas McKean,  
 George Morris,  
 Matthew Newkirk,  
 Joseph Patterson,  
 John M. Sherrerd,  
 James P. Means,  
 James T. Scutter,  
 Cassoway B. Lamar,



*Ministers.*

Thomas L. Janeway, D.D.,  
 John McDowell, D.D.,  
 Melancthon W. Jacobus, D.D.,  
 Allan D. Campbell, D.D.,  
 Alexander T. McGill, D.D.

*Laymen.*

George McQueen,  
 William Rankin,  
 William S. Martien,  
 Charles A. B. Kemper,  
 William M. Halstead

**Officers of the Board.**

On the 3d of May, the Board elected as Officers for the ensuing year:

*President.*

GARDINER SPRING, D.D.

*Vice Presidents.*

Mr. SILAS HOLMES,  
 " GEORGE BROWN,  
 " KENSEY JOHNS,  
 " SIDNEY A. BAXTER,  
 " NATHANIEL EWING,  
 " ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,

Mr. JAMES BLAKE,  
 " JOHN T. McCOUN,  
 " JOHN M. MCCALLA,  
 " GEORGE W. STRONG,  
 " WALTER H. LOWRIE,  
 " MATTHEW NEWKIRK.

*Executive Committee.*

Rev. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,  
 " JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,  
 " JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,  
 " GEORGE POTTS, D.D.,  
 " JAMES M. MACDONALD,  
 " JOHN C. LOWRIE, *ex. off.*

Mr. JAMES LENOX,  
 " ROBERT CARTER,  
 " ROBERT L. STUART,  
 " JASPER CORNING,  
 " WALTER LOWRIE, *ex. off.*  
 " WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr, *ex. off.*

*Corresponding Secretaries.*

Mr. WALTER LOWRIE,

Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE,

*Recording Secretary.*

Rev. JAMES M. MACDONALD.

*Treasurer.*

Mr. WILLIAM RANKIN, JR.

*Auditors.*

Mr. JAMES DONALDSON,

Mr. THOMAS PRINGLE.

# APPENDIX.

## Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Total received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending May 1st, 1852, \$117,882 90, from the following sources :

Note—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgements.

|                            |         |                               |                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| <b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>    |         | <i>Pby of Steuben.</i>        | West Town                  | 16 43   |
| <i>Pby of Londonderry.</i> |         | Vienna 1st                    | Miscellaneous              | 3 00    |
| Newburyport 2d             | 85 00   | Bath                          |                            |         |
| Miscellaneous              | 3 00    | Groveland                     |                            | 500 36  |
|                            | 88 00   |                               |                            |         |
|                            |         | 182 39                        |                            |         |
| <i>Pby of Troy.</i>        |         | <i>Pby of Wyoming.</i>        | <i>Pby of North River.</i> |         |
| Troy 2d Street             | 647 54  | Caledonia                     | Newburg                    | 379 84  |
| Lansingburg                | 116 56  | East Bethany                  | Fishkill                   | 3 00    |
| Waterford                  | 3 00    | Moscow                        | Matteawan                  | 49 00   |
| Stillwater 1st             | 108 12  | Scottsville                   | Wappingers Falls           | 36 00   |
| Cambridge                  | 100 00  | Warsaw                        | Smithfield                 | 12 60   |
| Kingsbury 1st              | 19 40   | Oakland                       | Marlboro                   | 45 37   |
| Malta                      | 13 69   | Portageville                  | Wappingers Creek           | 196 10  |
|                            |         |                               | Rondout                    | 285 42  |
|                            |         | 137 71                        | Miscellaneous              | 2 00    |
|                            |         |                               |                            | 938 73  |
| 1008 31                    |         |                               |                            |         |
| <i>Pby of Albany.</i>      |         | <i>Pby of Buffalo City.</i>   | <i>Pby of Bedford.</i>     |         |
| Albany 1st                 | 710 75  | Buffalo Central               | Red Mills                  | 7 50    |
| Albany 2d                  | 185 75  | Bethany Centre                | Patterson                  | 17 75   |
| Albany 3d                  | 56 00   | Pendleton and Wheatfield      | Rye                        | 26 40   |
| Schenectady                | 150 00  | Webster                       | South Greenburg            | 31 42   |
| Northampton                | 10 00   | Miscellaneous                 | South Salem                | 210 33  |
| Johnstown                  | 22 05   |                               | Bedford                    | 178 37  |
| Ballston Spa               | 54 00   |                               | North Salem                | 28 75   |
| Ballston                   | 24 00   |                               | Croton Falls               | 42 00   |
| Galway                     | 23 00   |                               | Miscellaneous              | 1 90    |
| Princetown                 | 78 67   |                               |                            | 543 72  |
| Miscellaneous              | 5 00    | <i>Pby of Rochester City.</i> |                            |         |
|                            | 1319 22 | Mentz                         |                            |         |
|                            |         | Clarkson                      |                            |         |
|                            |         | Parma and Greece              |                            |         |
|                            |         | Rochester 2d                  |                            |         |
|                            |         | Rochester 3d                  |                            |         |
|                            |         |                               |                            |         |
|                            |         | 103 00                        |                            |         |
|                            |         | 162 86                        |                            |         |
| <i>Pby of Columbia.</i>    |         | <i>Pby of Michigan.</i>       | <i>Pty of Long Island.</i> |         |
| Jewett                     | 205 70  | Plymouth 1st                  | Smithtown                  | 46 22   |
| Windham 2d                 | 31 00   | Lyon                          | Huntington                 | 48 25   |
|                            | 236 70  |                               | Southampton                | 112 97  |
|                            |         |                               | Sag Harbor                 | 100 00  |
|                            |         |                               | South Haven                | 8 35    |
|                            |         |                               | Hempstead                  | 63 00   |
|                            |         |                               | Bridge Hampton             | 21 75   |
|                            |         |                               | Middletown                 | 17 00   |
|                            |         |                               | East Hampton               | 96 61   |
|                            |         |                               | Miscellaneous              | 3 00    |
|                            |         |                               |                            | 547 16  |
| <i>Pby of Mohawk.</i>      |         |                               |                            |         |
| Westminster, Utica         | 37 20   |                               |                            |         |
| Oneida                     | 2 00    |                               |                            |         |
| Oneida Valley              | 3 85    |                               |                            |         |
|                            | 43 05   |                               |                            |         |
| <b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>   |         | <b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>     | <i>Pby of New York.</i>    |         |
| <i>Pby of Ogdensburg.</i>  |         | <i>Pby of Hudson.</i>         | Brick                      | 811 00  |
| Oswegatchie 1st            | 69 90   | Goodwill                      | Wallabout                  | 55 96   |
| Oswegatchie 2d             | 19 00   | Goshen                        | New York First             | 4064 06 |
| Hammond                    | 15 00   | Hopewell                      | Newtown                    | 70 00   |
| La Ray                     | 5 00    | Cosheaton                     | Duane-st                   | 792 52  |
| Wilna                      | 1 00    | Monticello                    | Greenbush                  | 2 50    |
|                            | 109 90  | Scotchtown                    | University Place           | 1142 62 |
|                            |         | Hamptonburg                   | Brooklyn Second            | 150 27  |
|                            |         | Florida                       | Rutgers-st                 | 327 31  |
|                            |         | Centreville                   | Chelsea                    | 316 64  |
|                            |         | White Lake                    | Fifteenth-st               | 328 85  |
|                            |         | Deer Park                     | Brooklyn First             | 485 92  |
|                            |         |                               |                            |         |

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

|                              |          |                            |         |                                          |         |
|------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------|---------|
| Torkville                    | 54 72    | Trenton 2d                 | 8 00    | <i>Phy of Burlington.</i>                |         |
| Nysack                       | 6 00     | Trenton 3d                 | 52 91   | Burlington                               | 37 30   |
| Brooklyn entral              | 50 00    | Princeton 1st              | 156 13  | Mount Holly                              | 16 00   |
| Forty-second-st              | 299 65   | Princeton 2d               | 25 00   |                                          | 54 18   |
| Jamaica                      | 37 15    | Squan Village              | 8 11    |                                          |         |
| Astoria                      | 100 73   | Dutch Neck                 | 10 00   |                                          |         |
| Madison Avenue               | 288 81   | Nottingham                 | 11 00   |                                          |         |
| Williamsburg                 | 160 92   | Mill Stone                 | 5 00    |                                          |         |
| Jersey City                  | 171 71   |                            |         |                                          |         |
|                              | 9,738 36 |                            | 1284 35 |                                          |         |
| <i>2d Phy of New York.</i>   |          | <i>Phy of West Jersey.</i> |         | <i>Phy of Philadelphia.</i>              |         |
| Scotch ch                    | 2338 75  | Pittsgrove                 | 1 00    | Spring Garden                            | 61 67   |
| Canal-st                     | 215 17   | Greenwich                  | 50 00   | Boots ch                                 | 306 00  |
| West Farms                   | 17 50    | Blackwoodtown              | 10 50   | North ch                                 | 431 85  |
| Preakill                     | 86 62    | Cold Spring                | 25 00   | Central ch                               | 519 52  |
| Mount Washington             | 50 00    | Bridgeton 1st              | 306 00  | Second ch                                | 247 49  |
| Mount Pleasant               | 96 31    | Williamstown               | 8 00    | Sixth ch                                 | 474 50  |
| Delhi                        | 00 00    | May's Landing              | 21 00   | Seventh ch                               | 150 00  |
|                              | 2794 41  | Cedarville                 | 96 50   | Ninth ch                                 | 65 00   |
|                              |          | Camden                     | 73 51   | Tenth ch                                 | 762 81  |
|                              |          |                            | 591 57  | Eleventh ch                              | 20 00   |
| <i>Phy of Connecticut.</i>   |          | <i>Phy of Newton.</i>      |         | Penn ch                                  | 70 01   |
| Tariffville                  | 7 76     | Harmony                    | 45 00   | Cohookink                                | 14 50   |
| Hartford                     | 2 21     | Greenwich                  | 62 50   | Ridley                                   | 5 00    |
|                              | 10 00    | Musconetcong Valley        | 20 00   | Treydiffin                               | 36 00   |
| <i>Phy of Oregon.</i>        |          | Stillwater 1st and 2d      | 20 00   | Fourth ch                                | 50 00   |
| Catsop Plains                | 11 32    | Knowlton                   | 3 25    | Arch-st ch                               | 70 00   |
|                              |          | Belvidere                  | 55 00   | Miscellaneous                            | 153 00  |
|                              |          | Danville                   | 11 42   |                                          | 3618 21 |
|                              |          | Stewartville               | 5 00    |                                          |         |
|                              |          | Oxford                     | 5 00    |                                          |         |
|                              |          |                            | 227 17  | <i>2d Phy of Philadelphia.</i>           |         |
| <i>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</i>  |          | <i>Phy of Raritan.</i>     |         | Abington                                 | 172 50  |
| <i>Phy of Elizabethtown.</i> |          | Amwell United 1st and 2d   | 35 00   | Germantown                               | 50 00   |
| Elizabethtown 1st            | 374 37   | Amwell 2d                  | 20 00   | Newtown                                  | 22 00   |
| Elizabethtown 2d             | 10 00    | Pleasant Grove             | 6 00    | Neshaminy                                | 52 00   |
| Woodbridge 2d                | 48 65    | Lower German Valley        | 25 55   | Frankford                                | 90 00   |
| Newark 3d                    | 307 44   | Milford                    | 17 00   | Catasqua                                 | 2 01    |
| Plainfield                   | 34 00    | Amwell 1st                 | 136 50  | Allentownship                            | 47 00   |
| Lamington                    | 94 00    | Flemington                 | 10 10   | Easton 1st                               | 150 00  |
| Chatham Village              | 20 75    | Solebury                   | 69 50   | Durham                                   | 8 37    |
| Morristown 1st               | 5 00     | Kingwood                   | 13 52   | Doylestown                               | 50 10   |
| Baskinridge                  | 104 53   | Frenchtown                 | 10 18   |                                          | 643 57  |
| Perth Amboy                  | 25 00    |                            | 343 55  |                                          |         |
| Liberty Corner               | 34 75    | <i>Phy of Susquehanna.</i> |         | <i>Phy of New Castle.</i>                |         |
| New Providence               | 15 00    | Warren                     | 4 00    | White Clay Creek and Head of Christiansa | 33 00   |
| Rahway 1st                   | 66 00    | Troy                       | 8 00    | Forks of Brandywine                      | 40 51   |
| Rahway 2d                    | 50 00    | Towanda                    | 19 59   | Lower Brandywine                         | 5 01    |
| Elizabethport                | 21 06    | Wyalusing                  | 10 00   | Red Clay Creek                           | 26 00   |
| Westfield                    | 38 12    | Silver Lake                | 25 00   | Doe Run and Coatesville                  | 36 01   |
| Paterson                     | 81 74    | Friendsville               | 2 00    | Fagg's Manor                             | 70 83   |
| Mount Olive                  | 9 00     | Canton                     | 4 00    | New London                               | 00 00   |
| Lyons Farms                  | 20 00    | Orwell                     | 17 00   | Wilmington 1st                           | 121 50  |
| Mount Freedom                | 11 00    | Athens                     | 10 00   | Easton 2d                                | 221 50  |
| Connecticut Farms            | 50 00    | Miscellaneous              | 6 00    | Upper Octorara                           | 116 32  |
| Springfield                  | 1 25     |                            | 105 69  | Lower W Nottingham                       | 51 00   |
| Miscellaneous                | 2 01     |                            |         | Miscellaneous                            | 85 00   |
|                              | 1421 20  |                            |         |                                          | 867 13  |
| <i>Phy of New Brunswick.</i> |          | <i>Phy of Luzerne.</i>     |         | <i>Phy of Doanag.</i>                    |         |
| Ewing                        | 15 10    | Wilkesbarre                | 60 00   | Cherobville                              | 25 00   |
| Cranberry 1st                | 27 50    | Mauch Chunk                | 75 00   | Chestnut Level                           | 75 37   |
| Cranberry 2d                 | 76 74    | Summit Hill                | 7 50    | Waynesburg                               | 160 00  |
| Bound Brook                  | 20 00    | Lackawanna                 | 10 00   | Leacock and Bellevue                     | 50 01   |
| Kingston                     | 10 10    | Tunkhannock                | 7 50    | Lancaster                                | 57 00   |
| New Brunswick 1st            | 291 10   | Port Carbon                | 5 01    | Piqua                                    | 30 35   |
| New Brunswick 2d             | 25 00    | Kingston                   | 15 00   | Middle Octorara                          | 25 00   |
| Freehold                     | 69 02    |                            | 180 00  | Chamcoford                               | 37 00   |
| Freehold Village             | 118 00   |                            |         | Wrightsville                             | 6 84    |
| Lawrence                     | 131 52   |                            |         | Columbia                                 | 63 54   |
| Pennington                   | 07 10    |                            |         | Strasburg                                | 9 10    |
| Shrewsbury                   | 10 10    |                            |         |                                          |         |
| Trenton 1st                  | 146 72   |                            |         |                                          |         |

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|                           |         |                               |         |                          |         |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| Marietta                  | 23 75   | Little Valley                 | 43 00   | <i>Phy of Redstone.</i>  |         |
| Donegal                   | 61 00   | Perryville                    | 75 50   | Georges Creek and Tent   | 26 00   |
|                           | 631 89  | Huntingdon                    | 111 00  | Round Hill               | 27 50   |
| <i>Phy of Baltimore.</i>  |         | Little Auchwich               | 5 00    | West Newton              | 26 25   |
| Washington, F. St.        | 145 89  | Curwinstown                   | 50 00   | Tyrone                   | 13 45   |
| Alexandria 1st            | 71 00   | Upper Tuscarora               | 3 00    | Dunlaps Creek            | 5 25    |
| Baltimore First           | 1340 12 | Clearfield                    | 7 00    | McClellandstown          | 6 61    |
| "    Second               | 151 77  | Alexandria                    | 90 00   | Clarksburg               | 5 00    |
| "    Fourth               | 50 60   | Middle Tuscarora              | 50 85   | Morgantown               | 70 00   |
| "    Franklin-st          | 412 50  | Williamsburg                  | 41 03   | New Providence           | 15 00   |
| "    Alsquith-st          | 30 00   | Sinking Valley                | 21 00   | Spring Hill and          | 37 00   |
| "    Madison-st           | 31 85   | Mount Pleasant                | 4 00    | Sandy Creek              |         |
| Bethel                    | 26 00   | Lewistown                     | 36 47   | Uniontown                | 22 00   |
| Long Green                | 37 00   | Miscellaneous                 | 8 87    | Connelsville             | 63 65   |
| Ellicott's Mills          | 33 66   |                               | 1716 59 | Greensburg               | 14 50   |
| Havre de Grace            | 10 00   | <i>Phy of Northumberland.</i> |         | McKeesport               | 42 35   |
| Frederick                 | 34 00   | Milton                        | 114 00  | Rehoboth                 | 28 50   |
| Taney Town                | 131 00  | Danville                      | 50 00   | Mount Pleasant           | 17 87   |
| New Windsor               | 9 00    | Williamsport                  | 18 95   | Long Run                 | 41 00   |
| Georgetown, Bridge-st     | 135 53  | Derry and                     | 231 00  | Somerset                 | 10 62   |
| Annapolis                 | 23 50   | Washingtonville               |         | Petersburg               | 3 50    |
| Miscellaneous             | 1 00    | Buffalo                       | 93 75   | Jenner                   | 3 00    |
|                           | 2653 82 | Warrior Run                   | 40 00   |                          | 478 98  |
| <i>Phy of Carlisle.</i>   |         | Bloomsburg                    | 85 00   | <i>Phy of Ohio.</i>      |         |
| Middle Spring             | 31 00   | Muncy                         | 3 00    | Alleghany City 1st       | 549 49  |
| Toms Creek and Piney      | 91 00   | Orangeville                   | 1 41    | Alleghany City 2d        | 23 04   |
| Big Spring                | 2 00    | Rhorsburg                     | 12 35   | Pittsburg 1st            | 738 04  |
| McKeesburg                | 92 00   | Lycoming Centre               | 10 60   | Pittsburg 2d             | 170 50  |
| McConnellsburg            | 61 00   | Pine Creek and                | 4 00    | Bethany                  | 51 75   |
| Green Hill                | 16 00   | Chatham Run                   |         | Sharon                   | 33 41   |
| Landisburg                | 134 50  | Northumberland                | 2 00    | East Liberty             | 124 40  |
| Bloomfield                | 66 75   | Great Island                  | 10 00   | Bethel                   | 174 49  |
| Buffalo                   | 97 75   | Sunbury                       | 2 00    | Canonsburg               | 55 00   |
| St. Thomas and            | 45 00   | Lewisburg                     | 60 00   | Lawrenceville            | 62 50   |
| Rocky Spring              |         | Millburg                      | 11 68   | Manchester               | 70 50   |
| Centre                    | 18 50   |                               | 755 14  | Mingo                    | 30 00   |
| Upper                     | 7 55    | <i>Phy of Eastern Shore.</i>  |         | Centre                   | 79 12   |
| Silver Spring             | 500 00  | Monokin                       | 27 25   | Highlands                | 28 00   |
| Shippensburg              | 102 50  |                               |         | Valley                   | 12 00   |
| Williamsport              | 20 00   | SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.           |         | Hopewell                 | 15 00   |
| Dickinson                 | 26 00   | <i>Phy of Blairsville.</i>    |         | Fairmount                | 38 85   |
| Cumberland                | 63 00   | Murraysville                  | 59 47   | Chartiers                | 27 00   |
| Carlisle                  | 197 12  | Poke Run                      | 68 68   | Lebanon                  | 18 00   |
| Faxton                    | 31 50   | Kittanning 1st                | 74 40   | Pleasant Hill            | 17 00   |
| Gettysburg                | 62 74   | Johnstown                     | 150 12  | Monongahela City         | 120 00  |
| Great Conewago            | 30 00   | Armagh                        | 8 00    | Sharpsburg               | 15 00   |
| Fayetteville              | 22 00   | Congruity                     | 74 70   | Pine Creek               | 3 00    |
| Bedford                   | 14 50   | Unity                         | 58 00   | Racon                    | 44 75   |
| Chambersburg              | 466 31  | Glade Run                     | 20 00   | Montours                 | 15 00   |
| Hagerstown                | 40 75   | Rural Valley                  | 25 00   |                          | 2518 87 |
| Greencastle               | 34 50   | Boiling Spring                | 6 00    | <i>Phy of Alleghany.</i> |         |
| Middletown                | 2 15    | Fairfield and Union           | 10 60   | Concord and              | 55 00   |
| Schellsburg               | 90 00   | New Alexandria                | 21 00   | Pleasant Valley          | 97 16   |
| Monaghan and              | 18 90   | Plum Creek                    | 50 00   | Cross Roads and Plain    |         |
| Petersburg                |         | Elders Ridge                  | 25 00   | Tarentum                 | 81 25   |
|                           | 2305 02 | Curries Run                   | 8 00    | Bull Creek               | 30 12   |
| <i>Phy of Huntingdon.</i> |         | Crooked Creek                 | 21 00   | Plain Grove              | 238 28  |
| Bellefonte                | 67 00   | Appleby Manor                 | 23 50   | Portersville             | 18 53   |
| Millintown and            | 71 50   | Gilgal and Perry              | 65 00   | Rich Hill                | 21 80   |
| Lost Creek                |         | Blairsville                   | 45 00   | Brady's Bend             | 41 67   |
| Hollidaysburg             | 198 44  | Cherry Run                    | 3 00    | Scrub Grass              | 29 62   |
| Shirleysburg              | 192 00  | East Union                    | 1 00    | Ebenezer                 | 26 99   |
| Waynesburg and            | 194 00  | Saltsburg                     | 65 17   | Middlesex                | 10 00   |
| Newton Hamilton           |         | Ebenezer                      | 32 47   | Slate Lick               | 63 67   |
| West Kishacoquillas       | 39 00   | Ebensburg and                 | 30 00   | Freeport                 | 37 00   |
| Lower Tuscarora           | 154 87  | Summit                        |         | Union                    | 67 23   |
| Spruce Creek 1st          | 113 08  | New Salem                     | 32 00   | Harrisville              | 45 35   |
| Pine Grove                | 88 00   | Washington                    | 44 90   | Muddy Creek              | 10 14   |
| Sinking and               | 122 06  | Cross Roads                   | 50 00   | Butler                   | 42 00   |
| Spring Creek              |         |                               | 1071 41 | Glade Run                | 7 50    |
|                           | 6       |                               |         |                          | 983 51  |

|                                 |        |                                |         |                           |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|
| <i>Pby of Beaver.</i>           |        | New Providence                 | 94 00   | Cireleville               | 25 02  |
| Mount Pleasant                  | 8 12   | Miscellaneous                  | 25 00   | London                    | 8 00   |
| Little Beaver                   | 77 95  |                                |         | Truro                     | 110 46 |
| Pleasant Valley                 | 24 16  |                                | 1329 92 | Miffin                    | 3 12   |
| New Castle                      | 100 00 | <i>Pby of St. Clairsville.</i> |         | Congo                     | 25 94  |
| Westfield                       | 73 00  | Crab Apple                     | 104 00  |                           | 575 01 |
| Beaver                          | 38 25  | Wheeling Valley                | 5 00    | <i>Pby of Marion.</i>     |        |
| Pulaski                         | 14 75  | Cadiz                          | 90 56   | Sandusky                  | 3 33   |
| Unity                           | 30 40  | Short Creek                    | 8 00    | Upper Sandusky            | 11 00  |
| West Middlesex                  | 8 00   | Sharon                         | 6 00    | Liberty                   | 17 15  |
| Bethlehem                       | 20 00  | Nottingham                     | 74 10   | Miscellaneous             | 18 27  |
| Bridgewater                     | 90 00  | Deersville                     | 39 99   |                           | 49 75  |
| Hopewell                        | 10 25  | Beech Spring                   | 53 00   |                           |        |
|                                 | 494 21 | Concord                        | 12 30   |                           |        |
|                                 |        |                                | 392 18  | <i>Pby of Zanesville.</i> |        |
| <i>Pby of Erie.</i>             |        | <i>Pby of Steubenville.</i>    |         | Norwich                   | 18 10  |
| Mill Creek                      | 16 75  | Monroesville                   | 5 00    | Cambridge                 | 53 94  |
| Georgetown                      | 16 50  | Minerva                        | 34 00   | Mount Zion                | 25 31  |
| Fairfield                       | 11 00  | New Hagerstown                 | 63 57   | Hopewell                  | 33 58  |
| Meadville                       | 25 00  | Feed Spring                    | 20 00   | Buffalo                   | 100 00 |
| Harmonsborg                     | 5 00   | Island Creek                   | 26 50   | Washington                | 10 60  |
| Conneautville                   | 2 00   | Steubenville 1st               | 424 12  | Senecaville               | 13 00  |
| Washington                      | 2 34   | Steubenville 2nd               | 290 93  | Olive and Cross Roads     | 56 47  |
| Franklin                        | 45 00  | Harrisburg                     | 8 75    | Brownsville               | 20 00  |
| Mercer                          | 26 61  | East Springfield               | 26 00   | Salt Creek                | 37 60  |
| Harbour Creek                   | 5 33   | Two Ridges                     | 18 00   | Blue Rock                 | 26 94  |
| Fairview                        | 60 00  | Carrolton                      | 41 17   | Deerfield                 | 12 77  |
| Sturgeonville and }<br>Girard } | 12 00  | Fairmount                      | 34 62   | Uniontown                 | 3 50   |
| Gravel Run                      | 3 00   | Corinth                        | 12 00   | Zanesville                | 120 00 |
|                                 | 231 63 | Cheanut Ridge                  | 4 00    | Rush Creek                | 19 80  |
|                                 |        | Ridge                          | 18 81   | Bristol                   | 55 51  |
| <i>Pby of Clarion.</i>          |        | Centre Unity                   | 6 25    | Madison                   | 11 90  |
| Licking                         | 38 36  | Ross                           | 11 54   | Pleasant Hill             | 21 20  |
| Leatherwood                     | 24 50  | Amsterdam                      | 2 45    | Bethel                    | 2 00   |
| Clarion                         | 80 50  | Harlem                         | 5 70    |                           | 670 74 |
| New Rehoboth                    | 83 50  | Wellsville                     | 21 57   |                           |        |
| Callensburg                     | 95 50  | Miscellaneous                  | 46 33   | <i>Pby of Richland.</i>   |        |
| Concord                         | 50 00  |                                | 1140 60 | Milford                   | 14 80  |
| Richland and Rookland           | 45 01  | <i>Pby of New Lisbon.</i>      |         | Perryville                | 9 50   |
| Brookville                      | 65 20  | Bethesda                       | 37 75   | Lake Fork Cross Roads     | 30 25  |
| Pisgah                          | 42 75  | Glasgow                        | 14 72   | Hopewell                  | 25 05  |
| Bethesda                        | 65 27  | Madison                        | 21 18   | Orange                    | 10 25  |
| Bethlehem                       | 2 00   | Deerfield                      | 125 50  | Ashland                   | 59 61  |
| Mill Creek                      | 3 00   | Newton                         | 35 00   | Frederick                 | 61 52  |
|                                 | 695 59 | Yellow Creek                   | 64 00   | Waterford                 | 72 10  |
|                                 |        | Liverpool                      | 11 00   | Sharon                    | 15 00  |
|                                 |        | Rehoboth                       | 105 77  | Mansfield                 | 32 00  |
|                                 |        | Brookfield                     | 17 00   | Jeromeville               | 21 00  |
|                                 |        | Salem                          | 201 80  | Loudonville               | 4 00   |
|                                 |        | Middle Sandy                   | 54 82   | Lexington                 | 11 21  |
| <i>Pby of Washington.</i>       |        | Poland                         | 146 96  | Pleasant Hill             | 17 69  |
| Lower Ten Mile                  | 31 37  | Canfield                       | 55 45   | Utica                     | 28 00  |
| Wheeling 1st                    | 108 89 | Bethel                         | 35 27   | Mount Pleasant            | 17 00  |
| Wheeling 2d                     | 150 67 | Longs Run                      | 46 62   | Danville                  | 3 76   |
| Cross Creek                     | 111 15 | Niles                          | 10 00   | East Union                | 3 40   |
| West Alexandria                 | 63 00  | Champion                       | 10 00   | Mount Vernon              | 60 00  |
| East Buffalo                    | 68 05  | East Palestine                 | 10 37   | Miffin                    | 2 75   |
| Upper Buffalo                   | 93 90  | Liberty                        | 39 22   | Chesterville              | 16 09  |
| West Union                      | 7 00   | New Salem                      | 11 17   | Harmony                   | 19 37  |
| Mill Creek                      | 46 52  | Hanover                        | 12 50   | Haysville                 | 5 50   |
| Upper Ten Mile                  | 93 69  |                                | 1065 89 | Olivesburg                | 14 00  |
| Washington                      | 234 87 |                                |         | Bloominggrove             | 4 10   |
| Fairview                        | 116 50 |                                |         |                           | 532 65 |
| Ritchietown                     | 12 00  |                                |         | <i>Pby of Wooster.</i>    |        |
| Borgetts town                   | 37 14  |                                |         | Sugar Creek               | 20 25  |
| Mount Prospect                  | 33 90  |                                |         | Springfield               | 3 00   |
| Cross Roads                     | 26 43  | <i>Pby of Columbus.</i>        |         | Chippewa                  | 12 00  |
| Frankfort                       | 9 42   | Columbus                       | 165 83  | Mount Hope                | 15 92  |
| Elizabethtown                   | 6 00   | Lancaster                      | 106 97  | Greene                    | 1 00   |
| West Liberty                    | 5 13   | Lithopolis                     | 46 15   | Jackson                   | 7 68   |
| Claysville,                     | 25 50  | Mount Pleasant                 | 83 62   | Northfield                | 9 92   |

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| Wooster                    | 1 35   | Monroe                    | 8 70    | Smyrna                      | 1 00   |
| Gaillard                   | 22 10  | Miscellaneous             | 57 25   | Hanover                     | 55 50  |
|                            | 103 23 |                           | 1264 71 | Madison 1st                 | 231 00 |
| <i>Pby of Coshocton.</i>   |        | <i>Pby of Oxford.</i>     |         | New Washington              | 14 00  |
| Unity                      | 2 00   | Seven Mile and Somerville | 40 60   | Lancaster                   | 2 65   |
| Berlin                     | 54 08  | Benlah                    | 7 73    | Vernon                      | 5 00   |
| Mount Eaton                | 8 00   | Eaton                     | 14 36   |                             | 321 90 |
| Millersburg                | 2 00   | Riley                     | 3 00    | <i>Pby of Indianapolis.</i> |        |
| Coshocton                  | 1 00   | Oxford 1st                | 155 56  | Franklin                    | 22 00  |
| Apple Creek                | 17 00  | Hamilton and Rossville    | 175 90  | New Prospect                | 14 40  |
| Hopewell                   | 4 00   | Harrison                  | 24 77   | Bethany                     | 15 95  |
| Keene                      | 10 00  | North Providence          | 9 85    | Hopewell                    | 17 65  |
| Evans Creek                | 13 00  | Bethel                    | 43 36   | Shiloh                      | 13 75  |
|                            | 111 08 | Camden                    | 9 25    | Bloomington                 | 40 50  |
| <i>Pby of Hocking.</i>     |        | College Corner            | 9 67    | New Providence              | 4 24   |
| Alexander                  | 34 05  | Providence                | 7 00    | Knightsford                 | 4 60   |
| McConnellsville            | 69 97  |                           | 501 05  | Shelbyville                 | 23 85  |
| Mount Carmel               | 2 00   | <i>Pby of Sidney.</i>     |         | Bedford                     | 8 95   |
| Sunday Creek               | 1 00   | Piqua                     | 45 40   | Vandalia                    | 2 10   |
| Athens                     | 131 18 | Urbana                    | 33 43   | Georgetown                  | 1 00   |
|                            | 238 20 | Sharon                    | 5 60    | Kingston                    | 10 15  |
| SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.       |        | Newton                    | 11 25   |                             | 179 44 |
| <i>Pby of Chillicothe.</i> |        | Bellefontaine             | 50 00   | <i>Pby of White Water.</i>  |        |
| Bloomingsburgh             | 81 51  | Covington                 | 5 50    | Concord                     | 17 40  |
| Hillsboro                  | 171 05 | Mount Pleasant            | 2 00    | Bath                        | 13 05  |
| Salem                      | 251 00 | Stony Creek               | 15 00   | Rushville                   | 27 25  |
| Concord                    | 30 00  | West Liberty              | 20 00   | Greensburg                  | 31 72  |
| Chillicothe                | 165 80 | Sidney                    | 34 60   | Dunlapsville                | 30 25  |
| New Market                 | 16 00  |                           | 221 58  | Richmond                    | 19 75  |
| Washington                 | 8 95   | <i>Pby of Findlay.</i>    |         | Connersville                | 13 00  |
| Miscellaneous              | 23 00  | West Union                | 7 40    | Rising Sun                  | 5 00   |
|                            | 447 31 | Findlay                   | 102 75  | Ebenezer                    | 4 68   |
| <i>Pby of Miami.</i>       |        | Enon Valley               | 6 00    | Liberty                     | 2 60   |
| Dick's Creek               | 28 50  | Lima                      | 38 00   | Kingston                    | 13 60  |
| Harmony                    | 34 50  | Little Grove              | 4 00    | Lawrenceburg                | 14 40  |
| New Jersey                 | 20 00  | Truro                     | 30 00   | Palmyra                     | 60     |
| Bath                       | 6 30   |                           | 188 15  | Mount Carmel                | 10 80  |
| Dayton                     | 343 67 | SYNOD OF INDIANA.         |         | Miscellaneous               | 3 15   |
| Middletown                 | 15 25  | <i>Pby of New Albany.</i> |         |                             | 216 25 |
| Springfield                | 188 68 | Livonia                   | 37 58   | <i>Pby of Palestine.</i>    |        |
| Xenia                      | 78 40  | Charlestown               | 24 75   | Pisgah                      | 9 50   |
| Lebanon                    | 94 00  | New Albany 1st            | 259 03  | Palestine                   | 31 15  |
| Franklin                   | 15 50  | New Philadelphia          | 10 60   | Paris                       | 47 27  |
| Muddy Run                  | 35 60  | Orleans                   | 10 60   | Grand View                  | 20 00  |
| Springfield 2d             | 20 50  | Paoli                     | 20 50   | Charleston                  | 8 40   |
| Yellow Spring              | 64 00  | Owen Creek                | 3 25    | Pleasant Prairie            | 4 00   |
| Bath                       | 6 50   | Woodville                 | 1 00    | Wabash                      | 1 00   |
|                            | 951 40 |                           | 397 31  |                             | 121 32 |
| <i>Pby of Cincinnati.</i>  |        | <i>Pby of Vincennes.</i>  |         | SYN. OF NORTHERN INDIANA.   |        |
| Cincinnati 1st             | 577 00 | Indiana and Upper         | 45 70   | <i>Pby of Logansport.</i>   |        |
| Cincinnati 5th             | 11 60  | Hopewell                  | 6 85    | Logansport                  | 34 85  |
| Cincinnati 7th             | 453 18 | Princeton                 | 10 19   | Delphi                      | 36 45  |
| Cincinnati Central         | 1 00   | Vincennes                 | 36 27   | Peru                        | 2 00   |
| Cincinnati High-street     | 0 50   | Washington                | 11 46   | Monticello                  | 20 00  |
| Cincinnati Welsh           | 13 00  | Bruceville                | 20 80   | Lafayette                   | 48 50  |
| Williamsburg               | 10 65  | Carlisle                  | 10 50   | Roseville                   | 42 05  |
| Pleasant Ridge             | 50 40  |                           | 141 76  | Lexington                   | 5 28   |
| Somerset                   | 10 54  | <i>Pby of Madison.</i>    |         | West Union                  | 5 00   |
| Springfield                | 23 43  | Pleasant Township         | 11 50   |                             | 194 13 |
| Bethel                     | 13 06  | Jefferson                 | 1 25    | <i>Pby of Lake.</i>         |        |
| Goshen                     | 3 50   |                           |         | Crown Point                 | 4 41   |
| Chesiot                    | 14 50  |                           |         | Valparaiso                  | 60 85  |
| Hopewell                   | 14 40  |                           |         | La Porte                    | 30 00  |
| Mount Carmel               | 3 00   |                           |         | South Bend                  | 47 35  |

|                                                  |        |                           |         |                               |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Constantine                                      | 8 00   | Oceola                    | 8 00    | <i>Pky of Potosi.</i>         |         |
| Salem                                            | 3 93   | Bloomington               | 94 00   | Pleasant Hill                 | 10 00   |
| Sumptions Prairie                                | 5 47   | Lexington                 | 70 00   | Apple Creek                   | 9 35    |
|                                                  |        | Canton                    | 5 70    | Farmington                    | 5 00    |
|                                                  | 160 01 | Liverpool                 | 6 19    |                               | 24 35   |
|                                                  |        | Lewistown                 | 84 30   |                               |         |
| <i>Pky of Fort Wayne.</i>                        |        |                           | 513 34  | <i>Upper Missouri.</i>        |         |
| Bluffton, New Lancas-<br>ter and Pleasant Hill } | 13 25  | <i>Pky of Iowa.</i>       |         | Lexington                     | 61 20   |
| Lagrange                                         | 15 00  | Unity                     | 12 00   | Prairie                       | 11 00   |
| Fort Wayne                                       | 22 00  | Fairfield                 | 7 00    | Hopewell                      | 4 00    |
| Fort Wayne German                                | 6 50   | West Point                | 16 00   | Independence                  | 30 00   |
|                                                  | 56 75  | Burlington 1st            | 35 50   | Bethel                        | 1 00    |
|                                                  |        | Washington                | 4 20    | Ebenezer                      | 4 45    |
| <i>Pky of Crawfordville.</i>                     |        | Fort Madison              | 17 00   |                               | 111 75  |
| Terre Haute 1st                                  | 39 00  | Lowell                    | 1 00    |                               |         |
| Waveland                                         | 83 24  | Brighton                  | 1 30    |                               |         |
| Poplar Spring                                    | 10 25  | Mineral Point             | 18 55   |                               |         |
| Rockville                                        | 10 00  |                           | 112 55  | <i>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</i>     |         |
| Frankfort                                        | 12 87  | <i>Pky of Rock River.</i> |         | <i>Pky of Louisville.</i>     |         |
| Jefferson                                        | 10 45  | Lower Rock Island         | 10 00   | Owensboro'                    | 68 00   |
| Bethel                                           | 19 45  | Sterling                  | 9 50    | Louisville First              | 308 83  |
| Thornstown                                       | 15 40  | Albany                    | 10 00   | " Second                      | 309 35  |
| Prairieville                                     | 1 60   | Rock Island               | 10 00   | " Fourth                      | 5 00    |
| Crawfordsville                                   | 15 60  | Galena South              | 90 30   | " Chesnut st                  | 496 40  |
| Putnamville                                      | 25 50  | Miscellaneous             | 4 25    | Shiloh and Olivet             | 109 45  |
| Ohio                                             | 4 40   |                           | 134 05  | Mulberry                      | 79 15   |
| Greencastle                                      | 6 00   |                           |         | Elizabethtown                 | 9 00    |
| Covington                                        | 0 15   |                           |         | Shelbyville                   | 145 00  |
| Eagle Creek                                      | 1 50   |                           |         | Cloverport                    | 10 00   |
|                                                  | 253 41 | <i>Pky of Wisconsin.</i>  |         | New Castle                    | 10 00   |
|                                                  |        | Milwaukee, North          | 10 00   | Miscellaneous                 | 17 00   |
| <i>Pky of Muncie.</i>                            |        | Dane                      | 5 00    |                               | 1617 78 |
| Indianapolis First                               | 153 30 | Oakland                   | 4 00    | <i>Pky of Muhlenburg.</i>     |         |
| " Third                                          | 22 80  | Winebago Rapids           | 22 50   | Salem                         | 22 00   |
|                                                  | 176 10 | Fort Winebago             | 32 00   | Hopkinsville                  | 27 45   |
| <i>SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.</i>                        | 6 50   | Lynn and Hebron           | 5 00    | Henderson                     | 73 20   |
|                                                  |        | Fulton                    | 2 00    | Greenville                    | 15 00   |
| <i>Pky of Kaskaskia.</i>                         |        | Mineral Point             | 6 75    | Marion                        | 11 00   |
| Edwardsville                                     | 8 75   |                           | 87 25   | Miscellaneous                 | 21 00   |
| Greenville                                       | 12 00  | <i>Pky of Cedar.</i>      |         |                               | 149 65  |
| Carlisle                                         | 12 00  | Dubuque                   | 41 00   | <i>Pky of Transylvania.</i>   |         |
|                                                  | 32 75  | Davenport                 | 24 60   | Perryville                    | 43 00   |
|                                                  |        |                           | 65 50   | Danville                      | 890 32  |
| <i>Pky of Sangamon.</i>                          |        | <i>SYNOD OF MISSOURI.</i> |         | Harrodsburg                   | 171 00  |
| Springfield First                                | 90 50  | <i>Pky of Missouri</i>    |         | Lebanon                       | 12 75   |
| " Third                                          | 78 25  | Bonville                  | 94 00   | Paint Lick                    | 57 15   |
| Jacksonville                                     | 131 50 | Round Prairie             | 15 00   | Lancaster                     | 40 00   |
| Union                                            | 12 00  | Millersburg               | 6 00    | Harmony                       | 12 05   |
| Hillsboro'                                       | 5 00   |                           | 115 00  | Richmond                      | 95 85   |
| Waveland                                         | 5 35   |                           |         | N. Providence                 | 47 00   |
| Providence                                       | 28 63  | <i>Pky of St. Louis</i>   |         | Hanging Fork                  | 25 55   |
| Miscellaneous                                    | 5 00   | St. Louis 2d              | 600 00  | Bethel                        | 8 00    |
|                                                  | 352 23 | " Central                 | 289 00  | Glasgow                       | 2 00    |
|                                                  |        | St. Charles 1st           | 64 00   |                               | 1404 67 |
| <i>Pky of Schuyler.</i>                          |        | St. Louis, Westminster    | 51 00   | <i>Pky of West Lexington.</i> |         |
| Macomb                                           | 16 00  | Fee Fee                   | 5 75    | Nicholasville                 | 90 00   |
| Camp Creek                                       | 10 00  | Dardenne                  | 7 10    | Walnut Hill                   | 35 50   |
| Monmouth                                         | 28 00  | Miscellaneous             | 5 55    | Mount Horeb                   | 30 00   |
| Oquawka                                          | 68 05  |                           | 1002 40 | Hopewell                      | 34 75   |
| Pope's River                                     | 10 00  |                           |         | Cherry Spring                 | 28 00   |
| Knoxville                                        | 16 00  |                           |         | Lexington First               | 57 70   |
|                                                  | 138 05 |                           |         | Second                        | 454 00  |
|                                                  |        | <i>Pky of Palmyra.</i>    |         | Versailles                    | 23 00   |
| <i>Pky of Peoria.</i>                            |        | Big Creek                 | 5 00    | Clear Creek                   | 20 50   |
| Peoria                                           | 150 25 |                           |         | Frankfort                     | 170 90  |
| Chicago North                                    | 165 00 |                           |         | Pisgah                        | 53 60   |
|                                                  |        |                           |         | Georgetown                    | 47 00   |

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

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|                           |         |                             |           |                             |         |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Winchester                | 18 00   | <i>Pby of West Hanover.</i> | Gum Grove | 2 50                        |         |
| Crittenden                | 10 85   | Buffalo                     | 39 87     | Speedwell                   | 2 25    |
| Harmony                   | 23 00   | Farmville                   | 39 00     | Graham                      | 2 99    |
| Woodford                  | 21 50   | Cub Creek                   | 10        | Grassy Creek                | 5 00    |
| Miscellaneous             | 34 85   | Old Concord                 | 15 00     | Oxford                      | 5 00    |
|                           | 1150 25 | Little Concord              | 11 00     | Louisburg                   | 9 75    |
| <i>Pby of Ebenezer.</i>   |         | Bethlehem                   | 8 00      | Harmony                     | 1 00    |
| Maysville                 | 86 75   | Walkers                     | 8 00      | Yanceyville                 | 21 00   |
| Covington                 | 92 87   | College                     | 37 55     | Madison                     | 10 00   |
| Sharpsburg                | 17 00   | South Plains                | 36 00     | Pittsboro'                  | 20 00   |
| Springfield               | 8 59    | Byrd and Hebron             | 57 00     | Miscellaneous               | 5 00    |
| Flemingsburg              | 20 00   | Trinity                     | 20 00     |                             | 744 93  |
| Washington                | 46 00   | Maysville                   | 17 60     | <i>Pby of Fayetteville.</i> |         |
| Murphysville              | 20 00   | New Store                   | 6 25      | Euphonia                    | 6 70    |
| Augusta                   | 15 00   | New Concord                 | 4 59      | Sharon                      | 19 00   |
| Sharon                    | 15 00   | Finney Wood                 | 15 00     | Fayetteville                | 146 49  |
| Carlisle                  | 7 75    | Roanoke                     | 91 50     | Long Street                 | 5 00    |
| Millersburg               | 8 00    | Orange and Madison          | 20 00     | Bethel                      | 14 85   |
| Concord                   | 2 00    | Mercy Seat                  | 2 00      | Lumberbridge                | 10 27   |
| Burlington                | 9 00    | Charlotteville              | 42 00     | Bethesda                    | 6 38    |
| Falmouth                  | 1 00    | Village                     | 42 30     | Mineral Spring              | 1 35    |
|                           | 348 87  | Amherst                     | 4 11      | Bensalem                    | 1 10    |
| SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.        | 30 00   | Lynchburg 1st               | 36 25     | Elizabethtown               | 9 00    |
| <i>Pby of Greenbrier.</i> |         | Cumberland                  | 27 00     | Tirza                       | 19 45   |
| Oak Grove                 | 2 85    | Lebanon                     | 90 00     | South River                 | 4 00    |
| Kanawha Salines           | 15 00   | Miscellaneous               | 26 00     | Everettsville               | 15 00   |
|                           | 17 65   |                             | 690 12    | China Grove                 | 12 70   |
| <i>Pby of Lexington.</i>  |         | <i>Pby of East Hanover.</i> |           | Hopewell and Rockfish       | 25 00   |
| Union                     | 26 35   | Nottoway                    | 30 00     |                             | 296 29  |
| New Providence            | 44 00   | Richmond 1st                | 231 57    | <i>Pby of Concord.</i>      |         |
| Bethel                    | 29 25   | Richmond 2d                 | 183 17    | Unity (Lincoln)             | 2 00    |
| Lexington                 | 155 00  | Petersburg                  | 394 85    | Machpelah                   | 12 00   |
| Hebron                    | 18 00   | Chesterfield                | 4 00      | Centre                      | 9 35    |
| Windy Cove                | 10 00   |                             | 843 59    | Charlotte                   | 76 15   |
| Lebanon                   | 6 40    | <i>Pby of Montgomery.</i>   |           | Concord                     | 2 50    |
| Staunton                  | 62 00   | Covington                   | 2 50      | Rocky River                 | 3 00    |
| Augusta                   | 20 25   | Beaver Creek                | 4 00      | Joppa and                   | } 16 37 |
| Tinkling Spring           | 59 85   | Pinecastle                  | 5 00      | Unity (Rowan)               |         |
| Mossy Creek               | 5 25    | Christiansburg              | 45 00     | Bethel                      | 12 35   |
| Timberidge                | 14 00   | Mountain Union              | 8 50      | Bethpage                    | 5 08    |
| Mount Carmel              | 13 00   | Rock Spring                 | 5 00      | Marion                      | 17 00   |
| Fairfield                 | 14 00   |                             | 70 00     | Wilkesboro'                 | 1 91    |
| Goshen                    | 6 05    | SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.    |           | Ebenezer                    | 0 90    |
| Pisgah                    | 10 01   |                             | 78 92     | Salem                       | 17 55   |
| Bensalem                  | 9 00    | <i>Pby of Orange.</i>       |           | Hiwassee                    | 4 10    |
| New Monmouth              | 5 00    | Chapel Hill                 | 38 00     |                             | 186 18  |
| Bethesda                  | 5 00    | Lexington                   | 10 00     | <i>SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.</i>  |         |
| Waynesboro'               | 30 75   | Bethlehem                   | 45 50     | <i>Pby of Holston.</i>      |         |
|                           | 532 16  | Spring Grove                | 10 50     | Mount Bethel                | 10 00   |
| <i>Pby of Winchester.</i> |         | Raleigh                     | 130 00    | New Providence              | 17 00   |
| Moorefield                | 15 50   | New Hope                    | 5 00      | Leesburg                    | 17 00   |
| Mount Zion                | 8 50    | Greensboro'                 | 162 00    |                             | 44 00   |
| Fort Pleasant             | 4 00    | Newbern                     | 15 00     | <i>Pby of Maury.</i>        |         |
| Gerardstown               | 25 00   | Spring Garden               | 29 20     | Piedmont                    | 11 45   |
| Fredericksburg            | 56 00   | Shiloh                      | 7 00      | Zion                        | 210 08  |
| Winchester                | 84 00   | Milton                      | 18 00     | Hopewell                    | 13 00   |
| Charlestown               | 60 00   | Bethesda                    | 6 02      | Miscellaneous               | 10 00   |
| Martinsburg               | 26 17   | Cross Roads                 | 3 33      |                             | 244 45  |
| Mount Bethel              | 2 00    | Hawfields                   | 25 00     | <i>Pty of Nashville.</i>    |         |
| Stone                     | 2 47    | Buffalo                     | 13 88     | Nashville 1st               | 468 60  |
| Bloomery                  | 2 13    | Bethel                      | 12 00     | Nashville 2d                | 106 70  |
| Concord                   | 2 05    | Danville                    | 40 10     | Clarksville                 | 218 75  |
|                           | 277 82  | Spring Hill                 | 11 00     | Smyrna                      | 19 55   |
|                           |         | Warrenton                   | 36 00     |                             |         |
|                           |         | Penuil                      | 6 00      |                             |         |
|                           |         | Oriens                      | 12 00     |                             |         |
|                           |         | Hillsboro'                  | 25 00     |                             |         |



|                               |        |                              |         |                             |         |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Mount Vernon                  | 3 27   | Hopewell                     | 50 17   | Mobile Government-st        | 291 31  |
| Hermitage                     | 4 00   | Carolina                     | 3 70    | Mobile Bethel               | 48 00   |
| Gallatin                      | 31 00  |                              | 1411 17 | Valley Creek                | 158 00  |
|                               | 856 87 |                              |         | Geneva                      | 9 00    |
|                               |        | <i>Pky of Charleston.</i>    |         | Black's Bend                | 12 50   |
| <i>Pky of Knoxville.</i>      |        | Charleston 2d                | 831 54  | Flat Creek                  | 25 00   |
| Knoxville 1st                 | 212 45 | Bethel                       | 37 00   | Centre Ridge                | 77 00   |
|                               |        | Columbia                     | 245 10  | Camden                      | 5 00    |
| <i>Pky of Tuscumbia.</i>      |        | Beech Island                 | 38 00   | Shell Creek                 | 5 00    |
| Florence                      | 165 00 | James Island                 | 181 68  | Newbern                     | 25 20   |
|                               |        | Wilton                       | 83 00   | Selma                       | 1 00    |
| SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.      | 151 00 | Charleston colored           | 39 00   | Marion                      | 31 00   |
|                               |        | Miscellaneous                | 53 50   | Baldwin                     | 1 25    |
|                               |        |                              | 1508 82 | Mount Pleasant              | 51 00   |
| <i>Pky of South Carolina.</i> |        | SYNOD OF GEORGIA.            | 108 50  | Fairview                    | 43 00   |
| Willington                    | 120 00 | <i>Pky of Georgia.</i>       |         | Friendship                  | 5 00    |
| Spartanburg C. H.             | 31 42  | Savannah 1st                 | 77 72   | Pisgah                      | 35 00   |
| Providence                    | 15 00  | St. Mary's                   | 7 54    | Miscellaneous               | 21 00   |
| Roberts                       | 4 00   | Flemington                   | 36 00   |                             | 1041 26 |
| Fairview                      | 10 25  | Liberty Co.                  | 70 41   |                             |         |
| Laurens C. H.                 | 5 35   | St Augustine                 | 11 50   | <i>Pky of Tuscaloosa.</i>   |         |
| Bethel                        | 3 25   |                              | 903 17  | Bethlehem                   | 7 00    |
| Little River                  | 7 50   | <i>Pky of Hopewell.</i>      |         | Oak Grove                   | 10 00   |
| Rocky River                   | 18 75  | Athens                       | 55 75   | Pleasant Ridge              | 14 00   |
| Rock                          | 65 05  | Lexington                    | 10 00   | Pickensville                | 10 00   |
| Warrior Creek                 | 1 00   | Milledgeville                | 108 54  | Mount Zion                  | 15 00   |
| New Harmony                   | 7 25   | Sparta                       | 5 00    | Gainesville                 | 155 00  |
| Anderson C. H.                | 12 58  | Macon                        | 203 25  | Eutaw                       | 141 75  |
| Nazareth                      | 19 00  | Augusta                      | 333 20  | Demopolis                   | 20 00   |
| Good Hope                     | 28 45  | Madison                      | 10 25   | Greensboro'                 | 52 58   |
| Carmel                        | 3 00   | Clarkeville                  | 21 70   | Livingston                  | 10 00   |
| Lebanon                       | 18 00  | Lincolnton                   | 7 00    | Bethel                      | 55 00   |
| Miscellaneous                 | 16 67  |                              | 754 69  | Concord                     | 12 60   |
|                               | 366 50 | <i>Pky of Flint River.</i>   |         | Tuscaloosa                  | 91 15   |
| <i>Pky of Bethel.</i>         |        | Decatur                      | 94 28   |                             | 594 06  |
| Bethel                        | 35 00  | Atlanta                      | 10 00   | <i>Pky of East Alabama.</i> |         |
| Bullocks Creek                | 5 45   | Newnan                       | 10 00   | Montgomery                  | 68 05   |
| Bearsheba                     | 13 65  | Griffin                      | 25 00   | Hatchet Creek               | 36 00   |
| Bethesda                      | 51 00  | Pachitta                     | 20 05   | Talladega                   | 92 50   |
| Cane Creek                    | 3 00   | Columbus                     | 91 46   | Marble Spring               | 85 75   |
| Catholic                      | 40 60  |                              | 180 76  | Bethel                      | 15 00   |
| Purity                        | 51 00  | <i>Pky of Florida.</i>       |         | Wetumpka                    | 34 73   |
| Hopewell                      | 60 00  | Quincy                       | 10 00   | Prattville                  | 40 10   |
| Ebenezer                      | 70 00  | Tallahassee                  | 10 00   | Lafayette                   | 40 25   |
| Lancasterville                | 4 00   | Manhatta                     | 25 00   | Mardisville                 | 25 00   |
| Waxhaw                        | 7 00   | Monticello                   | 40 00   | Carmel                      | 10 65   |
| Six Mile                      | 21 10  | Miscellaneous                | 10 00   | Hayneville                  | 22 50   |
| Fishing Creek                 | 83 80  |                              | 95 00   | Jacksonville                | 27 25   |
| Cedar Shoal                   | 12 50  | <i>Pky of Cherokee.</i>      |         | Lowndsboro                  | 44 65   |
| Unionville                    | 15 60  | Sardis                       | 5 00    | Sandy Ridge                 | 10 00   |
| Yorkville                     | 43 00  | Lafayette                    | 30 00   | Cane Creek                  | 3 33    |
| Unity                         | 10 00  | Rowell                       | 63 50   | Miscellaneous               | 5 50    |
| Pleasant Grove                | 37 00  | Mars Hill                    | 10 00   |                             | 561 96  |
|                               | 562 50 | Marietta                     | 50 00   | SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.       |         |
| <i>Pky of Harmony.</i>        |        | Bethel                       | 13 50   | <i>Pky of Mississippi.</i>  |         |
| Darlington                    | 83 65  |                              | 172 00  | Port Gibson                 | 93 75   |
| Hephzibah                     | 19 00  | SYNOD OF ALABAMA.            | 40 60   | Zion                        | 9 00    |
| Pine Tree                     | 10 00  | <i>Pky of South Alabama.</i> |         | Natchez                     | 1221 86 |
| Mount Zion                    | 118 00 | Mobile 2d                    | 197 00  | Ebenezer                    | 0 50    |
| Midway                        | 8 00   |                              |         | Jackson                     | 62 60   |
| Concord                       | 40 00  |                              |         | Lake Providence             | 20 00   |
| Cheraw                        | 447 75 |                              |         | Vicksburg                   | 62 00   |
| Salem Black River             | 196 84 |                              |         | Pine Ridge                  | 162 86  |
| Indiantown                    | 20 50  |                              |         | Miscellaneous               | 5 50    |
| Williamsburg                  | 130 00 |                              |         |                             | 1639 07 |
| Lebanon                       | 34 00  |                              |         | <i>Pky of Louisiana.</i>    |         |
| Salem, Little River           | 31 00  |                              |         | Comite                      | 10 00   |
| Bethesda                      | 114 36 |                              |         | Carmel                      | 166 00  |
| Scion                         | 104 20 |                              |         |                             |         |

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

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|                                 |         |                          |        |                             |           |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Bethany                         | 67 40   | Brownsville              | 64 00  | Mount Carmel                | 368 55    |
| Woodville                       | 38 25   | Jackson                  | 72 15  | Memphis 1st                 | 99 00     |
| New Orleans 2d                  | 31 00   | Denmark                  | 82 10  | Hickory Withe               | 52 30     |
| New Orleans 3d                  | 110 00  |                          |        | Germantown                  | 10 10     |
| Lafayette Square                | 649 69  |                          | 265 25 | Macon                       | 37 30     |
| Poytanea-street                 | 228 05  | <i>Pby of Chickasaw.</i> |        | Portersville                | 17 00     |
| Buhler's Plains                 | 20 00   | Bethany                  | 4 00   | Sommerville                 | 77 80     |
| Covington                       | 14 00   | Zion                     | 24 30  | Raleigh                     | 1 00      |
| Plaquemine                      | 26 50   | Ripley                   | 10 00  | Memphis 2nd                 | 85 77     |
| Jackson                         | 25 00   | College                  | 72 60  | Miscellaneous               | 5 00      |
| Miscellaneous                   | 103 00  | Edmiston                 | 62 30  |                             | 804 82    |
|                                 | 1468 89 | Oxford                   | 39 90  | <i>Pby of Creek Nation.</i> |           |
| <i>Pby of Tombecbes.</i>        |         | Lebanon                  | 5 00   | Seminole M.                 | 10 00     |
| Louisville                      | 2 55    | Holly Springs            | 54 35  |                             |           |
| Friendship                      | 9 65    | Willington               | 2 25   | SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIA.    |           |
| Miscellaneous                   | 14 85   | Harmony                  | 13 80  | <i>Pby of Lodiiana.</i>     |           |
|                                 | 27 05   | Chulahoma                | 1 50   | Lodiiana                    | 41 75     |
| <i>Pby of Brazos.</i>           |         | Ponto:oc                 | 19 15  | Jalandar                    | 2 29      |
| Houston                         | 35 00   | Monroe                   | 2 50   |                             | 44 04     |
| <i>Pby of Western Tezas.</i>    |         | Hopewell                 | 1 50   |                             |           |
| Lavaca                          | 5 00    | New Hope                 | 5 00   | SYNOD OF REFORMED PRES.     |           |
| Green Lake                      | 32 45   | Miscellaneous            | 10 00  | CHURCH                      | 1800 00   |
|                                 | 37 45   |                          | 327 55 | LEGACIES                    | 10,182 20 |
| SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.               |         | <i>Pby of Indian.</i>    |        | SEMINARIES                  | 334 18    |
| <i>Pby of Western District.</i> |         | Miscellaneous            | 26 00  | MISCELLANEOUS               | 21,689 26 |
| Union                           | 47 00   | <i>Pby of Memphis.</i>   |        | Donations received in       |           |
|                                 |         | Emmaus                   | 51 00  | Northern India              | 3,847 96  |

# SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO OF THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1851.

|                               | From May 1, 1850,<br>to May 1, 1851. | From May 1, 1851,<br>to May 1, 1852. |                             | From May 1, 1850,<br>to May 1, 1851. | From May 1, 1851,<br>to May 1, 1852. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>       |                                      |                                      | <b>SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.</b>  |                                      |                                      |
| Pby of Londonderry            | 142 00                               | 88 00                                | Pby of Blairsville          | 1328 77                              | 1071 41                              |
| Troy                          | 573 21                               | 1008 31                              | Redstone                    | 660 68                               | 478 98                               |
| Albany                        | 1218 76                              | 1319 22                              | Ohio                        | 9763 05                              | 9316 87                              |
| Columbia                      | 30 22                                | 236 70                               | Alleghany                   | 836 93                               | 983 51                               |
| Mohawk                        |                                      | 43 05                                | Beaver                      | 1166 42                              | 494 21                               |
|                               | 1964 19                              | 2695 28                              | Erie                        | 541 02                               | 931 63                               |
|                               |                                      |                                      | Clarion                     | 175 99                               | 685 59                               |
|                               |                                      |                                      |                             | 7473 86                              | 6371 90                              |
| <b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>      |                                      |                                      | <b>SYNOD OF WHEELING.</b>   |                                      |                                      |
| Pby of Ogdensburg             | 101 34                               | 100 90                               | Pby of Washington           | 1366 46                              | 1399 93                              |
| Stenben                       | 189 53                               | 189 39                               | St. Clairsville             | 1039 71                              | 392 18                               |
| Wyoming                       | 67 66                                | 137 71                               | Steubenville                | 1021 55                              | 1140 60                              |
| Buffalo City                  | 201 55                               | 109 86                               | New Lisbon                  | 688 81                               | 1063 82                              |
| Rochester City                |                                      | 162 86                               |                             | 4016 53                              | 3928 53                              |
| Michigan                      | 4 75                                 | 15 75                                |                             |                                      |                                      |
|                               | 557 83                               | 807 87                               |                             |                                      |                                      |
| <b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>     |                                      |                                      | <b>SYNOD OF OHIO.</b>       |                                      |                                      |
| Pby of Hudson                 | 737 85                               | 590 36                               | Pby of Columbus             | 503 90                               | 575 01                               |
| North River                   | 492 92                               | 938 73                               | Marion                      | 106 11                               | 49 75                                |
| Bedford                       | 945 67                               | 543 73                               | Zanesville                  | 694 37                               | 670 74                               |
| Long Island                   | 348 13                               | 517 16                               | Richland                    | 708 44                               | 558 65                               |
| New York                      | 9458 47                              | 9736 36                              | Wooster                     | 907 62                               | 163 22                               |
| New York 2d                   | 2772 85                              | 2794 41                              | Coshocton                   | 280 39                               | 111 08                               |
| Connecticut                   | 75 35                                | 10 00                                | Hocking                     | 111 00                               | 238 90                               |
| Oregon                        |                                      | 11 32                                |                             | 2681 83                              | 2300 66                              |
|                               | 14861 24                             | 15142 06                             |                             |                                      |                                      |
| <b>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</b>   |                                      |                                      | <b>SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.</b> |                                      |                                      |
| Pby of Elizabethtown          | 1411 76                              | 1424 26                              | Pby of Chillicothe          | 733 17                               | 747 31                               |
| New Brunswick                 | 1231 46                              | 1284 35                              | Miami                       | 776 59                               | 951 40                               |
| West Jersey                   | 829 87                               | 691 57                               | Cincinnati                  | 1336 08                              | 1364 71                              |
| Newton                        | 1642 38                              | 227 17                               | Oxford                      | 340 36                               | 501 05                               |
| Raritan                       | 335 06                               | 353 55                               | Sidney                      | 316 85                               | 231 68                               |
| Susquehanna                   | 169 90                               | 105 59                               | Maumee                      | 100 76                               | 186 15                               |
| Luzerne                       | 206 23                               | 180 00                               | Findlay                     |                                      |                                      |
| Burlington                    | 212 62                               | 54 18                                |                             | 3602 80                              | 3574 90                              |
|                               | 5439 28                              | 4210 87                              |                             |                                      |                                      |
| <b>SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.</b> |                                      |                                      | <b>SYNOD OF INDIANA.</b>    |                                      |                                      |
| Pby of Philadelphia           | 3013 12                              | 3618 24                              | Pby of New Albany           | 199 96                               | 397 31                               |
| Philadelphia 2d               | 369 68                               | 648 87                               | Vincennes                   | 29 71                                | 141 76                               |
| New Castle                    | 728 06                               | 867 13                               | Madison                     | 130 86                               | 321 90                               |
| Doegal                        | 367 56                               | 631 69                               | Indianapolis                | 114 20                               | 179 44                               |
| Baltimore                     | 3024 14                              | 2653 82                              | White Water                 | 146 50                               | 216 25                               |
| Carlisle                      | 1682 83                              | 2306 03                              | Palestine                   | 128 15                               | 121 32                               |
| Huntingdon                    | 1449 69                              | 1716 69                              |                             | 749 37                               | 1877 96                              |
| Northumberland                | 735 58                               | 755 14                               |                             |                                      |                                      |
| Eastern Shore                 |                                      | 27 25                                |                             |                                      |                                      |
|                               | 11263 36                             | 13218 96                             |                             |                                      |                                      |

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT.

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|                            | From May 1, 1860,<br>to May 1, 1861. | From May 1, 1861,<br>to May 1, 1862. |                                          | From May 1, 1860,<br>to May 1, 1861. | From May 1, 1861,<br>to May 1, 1862. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA. |                                      |                                      | SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.                 |                                      |                                      |
| Pby of Logansport          | 106 25                               | 12 00                                | Pby of South Carolina                    | 226 00                               | 151 00                               |
| Lake                       | 169 02                               | 194 13                               | Bethel                                   | 403 09                               | 386 50                               |
| Fort Wayne                 | 86 50                                | 160 01                               | Harmony                                  | 241 00                               | 562 50                               |
| Crawfordsville             | 96 50                                | 56 75                                | Charleston                               | 516 22                               | 1411 17                              |
| Muncie                     | 106 68                               | 253 41                               |                                          | 816 59                               | 1508 82                              |
|                            | 247 45                               | 176 10                               |                                          | 2202 90                              | 4019 99                              |
|                            | 718 90                               | 862 40                               | SYNOD OF GEORGIA.                        |                                      |                                      |
| SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.         |                                      |                                      | Pby of Georgia                           | 124 25                               | 108 50                               |
| Pby of Kaskaskia           | 19 00                                | 6 50                                 | Hopewell                                 | 166 29                               | 203 17                               |
| Bangamon                   | 6 50                                 | 32 75                                | Flint River                              | 991 15                               | 754 69                               |
| Schnyler                   | 280 04                               | 352 23                               | Florida                                  | 520 49                               | 150 76                               |
| Peoria                     | 63 40                                | 138 05                               | Cherokee                                 | 107 60                               | 95 00                                |
| Iowa                       | 280 60                               | 513 34                               |                                          | 203 60                               | 172 00                               |
| Rock River                 | 29 50                                | 112 66                               |                                          | 2113 38                              | 1514 12                              |
| Wisconsin                  | 168 95                               | 134 05                               | SYNOD OF ALABAMA.                        |                                      |                                      |
| Cedar                      | 67 50                                | 87 25                                | Pby of South Alabama                     | 58 75                                | 40 60                                |
|                            | 844 49                               | 1442 22                              | Tuscaloosa                               | 790 50                               | 1041 26                              |
| SYNOD OF MISSOURI.         |                                      |                                      | East Alabama                             | 744 32                               | 594 06                               |
| Pby of Missouri            | 214 67                               | 115 00                               |                                          | 107 15                               | 561 96                               |
| St. Louis                  | 1230 50                              | 1002 40                              |                                          | 1700 72                              | 2237 88                              |
| Palmyra                    | 15 00                                | 6 00                                 | SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.                    |                                      |                                      |
| Potosi                     | 77 45                                | 24 35                                | Pby of Mississippi                       | 2036 11                              | 1639 07                              |
| Upper Missouri             | 40 45                                | 111 75                               | Louisiana                                | 1347 07                              | 1458 89                              |
|                            | 1668 17                              | 1268 60                              | Tombeckbee                               | 47 35                                | 27 05                                |
| SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.         |                                      |                                      | Brazos                                   | 6 60                                 | 35 00                                |
| Pby of Louisville          | 1659 63                              | 1617 78                              | Western Texas                            |                                      | 37 45                                |
| Muhlenburg                 | 118 55                               | 149 65                               |                                          | 3499 13                              | 3227 46                              |
| Transylvania               | 1140 75                              | 1404 67                              | SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.                        |                                      |                                      |
| West Lexington             | 1275 68                              | 1150 25                              | Pby of Western District                  | 660 80                               | 265 25                               |
| Ebenezer                   | 605 67                               | 348 87                               | Chickasaw                                | 250 75                               | 327 55                               |
|                            | 4786 33                              | 4671 22                              | Indian                                   |                                      | 26 00                                |
| SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.         |                                      |                                      | Memphis                                  |                                      | 604 82                               |
| Pby of Greenbrier          | 66 87                                | 17 65                                | Creek Nation                             |                                      | 10 00                                |
| Lexington                  | 801 90                               | 532 16                               |                                          | 911 55                               | 1433 62                              |
| Winchester                 | 378 55                               | 277 82                               | SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.               |                                      |                                      |
| West Hanover               | 521 83                               | 626 12                               | Pby of Indiana                           | 41 85                                | 44 04                                |
| East Hanover               | 1735 65                              | 843 50                               |                                          |                                      |                                      |
| Montgomery                 | 183 90                               | 70 00                                | Total from Churches                      | 77644 69                             | 79849 28                             |
|                            | 3716 70                              | 2397 34                              | SYNOD REV. PAK. CHURCH                   |                                      |                                      |
| SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.   |                                      |                                      |                                          | 1800 00                              | 1800 00                              |
| Pby of Orange              | 599 93                               | 744 93                               | LEGACIES                                 |                                      |                                      |
| Fayetteville               | 376 19                               | 296 29                               |                                          | 7315 81                              | 10162 20                             |
| Concord                    | 670 80                               | 186 18                               | SEMINARIES                               |                                      |                                      |
|                            | 1646 92                              | 1306 32                              |                                          | 306 32                               | 334 18                               |
| SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.        |                                      |                                      | MISCELLANEOUS                            |                                      |                                      |
| Pby of Holston             | 92 60                                | 44 00                                |                                          | 15645 31                             | 21689 28                             |
| Maury                      | 112 70                               | 244 45                               | FRIENDS IN INDIA                         |                                      |                                      |
| Nashville                  | 707 26                               | 850 87                               |                                          | 5832 20                              | 3647 96                              |
| Knoxville                  | 85 30                                | 212 45                               | Total                                    | \$108544 33                          | 117892 90                            |
| Tusculumbia                | 130 00                               | 165 00                               | Total number of Churches<br>contributing | 1279                                 | 1266                                 |
|                            | 1193 36                              | 1516 77                              |                                          |                                      |                                      |

# A SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: MAY 1, 1862.

| MISSIONS.                      | NAMES OF STATIONS.         | First commencement of operations. | Missionaries and Ass't Missionaries. |            |   |                          |    | Communicants. |           |       |         | SCHOLARS. |       |        |        |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---|--------------------------|----|---------------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|
|                                |                            |                                   | American.                            | Ministers. |   | Lay Teachers and others. |    | Native.       | American. | Male. | Female. | Native.   | Boys. | Girls. | TOTAL. |
|                                |                            |                                   |                                      |            |   |                          |    |               |           |       |         |           |       |        |        |
|                                |                            |                                   |                                      |            |   |                          |    |               |           |       |         |           |       |        |        |
| INDIAN TRIBES:                 | CHOCOTAWS, - - -           | 1846.                             | 3                                    |            |   | 4                        | 6  | 1             |           |       |         |           | 118   |        | 118    |
|                                | CREEKS, - - -              | 1842.                             | 2                                    |            |   | 3                        | 3  | 1             |           |       |         |           | 20    | *      | 40     |
|                                | TALAHASSEE, - - -          | 1843.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 3                        | 6  | 1             |           |       |         |           | 40    |        | 80     |
|                                | WAPANUCKY, - - -           | 1849.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 3                        | 3  | 2             |           |       |         |           |       |        |        |
|                                | SEMINOLES, - - -           | 1848.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 1                        | 1  | 2             |           |       |         |           | 9     | 8      | 17     |
|                                | LITTLE RIVER, - - -        | 1848.                             | 2                                    |            |   | 1                        | 1  | 3             |           |       |         |           | 18    | 16     | 34     |
|                                | IOWA, - - -                | 1835.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 1                        | 2  | 2             |           |       |         |           | 19    | 17     | 36     |
|                                | IOWAS AND SACS, - - -      | 1846.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 3                        | 3  |               |           |       |         |           | 23    | 20     | 43     |
|                                | OTOES AND OMAHAS, - - -    | 1846.                             | 1                                    |            |   |                          |    |               |           |       |         |           |       |        |        |
|                                | CHIPPENAS & OTTAWAS, - - - | 1838.                             | 1                                    |            |   |                          |    |               |           |       |         |           |       |        |        |
| AFRICA:                        | Total of Indian Missions,  |                                   | 11                                   |            |   | 15                       | 26 | 4             |           |       |         |           | 224   | 101    | 368    |
|                                | LIBERIA, - - -             | 1842.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 1                        | 3  |               |           |       |         |           | 69    |        | 69     |
|                                | Monrovia, - - -            | 1850.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 1                        |    |               |           |       |         |           | 20    |        | 24     |
|                                | Kentucky, - - -            | 1847.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 1                        |    |               |           |       |         |           | *     |        |        |
|                                | Sineo, - - -               | 1841.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 1                        | 1  |               |           |       |         |           | 20    |        | 20     |
|                                | Setra Kroo, - - -          | 1850.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 1                        | 1  |               |           |       |         |           | 48    |        | 50     |
| KROO PEOPLE, NEAR THE EQUATOR, | Corisco, - - -             | 1850.                             | 1                                    |            |   | 1                        |    |               |           |       |         |           | 2     |        | 2      |
|                                | Total of African Missions, |                                   | 3                                    |            |   | 3                        | 4  |               |           |       |         |           | 6     |        | 163    |
| INDIA:                         | Lodiana, - - -             | 1834.                             | 4                                    |            |   |                          |    |               |           |       |         |           |       |        |        |
|                                | Saharunpur, - - -          | 1836.                             | 3                                    |            |   | 3                        | 3  | 2             |           |       |         | 18        | 249   |        | 267    |
|                                | Sebasthu, - - -            | 1836.                             | 3                                    |            |   | 3                        | 3  | *             |           |       |         | 9         | 177   |        | 186    |
|                                | Amballa, - - -             | 1848.                             | 2                                    |            |   | 2                        | 2  | 1             |           |       |         |           | 85    |        | 85     |
|                                | Jalandar, - - -            | 1847.                             | 2                                    |            | 1 |                          |    | 2             |           |       |         |           | 200   |        | 200    |
|                                | Lahor, - - -               | 1849.                             | 2                                    |            |   |                          | 1  | 2             |           |       |         |           | 112   |        | 112    |

## SUMMARY VIEW.—Continued.

|                           |       |    |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
|---------------------------|-------|----|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|-------|
| FURRUKHABAD, - - -        | 1838. | 4  | 1 |    | 4  | 6  | 95  | 21  | 26  | 395   | 9  | 451   |
| Mynpurie, - - -           | 1843. | 1  |   |    | 1  | 2  | 37  |     |     | 150   |    | 150   |
| ALLAHABAD, - - -          | 1846. | 3  |   |    | 2  | 5  | 49  | 24  | 19  | 50    | 40 | 50    |
| Agra, - - -               | 1846. | 5  |   |    | 5  |    |     |     |     | 330   |    | 413   |
| ALLAHABAD, - - -          | 1836. |    |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| Total of India Missions,  |       | 24 | 2 |    | 21 | 21 | 231 | 54  | 63  | 1,768 | 49 | 1,914 |
| CHINA:                    |       |    |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| CANTON, - - -             | 1846. | 2  |   |    | 2  |    |     | 24  | 27  | 56    |    | 80    |
| NINGPO, - - -             | 1844. | 6  |   | 2  | 7  |    | 19  | 36  |     | 63    |    | 126   |
| SHANGHAI, - - -           | 1850. | 3  |   |    | 3  |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| Total of China Missions,  |       | 11 |   | 2  | 12 |    | 19  | 60  | 27  | 119   |    | 206   |
| SIAM:                     |       |    |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| Bangkok, - - -            | 1840. | 2  |   | 1  | 1  | 1  |     | 4   | 2   |       |    | 6     |
| JEWS:                     |       |    |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| New York, - - -           | 1846. | 1  |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| Philadelphia, - - -       | 1850. | 1  |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| Baltimore, - - -          | 1850. |    |   | 1  |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| PAPAL EUROPE:             |       |    |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| Stations in France, - - - |       |    |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| Belgium, &c., - - -       | 1844. |    |   |    |    |    |     |     |     |       |    |       |
| General total - - -       |       | 63 | 2 | 22 | 64 | 26 | 437 | 348 | 211 | 2,057 | 69 | 2,657 |

\* Not reported.

## INCORPORATION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The General Assembly of 1840 authorized this Board "to apply for an act of incorporation to the proper authorities of the State of New-York." This has at length been done under the following general law of that state :—

### LAWS OF NEW-YORK SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION.

#### CHAPTER §19.

#### AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF BENEVOLENT, CHARITABLE SCIENTIFIC AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Passed April 12, 1848.

*The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

§ 1. Any five or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this state, who shall desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds in this state, and file in the office of the secretary of state, and also in the office of the clerk of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known in law, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of trustees, directors or managers to manage the same, and the names of the trustees, directors or managers of such society for the first year of its existence, but such certificate shall not be filed unless by the written consent and approbation of one of the justices of the supreme court of the district in which the place of business or principal office of such company or association shall be located, to be endorsed on such certificate.

§ 2. Upon filing a certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall thereupon by virtue of this act, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued; and they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall, in law, be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real estate, for the purposes of their incorporation, and for no other purpose, to an amount not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars in value, and personal estate, for like purposes, to an amount not exceeding the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in value, but the clear annual income of such real and personal estate shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; to make by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state, or of the United States; to elect and appoint

the officers and agents of such society, for the management of its business, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

§ 3. The society so incorporated may annually elect from its members its trustees, directors or managers, at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of said society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such trustees, directors or managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society.

§ 4. In case it shall at any time happen that an election of trustees, directors or managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful on any other day to hold an election for trustees, directors or managers, in such manner as may be directed by the by-laws of such society.

§ 5. The provisions of this act shall not extend or apply to any association or individuals who shall in the certificate filed with the secretary of state, or with the county clerk, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in this state; nor shall they authorize the formation of any corporation which can be incorporated under the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies," passed April 5, 1813, and the several acts amending the same, or the formation of any secret societies.

§ 6. Any corporation formed under this act, shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving any property, real or personal, by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever, the clear annual income of which devise or bequest shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; provided, no person leaving a wife or child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his or her estate, after the payment of his or her debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid to the extent of such one-fourth, and no such devise or bequest shall be valid, in any will which shall not have been made and executed at least two months before the death of the testator.

§ 7. The trustees of any company or corporation organized under the provisions of this act, shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts due from said company or corporation, contracted while they are trustees, provided said debts are payable within one year from the time they shall have been contracted, and provided a suit for the collection of the same shall be brought within one year after the debt shall become due and payable.

§ 8. All institutions formed under this act, together with their books and vouchers, shall be subject to the visitation and inspection of the justices of the supreme court, or by any person or persons who shall be appointed by the supreme court for that purpose, and it shall be the duty of the trustees, or a majority of them, in the month of December in each year, to make and file in the county clerk's office where the original certificate is filed, a certificate under their hands, stating the names of the trustees and officers of such association or corporation, with an inventory of the property, effects and liabilities thereof, with an affidavit of the truth of such certificate and inventory, and also an affidavit that such association or corporation has not been engaged directly or indirectly, in any other business than such as is set forth in the original certificate on file.

§ 9. Each corporation formed under this act shall possess the general powers conferred by and be subject to the provisions and restrictions of the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.\*

\* The act referred to defines the powers and capacities usually incident to corporations.



§ 10. The legislature may at any time amend, annul or repeal any incorporation formed or created under this act.

Under the provisions of the foregoing act the following certificate was duly executed, acknowledged and approved, and is regularly filed in the proper offices :

KNOW ALL MEN, by these presents, that We, William W. Phillips, James W. Alexander, James M. MacDonald, John C. Lowrie, Robert L. Stuart, Robert Carter, Walter Lowrie, and William Rankin, junior, being severally of full age and citizens of the United States, a majority of whom, that is to say, the first seven above named, are citizens of the State of New-York, being desirous to associate ourselves for missionary purposes, do, by these presents, pursuant to the act of the legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies," passed April 12, 1848. make and sign this certificate in writing, for the purpose of constituting ourselves and our associates and successors a body politic and corporate, under and by virtue of the said act ; and we hereby state that the name or title by which the said society shall be known in law is "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," and that the particular business and objects of the said society are to provide the ways and means, and to manage, appropriate and apply the same in order to promote the spread of the Christian religion in the world, by sending and supporting missionaries and assistant missionaries to preach the Gospel, to promote the various branches of education, to translate the sacred Scriptures and suitable religious and literary publications, and to print the same, and that the number of trustees, directors or managers to manage the same shall consist of three members, and that the names of the trustees, directors or managers of the said society for the first year of its existence are Walter Lowrie, John C. Lowrie and William Rankin, junior, and that the place of business or principal office of the said association shall be located in the city of New-York.

W. W. PHILLIPS,  
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,  
JAMES M. MACDONALD,  
JOHN C. LOWRIE,  
ROBERT L. STUART,  
ROBERT CARTER,  
WALTER LOWRIE,  
WM. RANKIN, JR.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*

On this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1852, before me, came William W. Phillips, James W. Alexander, James M. Macdonald, John C. Lowrie, Robert L. Stuart, Robert Carter, Walter Lowrie and William Rankin, junior ; and at the same time came before me James Mackean, to me known, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in the city of New-York ; that he is acquainted with William W. Phillips, James W. Alexander, James M. MacDonald, John C. Lowrie, Robert L. Stuart, Robert Carter, Walter Lowrie, and William Rankin, junior, here present, and knows them to be the same persons described in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, which is to me satisfactory evidence of their identity ; and they, thereupon, severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same ; and the said James Mackean further deposed, that he knew all the said persons, with the exception

of William Rankin, junior, to be citizens of the State of New-York, which is to me satisfactory evidence of that fact.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG,  
Commissioner of Deeds.

I consent and approve of the above Incorporation, and the filing of the above Certificate.

Signed,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,  
Justice Supreme Court  
of 1st District.

Filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of New York, January 27, 1852.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }

ALBANY, January 30, 1852.

The Certificate of Incorporation of "the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," was this day filed in this office.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,  
Dep. Sec. of State.

In pursuance of the above certificate, the following By-Laws have been passed :

#### BY - L A W S

##### *Of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.*

1. The members of this Corporation shall consist of such persons, citizens of the United States, as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America shall elect, being the same persons chosen by the said General Assembly to constitute their Board of Foreign Missions.

2. This Corporation shall meet on the first Monday of May, 1852, and annually thereafter on such day of May as they may direct. Special meetings may be held on their own adjournment, or on the call of the trustees of the corporation.

3. The Corporation shall at their annual meeting in the month of May in each year, elect from their own number three trustees, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be open to the inspection of the members of the corporation; and the said trustees and their successors shall, subject to the direction of the corporation, have full power to manage the funds and property committed to their care, in such manner as shall be most advantageous, not being contrary to law. And the trustees shall have power to fill any vacancy that shall happen during the recess of the meetings of the corporation.

4. The seal of the corporation shall contain the legal title of the same in a circular form, embracing a shield, with the words inscribed, "Preach the gospel to every creature;" and the names of any two of the trustees shall be appended to all official documents with the seal of the corporation.



THE  
Sixteenth Annual Report  
OF THE  
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

~~~~~  
**PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1853.**  
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New York:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:  
AT THE MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.  
1853.

155

~~~~~  
**EDWARD O. JENKINS, PRINTER,**  
114 Nassau Street, N. Y.

# SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS submit to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the Report of the Executive Committee, as their Report of the Foreign Missionary operations of the last year.

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## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SINCE the last meeting of the Board, the Rev. John Byers, of the Shanghai Mission, Mr. Moses S. Coulter, of the Ningpo Mission, Mr. Edward M. Donaldson, and Mr. Gilbert T. Snowden, members of the Board, have been removed by death.

### FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, have been . . . . .		\$153,268 83
To which add balance of last year, . . . . .		586 58
		<hr/> \$153,855 41
The expenditures, as shown in the same Report, have been . . . . .		153,236 44
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of		\$618 97

As heretofore, a large amount of clothing has been received from the ladies of a number of the churches, which have been acknowledged in the publications of the Board. The supply, though liberal from the churches from which they were received, falls far short of the demand

for these indispensable articles, for the missions and schools in Africa and among the Indians.

The American Bible Society and the American Tract Society have furnished Bibles, Books, and Tracts for the different missions.

### PUBLICATIONS.

The Home and Foreign Record is the organ of the different Boards of the Church. The Board of Publication will report the number of copies printed.

Of the Foreign Missionary, 22,750 copies are published, of which 2,474 are free copies.

Of the Annual Report for 1852, 4,300 copies have been published; and a number of missionary papers.

### MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

#### *To North India.*

Rev. Robert E. Williams.

#### *To Corisco, Africa.*

Rev. George McQueen, Jr.

#### *To the Chinese in California.*

Rev. William Speer, and his wife.

#### *To the Choctaws.*

Mr. R. Lowrie, Licentiate Preacher.

" J. Harvey Nourse, Teacher, and his wife.

" R. J. Burt, " "

" Edward Evans, farmer, "

Miss Mary Jane Hagaman.

#### *To the Chickasaws.*

Miss Mary Jane Burns.

" Maria Shellabarger.

" Anna M. Turner.

" Mary J. Wilson.

#### *To the Otoes and Omahas.*

Mr. James C. Dillett, Teacher.

" David J. Jones, farmer, and their wives.

Miss Mary J. Woods.

#### *To the Creeks.*

Mr. Alexander McEwen, farmer.

## AGENCIES.

The Rev. William S. Rogers has continued his labors as an agent, in the Synods of Cincinnati, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. He is the only agent of the Board whose time has been employed for the whole year.

The Rev. Francis P. Monfort continued in the agency for eight months, in the Synods of Northern Indiana and Illinois.

The Rev. William H. McAuley, for eight months, in the Synod of Alabama.

The Rev. James Wilson, for seven months, in the Synods of Ohio, Memphis, and Missouri.

In nine of the Atlantic Synods, and in the Synods of Pittsburgh and Wheeling, the Board have had no agents for the whole year. In some of these Synods, as will be seen from the tabular statements in the appendix, the receipts have fallen off from what they were in previous years. In others, there has been an increase.

## Missions among the Indians.

## CHOCTAW MISSION.

Rev. Alexander Reid, Rev. John Edwards, and their wives. Mr. Reuben Lowrie, Licentiate Preacher. Mr. George Ainslie, Mr. J. Harvey Nourse, Mr. R. J. Burt, Teachers, and their wives. Mr. Edward Evans, Farmer, and his wife; Mr. Truman Judson, Assistant. Miss Elizabeth Morrison, Seamstress.

Several changes have taken place in the force of the Mission during the year. Mr. Balentine and his wife, and Miss Thompson, have been transferred to the Chickasaw Mission. Miss Hagaman has been united in marriage to Mr. Ainslie. Mr. Dwight, who for a part of the year acted as Interpreter, withdrew from the Mission in January, much to the regret of his associates. Mr. Betz, owing to the weak health of his wife, was obliged to return home in June. Mr. Turner spent the summer at the Chickasaw Mission, but owing to repeated attacks of chills and fever, he was obliged to return home in August.

One of the Secretaries of the Board visited this and other of the Indian Missions in May and June last, and his report was published in the Home and Foreign Record of September.

The session of Spencer Academy closed in July, and the usual examination gave much satisfaction to the trustees and friends of the Institution, as well as the parents of the pupils. The number of scholars during the session varied from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty.

The new session commenced in October, but the want of teachers threatened for a time to bring the Institution to a close. Mr. Balentine had been appointed Superintendent of the large female boarding school among the Chickasaws. His experience and business talents, the entire confidence expressed in him by the Indians, and his devotion to



their best interests, made it a matter of much importance to secure his services for this new and large Institution. Miss Thompson was originally appointed to the Chickasaw female school, and until the buildings were finished she had remained at Spencer Academy, teaching with much success. But two teachers remained, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Ainslie, and every effort on the part of the Committee to procure additional teachers had failed. The session opened with one hundred and thirty boys, and but half the supply of teachers wanted. In these circumstances, Mr. Reid himself, with all his other duties, had to take charge of a large portion of the boys. Early in November, Mr. Lowrie reached the mission. It being doubtful whether his health will stand the summer in the south-west, his appointment was a temporary one, to meet the pressing wants of the Institution. His assistance was of much service, yet still the want of a fourth teacher required Mr. Reid to continue in charge of a portion of the boys till more teachers would arrive. The Committee are thankful to be able to state that Mr. Nourse and Mr. Burt, two experienced and qualified teachers, have left for this field of labor.

The health of the mission families, with the exceptions already stated, and of the scholars, with few exceptions, has been mercifully continued during the year. Stated religious services are maintained at the mission on the Sabbath, and, as far as practicable, in the adjoining settlements. Every care and labor is bestowed in the instruction of the scholars, and special prominence is given to their religious training.

The frequent changes of the boys is still a serious evil, and the improvement in this respect is not equal to what was expected. However anxious the parents may be to have their children in the school, many of them remain at home for the slightest causes. The boys also will often take offence where the teacher is doing everything to promote their best improvement, and leave the school. This is, perhaps, the most discouraging aspect of the whole system, and greatly tries the faith and patience of the missionaries.

The following extracts from the Report of the visit to this mission, referred to above, may be properly inserted here:—

1. In every part of the Choctaw Nation, where there is a settlement of people, the urgent cry is for a missionary and a school. Some of these settlements are small, others consist of a large number of families. This people greatly need instruction, both as to things of this life and the life to come. These poor families, scattered on their lonely farms, though possessing a country rich in soil, healthy, and well watered, cannot elevate themselves. As the fathers and mothers are, so, if left to themselves, will their children be. Some three or four missionaries at least, to occupy the principal points, are at this time most urgently needed. But their entire wants can only be supplied by their own educated sons and daughters. Hence the vital importance of the system of education and religious instruction now carried on by the several religious societies; and especially the importance of Spencer Academy, which receives scholars from every part of the Nation.

2. Their studies in the school are conducted in English, but in their religious instruction their own language is freely used. Most of the boys when they first come know nothing of English, but they know their mother tongue, and the truths of the Gospel are thus at once brought in contact with their minds through

it. In thus using it they attend to instruction without weariness. In no school or seminary that I have ever seen is the same amount of care and labor bestowed on the pupils; and I never saw the same number of boys together so civil to each other, so pleasantly obedient to their teachers, and so punctual in their attendance, whether for meals, or for school, or for work.

3. After a careful examination of these boys, during a part of four days, I became fully satisfied that their minds and intellects are fully equal to those of white boys. At first, as they have a new and difficult language to learn, it must be taken into the account, when comparing their progress with others. It is a pretty difficult task for a boy, just from the woods, and unused to think at all, to learn to speak and read, and especially to spell correctly our difficult language. Yet, in the circumstances and relative position of this people, this acquirement lies at the foundation of a practical and useful education. When this is mastered, the Choctaw youth, under equal advantages, will not fall behind the youth in the United States, and in some things, as in public speaking, they will be found in advance.

6. Towards an agency so powerful for good, it is not to be expected that Satan will be idle, and hence the solemn duty of the Church to remember these boys, and these self-denying missionaries, at a throne of grace. No good will follow these labors, without the Divine agency of the Holy Spirit. If the Church puts her trust in the piety and zeal of her missionaries, or in the wisdom of her plans and principles, she will certainly be disappointed. But if she asks in faith for the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit, she will as certainly not ask in vain.

#### CHICKASAW MISSION.

WAPANUCKA.—Rev. H. Balentine, Mr. James S. Allan, and their wives; Mr. John C. M'Carter; Mr. L. W. Davis; Miss F. K. Thompson; Miss Hannah M. Green; Miss Mary Jane Burns; Miss Maria Shellabarger; Miss Anna M. Turner. BOGGY DEPOT.—Rev. A. M. Watson, and his wife; Miss Mary Jane Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Balentine and Miss Thompson from the Choctaw Mission, and Miss Green from the Creek Mission, reached Wapanucka before the first of October. The buildings were then so far completed that the school commenced with forty scholars. This number was all that could be received till more teachers could be obtained. For several months, every effort made for this purpose failed of success. For a time the Committee were almost discouraged. But they are gratified in being now able to state that this difficulty has been almost removed. Three other experienced female teachers have been received and sent out; Miss Burns and Miss Shellabarger left Cincinnati on the tenth of December, and reached the mission in January. Miss Turner left in April, and would arrive in May. One female teacher is yet wanted for this Institution.

The accounts from the school since it opened are encouraging. All are contented and cheerful, and have already become attached to their teachers. The number of pupils will be gradually enlarged until one hundred shall be privileged with the best instruction. A favorable beginning has been made, and the blessing of God upon the labors of the Superintendent and his assistants, and those pious and qualified female teachers, who have so cheerfully gone out to assist in bestowing upon their own sex the blessings of civilization and Christianity, "will cause this land that was desolate to become like the garden of Eden, and the waste and desolate places to become inhabited."

The General Council of the Chickasaws, in October, 1851, passed a

resolution requesting the Board to take charge of a boys' school, to contain one hundred scholars. After full consideration the Committee agreed to accept the offer, on certain conditions, which were submitted to the Council at their meeting in October, 1852. For reasons which the Council did not explain, they referred the subject to the next annual Council, stating that then its merits should be fully taken into consideration. The question, therefore, of the boys' seminary is an open one, and must be decided in view of existing circumstances, when the subject is again considered. In the mean time the year can be profitably spent in finishing the out-buildings of the female seminary, and in opening and improving the farm.

*Boggy Depot.*—Mr. Watson has four places for regular preaching, one of them at the Boggy Depot, where he resides with his family. He meets with much difficulty in obtaining a suitable interpreter. He is making progress in the study of the native language, which, when acquired, will add greatly to his usefulness. His field is one of much labor, but he is much encouraged by the attention of those to whom he is thus permitted to preach the gospel. This beginning of his labors in the wilderness cannot be other than a day of small things, yet he has had evidence that his labor has not been in vain. At his first communion, three native members were added to the church on profession of their faith. At the Depot, a spirited effort is making by the congregation to build a small brick church, which is well advanced, chiefly at their own expense.

A day school, for a part of the year, containing eighteen scholars, has been taught by Mrs. Watson, and she also teaches three girls, who board in the family, at the expense of their parents. Miss Wilson has been sent out to take the charge of this school. From the trial made thus far, its prospects of usefulness are encouraging.

Although the Chickasaw Nation is small, it affords facilities for missionary labor, extending far beyond its own limits. Its position is in advance of all our other missions. The fertility of its soil, with proper direction, will ensure the means for further extension of the great work. The large Indian tribes to the south and west, now lying in "the region beyond," can be reached from this point with great advantage; and thus, in the establishment of this mission, another step has been taken to carry out the glowing and impressive admonition of the prophet,—“Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people.”

#### CREEK MISSION.

*TALLAHASSEE.*—Rev. Robert M. Loughridge; Mr. Wm. S. Robertson, and his wife; Mr. Alexander M'Ewen, farmer; Miss Clara W. Eddy; Miss Nancy Thompson; Mrs. Elizabeth Reid; Miss Mary Lewis, Assistant Native Teacher.

*KOWTAL.*—Rev. Wm. H. Templeton; Miss C. M. Workman; Miss Keziah Anderson, Assistant Native Teacher.

Several changes have taken place among the laborers at these two stations during the year. As mentioned in the last report, Mr. Ram-

say was obliged to leave the mission in May last, on account of the state of Mrs. Ramsay's health. In June, the connection of Dr. Junkin with the Board was dissolved by mutual consent. He resides near Tallahassee, and his services, when needed, are available for both stations. The residence of a pious and able physician among the Indians is of great benefit to them, as it is to the mission families, in cases of sickness. The health of Mrs. Junkin, wife of the farmer and steward, has not been good for a year past, and on this account Mr. and Mrs. Junkin returned home in March, much to the regret of the mission. The Rev. A. W. Loomis, and his wife, reached the mission in June, and for a time their prospects of usefulness at Kowetah were good; but in the summer, Mrs. Loomis' health failed so entirely, that she was laid aside from all active labors. There being no hopes that her health would recover in that climate, it was deemed best that they should withdraw from this mission, and with the deep sympathy of the Committee, and their associates, they left the mission on the 1st of March.

In November the health of Miss Bowen began to decline, and as it did not improve during the winter, it was judged best that she should return, at least for a time, to her residence in Ohio, and she left the mission in company with Mrs. Loomis.

Miss Elizabeth Stedham, with the consent of the mission, left her place as Assistant Teacher to finish her education in a female seminary in Arkansas, and Miss Lewis was appointed in her place.

Mr. McEwen set out in April, and is expected to reach the mission early in May.

At Tallahassee, the force is so reduced that in case of sickness of any of their number, some interest of the Institution must suffer. Besides keeping up the stated religious services at the station, Mr. Loughridge preaches in the neighboring settlements as frequently as his other duties will permit. The school contains forty boys and forty girls. Their progress in common education, and in appropriate manual labor, is everything that could be expected. Much seriousness also has existed among the scholars, and eight of them have united with the church during the year. When visited in June last, the state of the school was found to be most satisfactory, as appears from the report already referred to. Twenty-two native members are connected with the church, and year by year their number is increasing. Many of both sexes have received a good common education, have been trained in habits of useful labor, suitable to their condition, and thus have been prepared to become useful members of the community. Nor is this all. At the last meeting of the Creek Presbytery, David Winslett and Joseph Perryman, formerly pupils in the school, were received as students on probation for the ministry. These two young men act as interpreters also, for which they are well qualified. Other young men also are coming forward, and the prospect of an educated native agency, both male and female, is most encouraging.

The following extract from a late letter from Mr. Loughridge will be read with interest.

When I sat at the Lord's table, with thirty others, most of whom had been redeemed from heathenish darkness, my heart was filled with thanksgiving and

joy, while I looked around and saw the trophies of the Gospel. On my right sat seven of our dear Indian girls, three of whom had just publicly renounced the world, and had been baptized. On my left sat an Indian boy, also a pupil of the school, about thirteen years of age, who united with the church about two months previously; also, two young men, formerly pupils of our school, now acting as interpreters of the preached Word, and who are also pursuing their studies as probationers for the Gospel Ministry, under the care of the Presbytery. Here we saw that our labor was not in vain in the Lord, and that in these ends of the earth the Lord has a people, whom he will save in his everlasting kingdom.

At Kowetah, the church consists of twenty-five native members. During the time Mr. Loomis was at the station, he sustained the religious services on the Sabbath. Mr. Templeton has spent a good part of his time at different places more or less distant. For such labors there is a wide and open door.

Owing to Mrs. Loomis' illness, the boarding school, consisting of forty scholars, the boys and girls about equal in numbers, was continued with much difficulty, until the close of the session, in July. After the summer vacation, the scholars all returned, and entered upon their studies with diligence, and seemed to feel a deeper interest in their privileges than at any time heretofore. For six weeks the school was continued, when Miss Bowen, who had the care of the household matters, was also laid aside by sickness. This made it impossible to continue the school, with the force at the station. In November, Miss Workman writes—

We managed to keep them all till a few days since, when, with much sorrow of heart, we were obliged to dismiss our dear girls. We found it impossible to keep them without more help. It was a severe trial to them, as well as to us, thus to part. Some of them clung around us, and begged us to let them continue in the school. We explained to them the reasons we had for sending them away; but it did not satisfy their minds; they were still unwilling to go. Some of them are boarding near us, and coming as day scholars. The most of the girls are able to read, and they are all in possession of the Bible; and may it not be hoped that God will sanctify to them the instruction they have received?

It is still up-hill work here. I know not how long we shall be able to continue the school with the boys as they are. I cannot bear the idea of this school being given up. Why is it that no one is willing to come to our assistance? I wonder the Church takes so little interest in the poor Indians.

It was finally concluded that four of the girls and sixteen of the boys should be instructed in the boarding school till the close of the session in May. Unless assistants be sent out, it is very doubtful whether the boarding school can be continued, even as thus reduced. The scholars are very promising. Four of the boys, who will soon be young men, are members of the church. Three others, who applied, were advised to wait till the next Communion season. Much serious feeling is manifested by all the scholars. One female teacher, and a suitable man to act as farmer and steward, and his wife to take the care and oversight of the household, would save the present scholars from dispersion, and bring back the others, now at their distant homes.

#### SEMINOLE MISSION.

OAK-RIDGE.—Mr. John Lilly, Mr. John D. Bemo, and their wives.

The establishment of a Mission among the Seminoles was at first an

experiment. They had expressed no wish for missionaries or schools, and it was not known that they would even send their children to be taught. They, however, received the teachers kindly, and the chiefs made no objections to the school, or to the religious services conducted at the mission. As the children advanced in learning, their parents became more interested, and others became desirous that their children should be permitted to share in the benefits. The school is yet on a small scale, containing seventeen Seminoles, supported by the mission, and four Creeks, supported by their parents. Three of the scholars were destitute orphans, and could not well be refused admission, although they are too young for a boarding school. The other fourteen Seminoles are bright and promising children. The two oldest, of each sex, will soon be young men and young women. The parents of the Creek children esteem it a privilege to support their children under such good instructions. When out of school, both boys and girls engage cheerfully in their appropriate employments. The best hopes of this discouraged tribe rest upon this Mission. Although the scholars are few in number, their influence and their example, especially of the larger boys and girls, is already felt; and with the blessing of God, they will be prepared to do much to promote the best interests of their people.

If the funds of the Board would permit, the number of scholars should at once be doubled. The time, also, has fully come when a minister of the Gospel should be sent to this mission. Besides the Seminoles, several settlements of the Creeks are entirely destitute of preaching, and a large settlement of Shawnees, consisting of forty families, is but twelve miles from Oak Ridge, the site of the mission. His whole time could be employed in preaching the Gospel to these destitute neighborhoods.

The church as yet consists only of the members of the mission families.

#### IOWA AND SAC MISSION.

Rev. William Hamilton, Rev. S. M. Irvin, and their wives; Miss Sarah A. Waterman, Teacher; Mrs. Letitia Donaldson, Assistant.

The condition of the Iowas is more encouraging than in former years. They are more industrious, and willing to support themselves by labor. They generally treat the missionaries with kindness, and will listen to their instruction, when visited at their dwellings; but they will seldom attend public worship on the Sabbath. Much religious instruction has been bestowed upon them, but no saving change appears to have been wrought in their hearts.

The Sacs, though more industrious, and more temperate than the Iowas, still continue careless on the subject of religious instruction and education. Their chiefs entertain the opinion that all white men are pretty much alike, and that the less the Indians have to do with them the better. Hence, but few of their children are in the school,

and the prospect of their improvement, while they retain these prejudices, is worse than that of the Iowas.

The boarding school is the only encouraging agency connected with this mission. The average number of scholars for the year has been thirty-five, about half of each sex. Some of the scholars are now young men and young women; and, although none of them have as yet been admitted to the privileges of the church, they are both civilized and intelligent. They have acquired a good common education, and have been well instructed in the appropriate labors incident to their condition in life. They need to be encouraged, and to some extent assisted, in commencing on their separate farms a life of labor and industry, which will insure them an independent position in any civilized community. They are grateful for the benefits bestowed, and attentive to the religious instruction they receive. Miss Waterman, the girls' teacher, thus speaks of them:—

The general behavior of the children is good, and their attention when receiving instruction is, with a few exceptions, often serious and thoughtful. At least some of the seed that has been sown has found a place in their hearts, and nothing seems to be wanting but the watering of the Holy Spirit to make it spring up and bear fruit. Although their improvement is slow, (at times scarcely perceptible,) yet we know they are not the dark-minded, ignorant heathen, they were once. And if the missionary can toil year after year, without seeing any 'grand result' of his labor, or gathering any sheaves, and not grow weary, but feel encouraged to toil on, should those become impatient or discouraged who contribute to the support of Missions? But if the money they give does not accomplish the good they expected, let them send their prayers with it, that God would bless the means employed for the conversion of the heathen. The missionary must not become discouraged, if he has to 'with long patience wait for the precious fruit, until he receive the early and the latter rain.' Nor must we expect the seed to spring up and bear fruit in a night. There must be 'first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full-grown corn in the ear.' We think we see the 'blade,' in the habits of industry and the cultivation of mind which we see in these children of the forest, whose parents and friends are indolent, filthy, and degraded, almost below the brutes. And should we doubt God's willingness to finish what may be already begun? O no, but let us trust in the Lord, who has promised the heathen to His Son for an inheritance.

#### OTOE AND OMAHA MISSION.

Rev. E. McKinney; Mr. James C. Dillett, teacher; Mr. David Jones, farmer, and their wives; Miss Mary E. Woods, teacher.

Although this mission is now supplied with the necessary force, yet for the most part of the year Mr. McKinney has had to struggle single-handed with the entire labor and care of the mission.

In May last Mr. Reid, by mutual consent, left the mission. In September, Miss Fullerton's health became so weak, she was obliged to return to her friends in Ohio. She had devoted herself faithfully as a teacher to the school, and left it with great reluctance. She carried with her the respect and esteem of all with whom she was associated. Miss Woods reached the mission early in December. Mr. Jones was appointed in August, but owing to some neglect on the part of the post-office, the letter of the Committee did not reach him till October. Before he could get ready to set out, the streams on the Upper

Mississippi where he resided were closed with ice, and his arrival at the station was therefore delayed.

Mr. Dillett and his wife left in April, and would reach the Mission early in May.

Much sickness prevailed in this region of country, extending to the white settlements on the Missouri, during the summer and fall, and Mr. McKinney and his family suffered severely. It was to them a time of severe trial and affliction, and much to the regret of the Committee, Mr. McKinney has decided to leave the mission. In these circumstances the Committee have requested one of the brethren at the Iowa mission to take charge of this mission for the present. We trust that brighter days are now in prospect, and that, with the blessing of God, the force now at this mission will carry forward the work with efficiency and success.

For a part of the year the school contained thirty-six scholars. In December, when Miss Woods arrived, it was reduced to twelve boys and thirteen girls. There will be no difficulty in obtaining as many scholars as their means and accommodations will enable the mission to receive.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. McKinney, whilst giving an account of the state of the mission, brings into view an affecting picture of the trials of the last year.

You will naturally feel more interest in the spiritual condition of our school, than in any of those matters with which my space has been filled. On this most vital subject I deeply regret that my report must be very meagre. For part of the time during our sickness, we were obliged to omit our religious services either in whole or in part. That was indeed a gloomy time, when we could not have family worship, and the children sat down to their meals without any one to ask a blessing. I don't think we failed to have our Sabbath services more than three or four Sabbaths. For the rest of the time we had our regular meetings, though they were somewhat dull, and not attended by any person out of the family. In fact, I have not felt able to stand up to preach for the last three months, and still retain the sitting posture, even in our most formal services. During part of the season I was obliged to drop our Sabbath evening meeting, which is designed especially for the children, partly on account of sickness, and partly on account of the shortness of the evenings and the abundance of mosquitoes.

The attention of our children to any address on the subject of religion, which is sufficiently simple for them to comprehend, is very good indeed. They always seem to listen with solemn earnestness. If we attempt, by a direct examination, to find out how much they understand of what is said, their diffidence is so great that one would think they knew nothing. But they often make remarks which show that the good seed is far from being lost, though it may be buried under the ground. After all their evil traits are described, it may be said with truth that the subject of religion is much before their minds, and some of them at times are evidently concerned about themselves. We have no evidence, however, of the existence of those deep and abiding impressions which ordinarily make the crisis in the history of those who turn to God. The oldest scholar in school says that he thinks a great deal about the things of religion. I know that he reads the Bible a good deal, and often seeks privacy for this purpose. He has enjoyed more advantages than any of the others, having been at the Methodist mission school, among the Shawnees, before he came here. He will be the first to settle in our village, and at present bids very fair to make a sober and steady man.



**CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.**

**GRAND TRAVERSE.**—Rev. Peter Dougherty, and his wife; Miss H. L. Cowles, Miss W. A. Isbell, teachers.

**LITTLE TRAVERSE.**—Mr. Andrew Porter; Miss Ann Porter; Mr. Daniel Rodd, Interpreter.

The health of Mr. Whiteside having suffered, as he believed, from the confinement of the school, he asked and received a dismissal from the service of the Board, in the early part of the year. Miss Cowles had the charge of the school till the beginning of winter, when Mr. Dougherty took charge of it himself, while Miss Cowles paid a visit to her friends, previous to engaging as a teacher in the boarding-school. Miss Isbell will join the mission then also. Owing to the Indians removing or preparing to remove from the reservation, the attendance at the school was smaller and more irregular than heretofore—about thirty scholars being reported. The same cause made the attendance on religious worship irregular.

Early in the spring Mr. Dougherty commenced the erection of the building at the new station, on the west side of Grand Traverse Bay. Owing to the difficulty of procuring workmen and laborers, and some delay in the delivery of the lumber, the most that could be accomplished was to get the building up and covered before the winter set in. The inside carpenter-work was chiefly finished during the winter. The building is sufficiently large to contain sixty scholars, with rooms for the mission families. It is expected to be ready for opening the school in June next.

The Indian families have mostly left their former residence on the reservation. A number of them have purchased farms, near the new station, where a large body of good land, well watered and well timbered, was subject to entry at private sale. What number of families will thus settle together, is not yet known. There will be many children who can attend as day scholars, and those more remote can be received into the boarding-school.

At Little Traverse Bay, a number of Indian families have also made a new settlement, and have purchased farms round the mission station, where a large body of good land was subject to entry at private sale. Mr. Porter commenced the buildings in the spring. By great exertions, he succeeded in getting a good school-house finished, sufficiently large for forty or fifty day scholars; a dwelling-house also was finished, before the winter set in.

The school was opened in August. To encourage and secure the attendance of the children, Mr. Porter was instructed to give them a lunch of plain food at noon. So far this plan has wrought well; the children have been punctual in their attendance, and remain during the usual school hours, without weariness or complaint. To those most in need, are given some of the plain and cheap garments furnished to the Board, by the ladies of different churches. The whole expense of this food and clothing, compared with the results, is small. There are now twenty-five scholars in the school, and the number will increase, as new Indian families come to reside in the settlement.

Religious services are statedly conducted on the Sabbath. These consist in reading the Bible, and some religious tract or sermon, singing, and prayer. The Indians attend from a considerable distance, varying from fifty to seventy. Mr. Rodd, who for several years was connected with the mission at Grand Traverse, now resides at Little Traverse, and acts on the Sabbath as interpreter.

Last year at these two stations the native members of the church were twenty-six. This year the number is thirty-two.

The preceding statements show the difficulty which exists in obtaining assistant missionaries. Spencer Academy, the Chickasaw Female Institute, and the Otoe and Omaha Mission, would have been suspended, had it not been for the assistance of beloved brethren in the ministry. The blessing of those ready to perish will be the reward of their Christian kindness, in bringing to the notice of the Committee the names and fitness of the qualified laborers sent out during the year. If our Indian Missions are to be sustained, the same assistance, on the part of our brethren in the ministry, will still be needed, and the Committee would most urgently commit this important agency to their care.

Much misconception exists as to the dangers and hardships of carrying on these missions. There is no more danger from the Indians, among whom our missions are placed, than there is in the best regulated districts in any part of the United States. There is no more risk of life from the climate, than there is in any of our new States or territories. Some constitutions, indeed, will not bear a change of climate, and hence they may have to return; but in this there is no unusual risk of life, or even of injury to the constitution. In regard to the hardships and privations, these only occur when there is a want of proper assistants. When the force is sufficient, no greater labor or hardship exists than in teaching, or in agricultural or mechanical labor at home. These missions, it is true, have their trials, and faith, and patience, and self-denial, are as much needed, and will be as deeply exercised, as in any part of the foreign field. The separation from beloved relatives and friends, the unavoidable absence of many comforts which abound in civilized communities, the limited circle of their Christian community, the apathy, in many cases, of the benighted natives, the many, many days of teaching, and instruction, that must be repeated, both by precept and example, are some of the trials that must be endured, by our beloved brethren and sisters, in these labors of love and mercy.

In all cases where it is practicable, the Committee prefer that the teachers, farmers, and other assistant missionaries, should continue permanently in the service of the Board, unless a failure of health make it necessary for them to return. But there are many qualified individuals, whose way is not clear for engaging in the work permanently, who yet could engage in it for a limited time. When permanent assistants cannot

be obtained, the Committee would be glad to stipulate for a service of three years, and bear the expense of the journey out and home. There are many qualified teachers, both male and female, who could give three years to the missionary work; and there are many young men, married or single, practical farmers, who could do the same. There is every encouragement at these missions, if a full supply of laborers can be provided, and with the blessing of God their labor will not be in vain.

## Missions in Africa.

### LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA.—Rev. David A. Wilson, and his wife; Mr. B. V. R. James, Teacher; Miss Catharine Strobel, Assistant Teacher.

KENTUCKY.—Mr. H. W. Erakine, Licentiate Preacher and Teacher.

SINOE.—Rev. James M. Priest.

SETTRA KROO.—Mr. Washington McDonogh, Teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had occasional returns of fever during the year. To recruit their health, they took a voyage to Cape Palmas, expecting to return in a few weeks; owing, however, to the loss of the vessel in which they expected to return, they were delayed for nearly two months. In these circumstances, a most affectionate invitation was extended to them, by Bishop Payne, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to make their home with him at Cavalla, and during their stay, they enjoyed his hospitality and kindness. Mr. Wilson expresses no discouragement from these attacks of fever, although, for the time, they necessarily interrupt his labors.

Mr. James' health has not been good for some time, although he has not been laid aside from the care of the school.

*Churches and Religious Services.*—The church at Monrovia reports no additions to its members during the year. The number last year was thirty-two. Mr. Wilson has preached regularly on the Sabbath, and given a lecture one evening in the week, unless when laid aside by sickness. These labors in the church, and the care of the high school, are too much for the strength of one man, in this climate. The whole time of one missionary is wanted for the church in Monrovia, and for preaching in the adjacent settlements.

At Kentucky, the church consists of thirty-three members, fourteen having been added during the year, nine of whom reside at Millsburg, emigrants just arrived from North Carolina. These flourishing settlements are in great need of a missionary, that would give his whole time to preaching the Gospel.

At Sinoe, the church consists of forty-five members, the number reported last year. Mr. Priest has three places of preaching, and

this part of Liberia is in much want of another missionary. The Sabbath schools at Monrovia, Kentucky, and Sinoe are well attended, and exert much influence for good.

*Schools.*—The experience of the last year has shown that the education of the youth and children in Monrovia has been so very limited and imperfect, that few of them are prepared to enter the High School. On this subject Mr. Wilson writes—

Near the end of the last term I found it necessary to make quite a change in the organization of the school. When the school was first opened several boys were admitted by no means prepared to enter. The number of scholars was so small, that I hoped to be able to bring them forward more rapidly than they would be advanced elsewhere. The door thus being opened, others were afterwards received, until the number was too great for me to attend to properly in their so unequal stages of advancement.

I, therefore, called several of the principal citizens of the place together, and after laying the case before them, it was decided, with entire unanimity, that only those who had made considerable proficiency in arithmetic and geography should continue in the school; and that, hereafter, none should be admitted until they had passed a satisfactory examination on these branches.

Applying this test, the school was reduced from twenty-three to twelve; a report of whose scholarship, behavior, &c., will be found in the accompanying paper. The number, thus reduced, is still as many as I can well attend to, it being necessary to divide them into two classes, in every branch pursued. Some of those retained, it will be observed, are doing very well; others make but slow progress. It is, indeed, 'a day of small things;' and yet it must not be despised. The prospect of the High School would be brighter, if the English schools were more efficient. Mr. James's school is the best of these; but heretofore it has been so crowded, as greatly to diminish its usefulness. To be sure, more receive some benefit; but none are brought forward at all as they should be.

These twelve boys are learning Latin, Geography, Arithmetic, Orthography, besides lessons on Scriptural History. The Committee think the new arrangement was wisely made. It is much better to have a few boys thoroughly taught, than twice the number half taught. It will also stimulate the boys in the Primary Schools to prepare themselves for admission into the High School.

The English School, under Mr. James, is still continued. The press for admission into it was so great, that it was found to be almost impossible to keep the number as low as fifty scholars, and the average number is seventy.

The school at Kentucky, under Mr. Erskine, contains twenty scholars. He has also under his care four boarding scholars, supported by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

Mr. Priest has a small school at Greenville, taught by himself, and he has been authorized to employ a female teacher at Lexington, one of the places where he has regular preaching.

At Settra Kroo, the School is still continued, under Mr. McDonogh. The attendance of the scholars is very irregular, varying from six to eighteen. Mr. McDonogh had visited ten of the native towns, from ten to fifteen miles in the interior, besides Crobar and Nana Kroo, on the coast. The inhabitants expressed their wish that a missionary should re-

turn, and occupy the station at Settra Kroo. But they manifest very little interest either in preaching, or in the education of their children.

Liberia is suffering for the want of more educated men, as missionaries, and more Primary Schools, conducted efficiently. On these subjects Mr. Wilson writes :

The truth is, Liberia cannot meet the expectations of her friends without a vastly improved system of missionary operations. Be assured, there can be nothing gained for the missionary cause, here or elsewhere, by incompetent men. Education is not all, nor chief; but the misfortune is, that without it the other requisites are apt to be irregular in their action, disproportioned, weak. If you are persuaded of these things, the question will present itself—Ought not our Church to take a leading part? Ought we not to have more ministers, and more schools, until these can be conducted by men trained here? For instance:—Would it not be well to send a missionary to Kentucky, to whom Mr. Erskine would be an assistant, and under whom he might be prepared for ordination? If this were done, a good foundation for a congregation and school would be laid in Kentucky; and so at other points. Without one good man on the ground, at each station, very little will be accomplished. There is more needed than mere direction;—you must have the more potent and constant influence of *example*. We ought to bear in mind that everything here has all the instability and pliancy of childhood, which, if left to itself, will go astray. Oh! let not all be lost, by inattention, at the proper time. I am not alone in the conviction, that Liberia itself is the great missionary field in Africa.

#### CORISCO MISSION.

EVANGASIMBA.—Rev. James L. Mackey and his wife, Rev. George M'Queen, Jr.

Mr. M'Queen embarked for Corisco early in October. Mr. Mackey and Miss Sweeny have been united in marriage. Owing to the want of regular and frequent communication between this country and the African coast near the equator, but few letters have been received from the missionaries, and their latest dates were in December last. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey had continued to enjoy good health to that time; and they would, probably, soon afterwards have the satisfaction of welcoming Mr. M'Queen's arrival. As an English steam vessel will hereafter call once a month at the principal places on and near the coast, as far down as Fernando Po, correspondence with our brethren will be greatly facilitated.

The missionary work on the Island of Corisco has been steadily carried forward. There being no other missionary to take charge of the station, it was not expedient for Mr. Mackey to undertake missionary journeys to the main-land; but the study of the native language and the labors in progress on the Island have fully occupied his time.

*Preaching.*—Public worship has been conducted regularly on the Sabbath in the chapel or small church. The attendance has increased, so that the chapel is well filled; and several persons are spoken of as "seriously inquiring" for the way of life. In a letter dated in September, Mr. Mackey says:—

Our little church is sometimes crowded, and always respectably filled on the Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Porter, of the Mission at Gaboon, spent a Sabbath with

us two weeks before his death. When we were walking out to church in the morning, the passage from the mission-house to the church was quite crowded with people respectably clothed: 'that looks like Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to God,' he exclaimed, and the last time he was permitted to preach was to our people that day.

Mrs. Mackey sends a pleasant view of the service in the church:—

The people behave in church with becoming sobriety, and though their dark minds cannot yet comprehend the pure principles of the gospel, yet their being attentive listeners seems to be a token for good.

If some of our Christian friends at home could peep into our bamboo church some Sabbath morning, and see this little congregation seated on bamboo benches made fast to the earthen floor, with their sable faces thoughtfully directed towards the platform, from whence they hear the words of truth, I think their supplications would more fervently ascend to the throne of grace, that the Spirit of God would accompany the truth and make it effectual to the salvation of many here.

*Schools.*—A day school for boys was opened in the early part of the year, under a colored teacher, whose services could only be obtained for a short time. The number of scholars was upwards of fifty. After this teacher had removed from the Island, Mr. Mackey undertook to teach in the school himself, and the attendance increased to upwards of seventy. It soon became apparent, however, that with his other engagements, the duties of the school-room, in that debilitating climate, were quite too severe for his strength; and he was reluctantly compelled, after a trial of a month, to disband the school. Mr. Mackey thus refers to this result: "It was with much sorrow that I did it, for the instruction of the youth here is certainly the most promising part of our work. Can you not send us two teachers?"

A small boarding-school for girls has been commenced, under the charge of Mrs. Mackey. Eleven scholars were reported in this school at the last dates, besides eight or ten day scholars, and three boys had been received as boarding scholars in the mission family. Many more, both boys and girls, desired to be received; but the circumstances of the mission do not at present permit an increase of the number. What degree of expansion should be given to this department of the work will become known after longer experience. It is an expensive kind of education, and one which in this missionary field may require to be restricted, as in all it requires to be pursued with discrimination, so as not to expend the funds of the church on youth of little capacity or promise; and moreover, it involves much labor, care, and anxiety to the missionary family in charge of it, with a degree of confinement that is severely trying to the health in a warm climate. On the other hand, it may prove an important means of training native youth for stations of influence in the evangelization of their own people. Whatever is undertaken in this matter, the Committee feel satisfied will be directed by good judgment, and faithfully carried into effect.

*Medical Missionary Work.*—The missionary at Corisco is able to make his acquaintance with medicine in a high degree subservient to his spiritual work. Mr. Mackey thus describes the change that has been

effected in the views and practice of the natives in regard to medical matters:—

There has been a complete revolution in regard to the opinion and confidence of the people respecting medicine, since our mission was established here. There would be a fine field open to a pious physician. I am called upon to see the sick oftener than I can go. Recently my other labors have been such that I could not go out often to the town. Every day patients either come or are brought to the mission-house to receive medical aid. The superstitious mummeries and drummings and dancings over the sick are nearly altogether abandoned. Their native doctors use very few remedies that have any medical virtue at all. There are some important medical plants growing here, but they formerly knew nothing of their properties. For the cure of diseases they depended on their *fetish* to drive away the evil spirit supposed to cause the disease.

The preceding accounts will show that this mission is already exerting a benign and powerful influence on the Corisco people. It has already broken the confidence of the natives in their charms and superstitious ceremonies as a remedy for disease. It has published the glad tidings of salvation in their hearing. It has begun the work of education among their youth. And it has enjoyed some tokens of the presence of the Holy Spirit, convincing men of sin. Its agency, we may believe, will become more and more powerful, as the humble but efficient means, in the hand of God, for the conversion of many who are now far from righteousness. In the full persuasion of this, the Committee have adopted measures for enlarging the missionary force at Corisco. Two esteemed brethren are under appointment, who will probably embark for this field of labor in a few months. If the hand of God be still on the mission for good, others will follow them. A large mission, with stations on neighboring islands, on the coast, and eventually far inland, will yet represent our Church in Africa, and carry to her benighted children the blessings of the Gospel.

Both the Corisco and the Liberia Missions can be supported at comparatively moderate expense; they are easily accessible; and they will eventually prove not more unfriendly to health than other missions in the tropics. They are hindered by no obstacles of priesthood, caste, or prejudice; and they are likely soon to yield abundant fruits of gospel culture. Their past and touching history; their sphere of labor, on a continent so benighted, and yet separated from this country only by the Atlantic; and the residence among us of so many of the children of Africa, many of whom are in the communion of our churches;—all seem to direct a large share of the missionary strength of our body to be employed hereafter in connection with these missions, and in the general field of labor to which they are doors of entrance.

### Missions in India.

#### LODIANA, FURRUKHABAD, AGRA AND ALLAHABAD MISSIONS.

In presenting the state and progress of these Missions, the Committee deem it advantageous to make a report of the work at the several

stations. In former years they have described the missionary work in India under the several Missions, and also under general subjective divisions. They would now view it by stations, beginning at Lahor, the station nearest the north-western limits of the missionary field in Upper India, and proceeding, as a traveller would make a journey, to Allahabad, near the south-eastern borders of this region.

### LODIANA MISSION.

LAHOR.—Rev. John Newton, Rev. John H. Morrison, and their wives; Rev. Charles W. Forman.

This station has been under the sole charge of Mr. Forman during the year. Mr. Newton is in this country for his health, which is slowly improving; he has been able to continue here the work of translating the Scriptures into the Gurmukhi language, and has preached to some extent on the subject of missions. Mr. Morrison reached Lahor about the end of the year under review. As this city is the political capital of the Panjab, a part of India containing about 4,000,000 of inhabitants, and as Lahor itself contains not less than 100,000 Hindus and Moham-medans, with no means for their Christian instruction except such as are supplied by our brethren, it must be obvious that the missionary force is inadequate to the work which ought to be done. Mr. Forman has endeavored, however, to do whatever could be done by one man at such an important post.

*Preaching.*—Besides a service for persons speaking English, on Sabbath evenings, he has gone daily to the Bazar, and spent an hour or two in preaching and conversation with the people. A marked change in the attention given to his instructions is spoken of by Mr. Forman:—

No language formerly seemed too strong to express the hatred, especially of the Mohammedans, towards the doctrines preached, and towards the preacher, regarded as a disturber of their peace. Violent and angry opposition was met with almost every day. But during the latter part of the year, a much more friendly feeling seems to have taken its place. Those who were formerly most ready to oppose, and to contradict any assertion, however reasonable, have become quiet hearers of the truth; the audiences have been pretty large; and when discussions have taken place, they have been for the most part conducted in an amicable spirit. . . . The arguments in favor of Christianity have manifestly produced a better impression on the minds of the people than formerly.

Owing to his duties at the station, Mr. Forman made but one tour for preaching the Gospel, going by Amritsar and Jalandar to Lodiana, and returning by Firozpur and Kasur, thus travelling some three hundred miles. "In almost every place the truth was listened to with attention, and books were sought for with apparent avidity." Visits have been made to the villages around Lahor, to some of them repeatedly, and "in one of them a desire to become better acquainted with Christianity has been manifested."

*Schools.*—A Persian and Urdu school, and a Gurmukhi school, were established during the year, and the English and Persian school



formerly established has been successfully continued. They are now all held in the same building, 25 scholars being in the Urdu department, 14 in the Gurmukhi, 100 in the Persian, and 100 in the English. Some of the scholars have removed from the city; others have left the school to seek employment, and others still have become discouraged at finding the English a hard language to learn. The whole number connected with the station has increased, however, from about 100 to 239; "the progress of the pupils generally has been steady, and their deportment pretty good." In the principal school—

Considerable progress has been made by the two upper classes, containing nearly thirty scholars, in mathematics and physical geography, English grammar and arithmetic. They have also read a large part of the Book of Psalms, and of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in English. The third class, of twelve scholars, have studied geography, arithmetic, grammar and the Bible. The lower classes in the English department and the whole of the Persian have been taught Scripture history orally. Though much religious truth has been communicated, no instance of its saving power has yet been witnessed.

One of the scholars in the Persian and Urdu school has professed his conviction of the truth of Christianity by the perusal of Pfander's "Way of Life," one of the class books, and has requested to be baptized. It was, however, deemed expedient to refuse his request, "as he has not given satisfactory evidence of true conversion." Of another, Mr. Forman gives an affecting notice:

This morning I asked one of our finest pupils, what he thought of the character of their gods; he replied, "Before I knew Christianity I thought they were perfect, but now I think they are utterly imperfect." Another said, "We know that idolatry is wrong, but it is so fixed in our hearts that we can't get it out." I told him that if the Holy Spirit would touch their hearts they would soon get rid of it. He then wanted to know how he could obtain his influence. "I know," said he, "you always say, pray for them. But how must I pray, what words must I use?" Poor fellow! how utterly helpless and lost is man; he feels after God in the dark, but never can find him till God is pleased to give him light.

*Relief Fund.*—The English residents at Lahor, and the chief native prince, have liberally placed funds at the disposal of the missionary for the relief of the poor. Upwards of \$5,000 has been expended in this way. These moneys do not come into the accounts of the Board; they have added much to the cares of the missionary, but they have given him the privilege of relieving a great amount of distress, and have afforded many valuable opportunities of speaking a word in season to him that is weary.

JALANDAR.—*Rev. Golok Nath; John B. Lewis, Teacher.*

*The Church and Preaching.*—The church at this station has received during the last year the addition of but one member; a person who had been under excommunication at another station, but after long trial was considered worthy of being again admitted to church-fellowship. The attendance upon the means of grace has been regular, and "the

*Note.*—Names of missionaries printed in *Italic* denote persons of Hindu or East Indian parentage, mostly Hindu.

pastor of this little flock, while not witnessing in its members the attainment of that spiritual mind which he desires to see, yet thinks that signs of growth in grace are not altogether wanting." Several persons profess to be inquiring as to the way of salvation through the Gospel, and the hope is cherished that they may yet become worthy members of the church.

Preaching on the Sabbath, a prayer meeting and a Bible class in the week, have been stated services. Preaching in the bazar has been maintained; and visits have been received at the missionary's house of people from the town and surrounding villages for conversation about the Christian religion. Melas or fairs at five different places were attended, and the gospel was proclaimed to large numbers of people. And a tour of four weeks was performed, during which fifty-two villages were visited. Of these missionary journeys, the Report of the Mission remarks:—

On all these occasions our brethren were kindly received and attentively listened to. They mention that they found but one state of things everywhere, viz., that the people cannot withstand the conviction that Christianity is founded upon truth; but the fear of friends proves a great obstacle in the way of individuals making an open confession of faith. 'Having lost caste, where could we go, and what could we do?' is their constant objection.

*School.*—The scholars enrolled in the English and vernacular departments were 167, with an attendance somewhat less. Their progress in the usual studies gave good satisfaction to the European visitors, by whose liberality the school is largely supported. "The Bible is read throughout the school, and is no doubt carrying its influence into the minds and morals of the pupils."

The laborers at Jalandar are both natives of India, and were formerly connected with the school at Lodiana, first as scholars, and afterwards as teachers. They must be regarded, therefore, with peculiar interest, as persons prepared by the grace of God, in the missionary field itself, to take an important part in the evangelization of the natives of the country. The Committee have received a good report of their character and their labors. It is considered important, however, by themselves and the Mission with which they are connected, that a missionary from the church in this land should be stationed at Jalandar, so that the missionary work might be conducted on an enlarged and more matured scale. The number of inhabitants at that city may be stated at 60,000, and it is surrounded by many towns and villages; in the language of the missionaries, "it offers a vast field of labor, white for harvest."

LODIANA.—Rev. Joseph Porter, Rev. Levi Janvier, Rev. Adolph Rudolph, and their wives; *William Basten*, Catechist; *Qadir Baksh*, *Daniel Wells*, Scripture Readers.

The usual routine of labor at this station was seriously interrupted by the necessary absence of Mr. Janvier, his wife's continued feeble health requiring him to accompany her to the Hills in the hot season. He was able there to prosecute work for the press and to preach in

the bazars. The feeble state of Mr. Porter's health is also a serious drawback on the work of preaching. Though able to take charge of the press, and to co-operate with the native brethren on missionary tours, he is prevented from speaking long in public by chronic bronchial disease. Mr. Orbison, now at Ambala, was stationed at Lodiana during most of the year under review.

*The Church and Preaching.*—An afternoon service has been maintained in the church in the city, which has been well attended, and the apparent interest of most of the congregation was increasing. A Hindustani and an English service were held at the chapel on the mission premises, a lecture during the week, and part of the time a Bible-class. Owing to the causes mentioned above, the two chapels in the city had to be closed. In bazar preaching, with the assistance of the native helpers, two places in the city have been occupied every evening; while the people have been addressed in the morning in other parts of the city, wherever congregations could be collected.

Concerning the church at this station, we have the following report:—

While the deportment of the church members has been for the most part unexceptionable, we have not seen generally that spiritual frame of mind, that deep sense of sinfulness, and that attachment to the Saviour, which we desire to witness. The suspended members, mentioned in last year's report, have not yet been restored to church privileges. Five new members have been received into the church, whose conduct and attendance on the means of grace have been satisfactory.

Several inquirers are spoken of, one of whom has broken caste and acknowledges himself to be a Christian, though he has not yet been baptized.

*Missionary Tours.*—In making known the gospel on tours for that purpose, many and distant places have been visited. Mr. Porter made an extensive journey into the Panjab in the spring; Mr. Orbison another in the fall, and also a visit to the fair at Hardwar; visits were made to the villages in the neighborhood of Lodiana, nearly two months by one of the missionaries being spent in this way; and four months were occupied by one of the native assistants on a journey to his native country, the celebrated valley of Cashmere, during which he distributed copies of the Scriptures and Tracts, and tried to make known the way of life in regions never before visited by a missionary.

In describing his tour in the Panjab, Mr. Porter says:—

The field traversed was mostly new ground. Nearly two-thirds of the march to Lahor; that is, from the Bias to Lahor, from Lahor to Guzrat, the farthest point to the north-west, and back again; and from Amritsar to the Hills, embracing some three hundred miles in all, are all regions over which the missionary's foot has not before trod. Here in many cities was salvation proclaimed for the first time. Here crowded attentive assemblies can be obtained, whenever he, whose 'feet are beautiful upon the mountains,' is disposed to publish 'glad tidings of good.'

Never perhaps in any former itineration have I met with so many incidental encouragements. The indications of the coming morning do awaken emotions of faith and joy in the heart.

Concerning the villages and melas near Lodiana to which repeated visits have been made, the missionaries remark, that "every new visit to a place where the gospel has been preached before creates additional interest in the minds of the people, increases their knowledge of the Bible, and begets a more friendly feeling towards the messengers of peace, while the large number of books and tracts distributed on these occasions are read and searched with increasing attention."

*Schools.*—The Orphan girls' school under the charge of Mrs. Porter, and the High School, have continued in successful operation. The former contains eighteen inmates, one having left the institution under painful circumstances, and one having been received. Their progress in mental improvement is spoken of as slow, yet apparent. Their religious instruction has been carefully attended to, and one of them has been admitted to the communion of the church. The High School numbers 105 in English, 89 in Persian, and 37 in Sanskrit, whose deportment and progress are commended by their instructors. The religious impressions made upon the minds of these scholars are thus spoken of:—"A good many, we have no doubt, are convinced of the falsehood of their own religion and of the truth of Christianity; but the constraining influence of the Holy Spirit seems to be wanting to compel them to enter the fold of Christ."

*The Press.*—Disappointment in obtaining paper diminished the issues of the press below the usual number. Some important works are in press, but not being completed, are not included in the following table:—

	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Whole No. Pages.</i>
Matthew, in Urdu, . . . . .	5,000	178	890,000
Mark, " . . . . .	5,000	114	570,000
Brown's Catechism, in Urdu, . . . . .	5,000	44	220,000
Sundry Job work, . . . . .	17,515		84,530
Total,	32,515		1,764,530

*Dispensary and Poor House.*—Medical aid was afforded at the Dispensary to over 2000 persons, for whom prescriptions were made partly by a native physician, and partly by Mr. Rudolph. The inmates of the Poor House are supported by the charity of Europeans at the station; 45 were admitted, making the whole number 54; 38 were discharged, 6 died, and 10 remain.

*AMBALA.*—Rev. Jesse M. Jamieson, and his wife, Rev. James H. Orbison; *Iea Das*, Scripture Reader.

Near the end of last year Mr. Morrison was transferred to Lahor, and Mr. Orbison removed to this station from Lodiana, changes which were made expedient by the state of Mr. Morrison's health and the exigencies of the several stations. On account of Mrs. Jamieson's ill health, Mr. Jamieson spent a part of the hot season with her in the Hills, where he enjoyed opportunities of engaging in missionary work.

*The Church and Religious Services.*—No new members have been

received into the church, and it became a painful duty to suspend two of the former members from its communion. There were three or four candidates for baptism, none of whom did the missionaries feel justified in admitting to that sacrament. The services at the mission premises and in the bazars have been continued, but without any marked feature of interest. No organized opposition is now shown to the labors of the missionaries in the city, though a strong dislike to their doctrines is still evident. They hope "that some few are secretly reading, and examining the ground on which they stand."

*Missionary Tours.*—The state of Mr. Morrison's health unfitting him for the duties of the school, he devoted the more time to itinerating and attending melas. One of his missionary journeys extended as far as Delhi. From his narrative of this tour, an extract may be quoted here, showing what heathenism is on one of its festival days :

*March 17th.*—Another day of almost incessant labor, though the number of hearers was not so great as yesterday. It is the last day of the Holi festival, with its filthy and obscene ceremonies. Even the Rájá was out in the streets to-day, throwing the red powder and other filth on the people, and receiving his share in return. The crowd at such a time reminds one more of a company of demons than of any thing else. Only imagine the inhabitants of a large city, from the king down to the lowest inhabitant, suspending all business, and turning out in the streets to spend the day in bespattering each other with colored water, colored powders, mud, dust, and water from any mud puddle they may meet, and see the whole as busy and hard at work as the firemen in one of your large cities while a great fire is raging, and you may form some idea of the scene that has been passing here and throughout India to-day and for some days past. Multitudes go out ready prepared for this filthy work with little leather hand-buckets, and wherever they can get colored or filthy water, watch their opportunity to throw it on some passer-by.

But this is not all, nor the worst of this disgusting festival. The filthy language and songs used by all classes, men, women and children, is such as cannot be repeated, and the obscene images of Krishna publicly carried about the city, cannot be named, much less described. To this satanic work they are stimulated by all sorts of intoxicating liquors and drugs. Without witnessing some such scene, you can hardly form a conception of the awful depth of degradation and pollution into which idolatry has plunged this people.

*School.*—A school, formerly under the charge of an officer of the government, has been merged in the mission school, and the interest of a small local fund will continue to be appropriated to its support. Besides taking his share of the Sabbath services, Mr. Jamieson has been occupied with the school, and has been encouraged by its condition. It has been attended by ninety scholars, studying English and the vernacular languages. A new school building is greatly needed, and measures are in progress to secure one.

*SABATHU.*—This station is not at present occupied by a resident missionary family. It is a delightful place a few miles from the plains, at an elevation of 4,000 feet in the "Hills," or lower regions of the Himalayas; and a considerable native population is accessible from this point. The Committee hope that the mission premises, now occupied occasionally

by invalids, will again become the home of permanent laborers. Mr. Jamieson, in May last, gave an interesting notice of this station, and of the good fruits of the labors of former years :

A man to labor on the Hills must have *muscular* strength. A *broken-down* man would be of very little use. The people must be visited in their villages, perched on the tops of almost perpendicular mountains, and buried in dells whose depth seems beyond the reach of man. To do this requires no little nerve. He must also be a man of faith, patience, and perseverance. I labored some eight or nine years in this place without fruit, but I now see my labor was not in vain. Five of my old disciples have, since I left, been baptized, two of whom were the Sikhs Brother Porter baptized about a year ago in Lodiana, and there are still some in and about Sabathu who confess the truth ; some also have died expressing hope in Christ. Many of my school-boys have grown up to be bearded men, and still hail me as their *gúrú* ; one of them, near Sabathu, is the brother of a chief, and acting as regent to his son.

SAHARANPUR.—Rev. James R. Campbell, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Rev. John S. Woodside, and their wives ; *Theodore W. J. Wylie*, Catechist ; *John N. McLeod*, Scripture Reader ; *Gilbert McMaster*, Teacher.

Mr. Woodside was prevented from engaging in active labor during a part of the year by serious illness, and was afterwards obliged to resort to the Hills, where he would remain during the cold season. A valuable native laborer, the Catechist Samuel B. Wylie, was called to his rest in November, after long and painful suffering, which he bore with Christian patience ; and his last hours were full of peace and hope. His removal from useful labors was greatly regretted by the brethren, though fully persuaded that for him it was gain to die. The death of a little boy is also mentioned—Isa Baksh, “the gift of Jesus,” mentioned in the report of last year. He was the heir of the chief landholder of Pahassu, and it remains to be seen what effect his death will have upon his father and friends.

*Religious Services.*—The usual services have been held in the church and in the bazars, marked by an increasing number of hearers and an encouraging degree of attention. To show what good is done by bazar preaching, the missionaries say, “Ask the people in the bazars and streets of our city, particularly the youth, about the Saviour of sinners, his character, life, sufferings and death, and the reasons assigned by the missionaries for all that he did and suffered ; their replies will be an appropriate answer as to the advantages of bazar preaching.” Four members have been added to the church, which now numbers twenty-one communicants. Their conduct is spoken of “as most exemplary ; nothing but peace and harmony is manifest among them.”

*Itinerating.*—Mr. Caldwell and the Catechist made a missionary journey of about a month among the towns east and south of the station ; and the mela at Hardwar and another in the vicinity of Saharanpur were visited by Messrs. Campbell and Caldwell, aided by the native laborers. A large number of Christian tracts and of parts of the sacred Scriptures were thus distributed. “At one place Mr. Caldwell met with a Brahman, who had formerly heard of the way of sal-

vation at Hardwar, and who expressed a strong disposition to embrace Christianity. This is not a solitary instance. In our intercourse with the natives many such are found, giving evidence that the dark places of this land are becoming gradually enlightened by the beams of the Sun of Righteousness."

*Schools.*—The school for instruction in English has been attended by over 50 scholars. The senior class is now studying grammar, geography, history, natural philosophy, &c., and all the scholars are carefully instructed in the Scriptures every day. The advanced classes form a Sabbath school. In the vernacular school, 75 scholars are reported, who are making gratifying progress. A school was formed in the village of Pahassu, but is not in a flourishing condition. The natives are disposed to look on education as suitable only for the higher classes.

In the orphan institution one of the boys died, and one was received, leaving the number the same, nine, as reported last year. They have diligently pursued their studies, and their conduct has been quite exemplary. Two of them were admitted to the communion of the church, and it is hoped that they and others "will before long be useful in promoting the spiritual welfare of their countrymen."

The brethren at Saharunpur are all in ecclesiastical connection with the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. About one-third of the expenses of their support and of the various labors in progress at this station has been furnished from this source; and the relations of these brethren with the missionaries at the other stations have been uniformly and mutually pleasant and profitable.

#### FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

*FUTTEHGURH.*—Rev. John J. Walsh, Rev. Augustus H. Seeley, Rev. Julius F. Ullman, Rev. David E. Campbell, and their wives; *Kasim Ali, Madari, Thomas Scott, Hanukh*, — — —, Catechists and Scripture Readers; *Adam, John Darby, Dhokal Parshad*, Teachers.

The missionaries at this station have been permitted to prosecute their labors without interruption, though the health of Mr. Seeley continues to be delicate. Mr. Walsh has had the superintendence of the Asylum and Christian village, and Mr. Seeley that of the High School in Furrukhabad. Mr. Campbell, besides the study of the native language, has had charge of the school connected with the Asylum; and Mr. Ullman has been chiefly occupied with bazar preaching, but has given assistance in the vernacular department of the High School; while Mr. Nundy gave his chief attention to preaching among his countrymen, with the charge also of the school in the cantonments, until his removal near the close of the year under review to Futtchpore, as mentioned in the report of that station. The other native laborers have been employed in their respective duties, under the direction of the missionaries.

*The Church—Bazar Preaching.*—The church now consists of 96 members; two have been dismissed to other churches; two, excom-

municated; one, died; and six, received on examination. A cordial testimony is borne by the missionaries to the consistent walk and exemplary life of Elizabeth Maynadier, the member who died. Sixteen infant children were baptized. Stated services are held on the Sabbath and on Wednesday evening, which are well attended, and the congregation is spoken of as "improving year by year, both in knowledge and consistency of Christian character." In the city of Furrukhabad, of which Futtehghurh may be called a suburb, and in the surrounding villages, the native brethren and Mr. Ullman have been engaged daily in preaching the gospel. The missionaries say that "the people always listen with attention and respect; many of them read our books, and have a considerable knowledge of our religion."

*Itinerating.*—Messrs. Campbell and Seeley visited about thirty villages during the vacation of the school, accompanied by two of the catechists; Mr. Nundy and two of the catechists spent about three weeks in this work; and Messrs. Ullman and Nundy, with several catechists, attended the mela at Singrampur. On these visits, many heard the gospel for the first time, and many books and tracts were distributed. The plan is under trial "of sending out two catechists together, expecting them to be absent about two weeks. They are each supplied with a pony for conveying their books, tracts, &c. They keep a journal of their labors, showing the villages visited, the times they have preached, the subjects of their discourse, the objections met with and their answers, &c. Mr. Ullman has the superintendence of them."

*Schools.*—The High School in Furrukhabad has increased in numbers and influence, having 243 scholars enrolled. Most of these are of different Hindu castes, only 28 of them being Mohammedans. In the cantonment school, which is supported by liberal European friends at Futtehghurh, 123 scholars are reported. In the girls' school, which is supported by the ladies of the station, the common branches of education are taught, and also knitting and needle-work. Having to encounter strong prejudices against the education of females, this school does not contain many scholars, but the number has increased to 23. Five bazar schools contain over 200 scholars. One of these has been formed by the native Christians of this station, and is supported by themselves chiefly, with some help from others.

*The Asylum and Christian Village.*—Seven couples were married from the Orphan institution, of whom five now live in the village. Two of the orphans left the Asylum under painful circumstances; three have died; three were received; and 34 are now enjoying its advantages. They are divided into two schools, as formerly, numbering with the addition of some scholars from the Christian village 35 boys and 15 girls. Among the latter is an interesting class taught by Mrs. Campbell.

To the village seven families were added, including six children. The men are employed either in their fields or in the tent factory, and the women in knitting lace, employments which give them a sufficient



support. A Bible-class for the women, under the charge of Mrs. Walsh, a Bible-class for the men, and a Sunday school for the children, have been faithfully conducted. Two interesting notices of these villages are given in the report of the Mission:—

It is a sight never witnessed in America,—the grown people of a whole village assembling weekly for Bible instruction, and a very pleasant sight it is.

Our village people have commenced a bazar school in one of the heathen villages near them. This school originated with them, and is supported in part by them. It was only made known to the mission, when the subscription paper was presented to us as individuals. It is praiseworthy and creditable to them, showing their desire to extend the blessings of Christianity, and benefiting one of their number. The teacher is a native Christian living in the village.

In December an application was received from the people of a village, near Futtehghurh, for regular instruction in the Christian religion. The guru, or religious teacher, of the village, had procured a copy of the New Testament from one of the native Christians, the perusal of which had led himself and others to make this request. The missionaries were most happy to enter this unexpectedly opened door, and in February, they refer to this movement in the following terms:—

The Akutganj excitement still continues. We hold at the request of those who are inquiring a regular service in that village twice a week [in the school-house]. Four or five pundits and some others *seem* to be inquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward. For two Sabbaths they have attended divine worship here at our station. We cannot speak confidently about this movement, but we earnestly hope that it may prove to be the Lord's work, and that the truth may be blessed to the salvation of many around us.

MYNPURIE.—Rev. John E. Freeman, and his wife; *Hulassi Roy*, Teacher and Catechist; *William*, Catechist.

This station was under the charge of Mr. Fullerton until his removal to Agra in February, then for a month under that of Hulassi Roy until the arrival of Mr. Freeman.

*Stated Religious Services* are held on the Sabbath and in the week, the former attended usually by about sixty persons, whose attention has been quite respectful. The communion is administered quarterly, there being five communicants. In the city and neighboring villages Mr. Freeman and the Catechists have daily held forth the word of life, and have met with uniform kindness and attention. Referring to this department of their work, Mr. Freeman says:—

The people are ready to listen, but how much can they hear from us, upon whom such varied and laborious duties are laid! Would that we had men to give their whole time and strength to preaching 'Christ and him crucified!' It is the most delightful of all our labors.

*Schools.*—The High School has been continued, with an increased attendance, 186 being enrolled as scholars. Their progress in their studies has been satisfactory. In all the departments, English, Urdu, and Hindi, the Bible and Catechism are text books in daily use. A branch school for Hindi scholars has been opened. This school was

collected by one of the catechists, and is under his charge; it has an attendance of about 30 boys.

Under the head of Teaching, Mr. Freeman reports that "Hulassi has received private instruction in Theology, and Hulasi and William in Bible History, taking the lessons on alternate days." Brief and simple as this notice is, it points out the fulfilment of an exceedingly important part of the missionary work, the training of native agents for the spread of the gospel. Many Christian publications have been distributed.

Though unable to report conversions to the truth, the missionary can speak of "the people being ready to learn, willing to listen," while "some have felt the power of truth. Some of the largest boys think much on religious subjects."

One man in the city was so impressed by the preaching of our assistants, that he determined to renounce his religion and embrace Christianity. We warned him of the trial that awaited him from his friends, and of what we would require at his hands. He came to us with these admonitions, but was soon frightened or bribed away, and persuaded to leave the city. We have not heard from him since. How much we and those to whom we preach need the Spirit of God to descend upon us. We crave as the richest gift of the church of our fathers the prayers of her living members.

#### AGRA MISSION.

AGRA.—Rev. James L. Scott, Rev. Joseph Warren and his wife, Rev. Robert S. Fullerton and his wife, Rev. Robert E. Williams; *George David*, Catechist.

The station at Agra has been detached from the Furrukhabad mission, and the brethren mentioned above now form the Agra Mission. Mr. Scott, in this country on a visit on account of his children, expects to return to his field of labor. He has embraced opportunities of preaching on the subject of missions among the churches. The Rev. J. Wilson has been acting during part of the year as an agent of the Board in some of the western synods. Mr. Williams embarked for this mission in August, and arrived at his station in February. Mr. Warren has been engaged in preaching, and revising the Urdu translation of the Scriptures; and Mr. Fullerton has had charge of the school, besides carrying on his preparation for laboring in the native language.

*The Church* at this station is composed chiefly of Europeans and East Indians. It has always been closely connected with the Board, having been organized by our missionary brethren in former years, and having continued to enjoy their services as its only ministers, on a "Stated Supply" arrangement, until the congregation could obtain a pastor. The blessing of God has continued to rest on the temporal and spiritual interests of this church. A handsome new edifice, with a steeple, clock and bells, was set apart for the worship of God in the early part of the year. This was followed by an increased attendance; and while one member has been dismissed by certificate, nine have been received on examination. A catechist and a vernacular school for boys are supported by the members of the church, and their liberality

has abounded towards the schools of the mission. Mr. Warren has acted as pastor, Mr. Fullerton assisting him by preaching on many occasions.

*Schools.*—Most of the scholars in the mission schools in India are the children of Hindus and Mohammedans. At Agra there is now a considerable East Indian population, for whose children and those of Europeans settled in the country, it is important to provide the means of obtaining a good English and Christian education. Measures were in progress at the beginning of the year for the establishment of a High School for boys of this class; and the Committee take pleasure in reporting that not only have these measures proved successful, but that a school for girls has also been commenced under very favorable auspices. Eligible buildings have been purchased for these Institutions at a considerable outlay, the greater part of which was handsomely provided for by the liberality of European friends at Agra and other places. The schools have been opened, and 67 boys and 29 girls are reported as already under instruction. The boys' school has been under the charge of Mr. Fullerton, but it will be placed chiefly under Mr. Williams' superintendence. The girls' school is under the care of Mrs. Fullerton. It has already saved several scholars from being pupils of a school at Agra under some Romanist nuns. It is a part of the plan of these schools to require tuition fees of the scholars; but they are supported by the Committee, not as a means of gain, but of missionary influence. The East Indians as a class, are increasing in numbers, intelligence, and influence. They are natives of the country, inured of course to the climate, mostly acquainted with the English language as well as with the vernacular, conversant with the religion and usages of the Hindus, Christians by profession, and if savingly acquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus, as some of them now are, they may exert an important influence in extending a knowledge of the Gospel in India.

#### ALLAHABAD MISSION.

ALLAHABAD.—Rev. Joseph Owen, Rev. Robert M. Munnis, Rev. Lawrence G. Hay, Rev. Horatio W. Shaw, and their wives; *John Hari*, Licentiate Preacher; *John Beg*, *Paul Qaim*, *George Douglas*, *Yunas Singh*, *Levi*, *Mirza*, Catechists; *Thomas Janvier*, Scripture Reader.

The missionaries at Allahabad have pursued their usual duties, without any marked change in their circumstances, with the exception of Mr. Munnis, whose connection with Futtehpore will be mentioned in the report of that station. On his return from that place with impaired health, he tried the effect of a journey on the Ganges, but without material benefit. Eventually it was deemed necessary for him to return on account of health to this country.

*The Church and Religious Services.*—The number of communicants reported last year was forty-nine. Two of the members have been removed by death, one of whom was called to her rest in July after

long and severe sickness. A pleasing notice is given of her religious character and her Christian hope :—

Her walk and conversation here were very exemplary, corresponding to the good reputation given her at her former home by those who knew her well. Her illness was protracted during some seven or eight months; during the whole of it, she manifested a most excellent Christian spirit, longing to depart and to be with Christ, yet patiently waiting her Master's will. We praise God that he permitted her fellow-Christians to see suffering borne by one of their number so meekly and patiently, and her firm, confident entrance into the dark valley of death. Her husband, two children, and others will miss her much; but poor Khurram has exchanged suffering for a harp and crown. She was about twenty-five years of age, and had been a communicant some nine or ten years.

Stated religious services have been conducted in the church and in three chapels, and also at the Blind and Leper Asylum. In the services in the Asylum and chapels, the native brethren have given much assistance.

*Melas and Itinerating.*—Mr. Owen made several missionary journeys in the district of Allahabad; Mr. Munnis spent some time in the district and on the river, partly for his health and partly for preaching; and Mr. Hay made a journey to Futtehghurh and Agra accompanied by a catechist, and preaching at the stopping places. By these means, the gospel was preached to many who had not before seen a missionary, and also to many hearers already possessing some slight knowledge of Christian truth. Three melas were attended by the missionaries and their assistants, who enjoyed excellent opportunities there of preaching and distributing books. The great mela at Allahabad continued for about three weeks. During this time, the missionaries remark :—

Some one was on the stand, speaking with but little intermission, from nine or ten o'clock till evening. On several days most of the Christian young men at the press and college were there also, distributing books, and conversing with their countrymen privately, as they had opportunity. We cannot but hope that, of the great numbers who then heard and carried away portions of divine truth, some shall appear at the great day, to bless the Allahabad Mission.

Mr. Warren, formerly of this mission, now at Agra, has given a very interesting narrative, which was inserted in the *Record* of December, showing that these labors at the great mela are not in vain.

A request [was received for a Hindi Bible for the use of an aged Brahman teacher, who, eight years before, had visited the mela at Allahabad, and there heard a discussion between one of the missionaries and some of the priests. His faith in Hinduism was shaken, he returned to his home in a part of the country three hundred miles distant, eventually renounced his religion, taught his little daughter to read, instructed her in the Scriptures as far as he possessed them,] and in the face of violent opposition from his friends, seems to be steadfast in adhering to his new views, and not far from the kingdom of God.

*Schools.*—The educational department of this mission continues to be conducted with efficiency. The mission college, under the charge of Messrs. Owen and Shaw, has 154 scholars in English, 20 in Persian, and 150 in Urdu and Hindi. A schedule of the studies, and an interesting account of the last public examination, were

inserted in the *Record* of March. In two bazar schools, sixty boys receive the rudiments of a Christian education, and thirty-five girls are taught in a day school. The orphan boys have not been separately reported, being enumerated in the returns of the college. Of the orphan girls, four were married, three removed with their relatives, and four were received, leaving the number now in the school sixteen. Three of the new inmates are children that were deserted and left to perish by their parents. Three students in a Theological class have studied the original languages of Scripture, systematic Theology, and other branches, in preparation for the work of preaching the Gospel.

*The Press.*—The work of the printing press is equal to the average amount in former years, and the establishment continues to be carried on under the charge of Mr. Hay, as formerly by Mr. Warren, in a thoroughly efficient manner.

<i>In Hindi :</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Whole No. Pages.</i>
The Bible, vol i. . . . .	3,500	794	2,779,000
The Offices of Christ, by Mr. Munnis, . . . . .	2,900	36	72,000
Sermon on the Mount, in verse, by Simeon, Catechist, . . . . .	1,000	16	16,000
Brief Bible History, . . . . .	5,000	44	220,000
Hindi Primer, . . . . .	3,000	24	72,000

*In Urdu :*

The Creation and Fall of Man, by Mr. Owen, . . . . .	100	132	13,200
Instructor No. 1, . . . . .	3,000	36	108,000
Urdu Spelling Book, . . . . .	3,000	24	72,000
Urdu Grammar, . . . . .	300	38	11,400

*In English :*

Sundry, including A Reply to the Third No. of the "Publications of the Agra Catholic Library," by Mr. Warren, Nos. I. and II. . . . .	5,525	401,450
Total,	26,425	3,765,050

FUTTEHPORE.—Rev. *Gopeenath Nundy* ; *Simeon*, Scripture Reader.

This station was formed by the Allahabad Mission in May of last year. It is an important place, about seventy-five miles north-west of Allahabad, and it gives access to a dense population, more than half a million of souls living within a radius of thirty miles from Futtehpore, in each direction. For the spiritual wants of all these, no stated missionary efforts had yet been made. Mr. Munnis, accompanied by some of the native helpers, removed to the new station, took charge of a school, which soon contained nearly 150 scholars, and was encouraged by the prospects of usefulness. Afterwards, his health proved unequal to the duties of the station, and he returned, as already mentioned, to Allahabad. The school then declined for want of suitable superintendence, until it contained but 60 scholars. One of the native Scripture readers remained at this post, and two teachers, educated at the mission college. And in March of this year, the Rev. Gopeenath Nundy was transferred from Futtehgurh to this station. The excellent qualifications of this

esteemed native minister of the Gospel lead us to expect the happiest results from his connection with this new station.

The experiment was tried of opening a school at *Phulpur*, a town some fifteen miles from Allahabad, under the charge of native laborers. The result was not without encouragement, but for the present this substation is suspended. Eventually, it is to be expected that many of these minor stations will be formed in various parts of the district adjacent to Allahabad. Under the general advice and direction of the missionaries, and encouraged by their occasional visits, native laborers in numerous and widely extended places will prove invaluable auxiliaries, and eventually the main force, in the work of evangelization.

The preceding synopsis of the history of these missions during the year will abundantly show, that the favor of Divine Providence and the grace of the Holy Spirit have not been withholden from the labors of our missionary friends. Their work cannot be fully judged by the number of copies of the sacred Scriptures and religious tracts circulated, by the sermons preached and the many conversations with the heathen, by the more than two thousand children and youth under Christian instruction, the seven churches with their two hundred and fifty members, nor even by the peaceful and blessed death-beds of those who have finished their course. These are indeed reasons for thanksgiving. But the full results of the labors of the year will be known only "in that day." And then we trust it will appear that many souls have been led to forsake idolatry and to trust in Jesus Christ, who shall be to the praise of his grace.

The missionary work in India should be greatly enlarged. This will be at once shown by the subjoined list of the number of inhabitants, and of missionaries of every name, in some of the north-western districts, the general field in which these missions are established :

<i>Districts.</i>		<i>Population.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>
Paneeput, Hurreeanah, Delhi, Rohtuck, Gurgaon,	}	- - - - 1,567,501	None.
Saharunpur, Mozuffernaggar, Meerut, Bolundshahur, Allyghur,	}	- - - - 3,884,482	4
Bijnore, Moradabad, Badaon, Bareilly, Shajehanpore,	}	- - - - 4,899,865	None.
Mattrra and Agra, Furruckhabad, Mirzapur, Etawah,	}	- - - - 3,505,740	19

<i>Districts.</i>		<i>Population.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>
Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Calpee, Baroda, Allahabad,	} - -	3,219,042	7
Gorruokpore, Azimghur, Jaunpore, Benares, Ghazepore,	} - - -	7,121,087	19

It will be observed that this table does not include the Panjab, one of our missionary fields, with its 4,000,000 of inhabitants, and its five missionaries, three of them ministers of our church. In that quarter the Sikh religion has most of its votaries, in former years the ascendant class. Their political power is now broken, and the result of its overthrow is strongly set forth by Mr. Porter :

The Sikh religion is as truly a religion of the sword as that of Mohammed, and in some respects even more so ; for all the religious rites of the latter may be observed where the head of their religion is not a military leader ; but the Sikh ceremonies, in order to their proper observance, require that the religious head be the head of military power, and that power in the ascendancy. This fact needs to be understood to be able to appreciate the effects of the late war with the British, and to understand the present position of the country. The Sikh military power is gone, and, with it, the possibility of performing properly the religious rites which it upheld. This the Sikh feels and acknowledges ; and in this respect the British arms, in two short campaigns, have done more towards the overthrow of this religion, than many years preaching could have done, unless extraordinary power attended it. Those campaigns have been the opening wedge. The Sikh power is crushed, doubtless never to rise. Their religion therefore can never flourish. Now is *the crisis* in their history. Now is the field white unto the harvest. Now, if ever, they must have the gospel.

In the view of such statements as these, the prayers of Christians should be earnestly made unto the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest.

The Committee would not conclude their report of the missionary work in India, without referring to the cordial testimony borne to their missionary brethren by the chief ruler of the provinces in which they are stationed, Lt.-Governor, the Hon. J. Thomason. In a letter to Mr. Owen, conveying the substance of an address at the examination of the college, he expresses sentiments worthy of a Christian statesman, which cannot but prove highly gratifying to the friends and supporters of these missions. After speaking warmly of the examination, and advertising to the question of government and missionary schools, Mr. Thomason adds :

Many of these boys had attained a high proficiency in secular learning, and they also received that which the government abstains upon principle (and I consider justly) from imparting—sound and diligent instruction in the truths of Christianity. They had that day shown an acquaintance with Scripture history, and with the simpler Christian doctrines, which would not have been surpassed in many schools in our own Christian land. To you, and to the other missionaries

who are associated with you, we owe this very happy result. Under any circumstances, our cordial acknowledgment would be due for labor so faithfully and successfully rendered. But our gratitude is the greater, when we reflect from whence you come, and by what funds you are supported in this great work. God, in his wisdom, has intrusted the government of this great country to England, and thereby has imposed upon her the obligation to make every effort in her power to promote the real good of the people. We fully recognize this obligation, and make some effort to discharge it; but the effort is wholly and utterly inadequate. In our difficulty we find assistance rendered to us by our sister country, or I might say our daughter country, for the mother may well be proud of such a noble offspring. America is bound to this country by no particular ties. You are summoned by no hopes of conquest, you are allured by no hope of gain; but you come amongst us in the spirit of philanthropy and of Christianity, you freely offer us your money, you spend your best energies in our cause, your lives are often sacrificed in the service. It is not at Allahabad only, but at many other stations, even in these provinces alone, at Agra, at Futtehgurh, at Mynpoorie, at Saharanpur, and in the Panjab, that you have many earnest and devoted laborers in the cause. You have hereby laid us under a deep obligation to you, which we can never adequately acknowledge, and of which, I trust, we shall all ever show ourselves deeply sensible. . . .

The latter topic is one on which I have long felt deeply, and what I now write to you, I have often expressed in conversation, to the many worthy and pious men who are your coadjutors in the sacred cause. If you think it will be any encouragement or gratification to your friends and supporters in your native country to know that such sentiments are entertained by myself, and by numbers of my fellow-countrymen, with whom I am in constant and intimate communication, you are at liberty to assure them that such is the case.

## Mission in Siam.

BANGKOK.—Rev. Stephen Mattoon and his wife, Rev. Stephen Bush; Samuel R. House, M.D., Licentiate Preacher; *Quakien*, Chinese Assistant.

Mr. Bush had a severe attack of sickness early in the year under review, from which he did not fully recover, though able to proceed with the superintendence of building operations. Being subject to constant returns of illness, it was considered expedient for him to seek complete restoration by a temporary change of climate. He has accordingly returned on a visit to this country, where he arrived in March, with health much improved by the voyage.

The brethren in this mission review the year with mingled emotions. Self-abasement is expressed on account of their want of faith, zeal and love, but gratitude also for the many mercies and blessings of God vouchsafed to them in their missionary work.

*Mission Premises.*—A permanent location has now been secured, concerning which the missionaries write as follows :

The lot which we have obtained is in a central situation, 150 feet by 500 in size, at a moderate annual rent. We have fenced it, levelled and arranged a part of the ground, and erected two good dwelling-houses. These are of brick, substantial, and of sufficient size to accommodate comfortably one mission family each. . . . We have been obliged to give constant personal oversight to the work of building, which has required an expense of time and labor that could not well be understood by friends at home.



*Religious Services.*—Daily worship in Siamese in the mission families, preaching, and a Bible class, have been maintained throughout the year. Most of the attendants on these stated services were natives connected directly or indirectly with the mission,—servants and others ; but a number of strangers have also attended at the new mission premises. One of the common difficulties of a heathen audience is their want of reverence, and consequent disorderly deportment. Our missionary friends in Siam have endeavored to enforce a proper decorum at their Sabbath services, allowing a greater latitude at others. They say of this :

Our design has ever been to make this service [on the Sabbath] one of quiet and order corresponding to a Christian assembly at home. We have therefore not encouraged the attendance of any who will not be quietly seated and maintain outward decorum during the exercises,—choosing to seek other opportunities to make the Gospel known to others.

Of the native church members, we have the following account in the report of the mission :

Our little church numbers as yet but two native members, both Chinese. One of these joined us at the commencement of the present missionary year, and both give us reason to hope that they are children of the Kingdom. So far as we can judge, they maintain a consistent Christian walk.

*A Chapel Wanted.*—The attendance on the Sabbath services having increased, so that the largest room in the house was not sufficient to accommodate comfortably all that came, the missionaries were beginning to feel the necessity of erecting a chapel. Besides the main reason for providing such a building, the hope of obtaining larger congregations, another is mentioned of no little weight, which is somewhat peculiar :

Besides, when we encourage their coming to our houses, they are inclined to intrude officiously upon us at all hours, and often when it is important for us to have our time for other duties. They have no idea of the value of time, and will, without the least compunction, waste any amount of it, however valuable to you, merely to gratify a vain curiosity or pass an idle hour.

*Informal Preaching—Books Distributed.*—The Gospel is made known orally, by conversation and explanation, both in private and public. "For this informal preaching there are abundant opportunities, and in this way most of teaching must be performed for some time to come."

Many books have been given to persons calling at the mission houses and at Dr. House's floating house, and also during two short tours in the country. Concerning this kind of labor, the missionaries say :

In various ways many thousands of tracts and portions of the Scriptures have been put into circulation among the people, and we trust have served to make more widely known the knowledge of the true God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. Our present location is a very favorable one for the distribution of books, being on a public thoroughfare, and near a ferry leading to the royal palace. If our numbers would warrant it, one missionary might profitably devote his whole time to the work of talking to the people, and distributing books at the mission compound and vicinity. We hope the time may come when we shall have one man for this work. The distribution of books, accompanied by the personal presentation of the truth to individuals and small companies, must for many years be the principal instrumentality used to bring the truth before this people.

From the press of one of the other missions at Bangkok, the following works were procured :

	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Whole No. Pages.</i>
Gospel of Mark, - - -	71	1,500	106,500
Gospel of John, - - -	88	2,000	176,000
History of Creation, - - -	82	2,000	164,000
Catechism on Prayer, - - -	36	2,000	72,000
<b>Total, - - - - -</b>		<b>7,500</b>	<b>518,500</b>

The missionaries express a strong desire to have a printing press and a practical printer connected with the mission.

*Translating.*—For want of more men, and on account of their unsettled state during part of the time, the brethren have hardly yet entered on the work of translating the Scriptures and preparing other books for the press. The Gospel of John, however, was revised during the year.

*Education.*—A small boarding school has been commenced, but too recently to furnish materials for a report. It will probably gather scholars from the Chinese and Siamo-Chinese boys at first, rather than from the Siamese. The latter can acquire the common education of the country, free of expense, at the Wats, or Buddhist temples, which are very numerous. A small day school of Peguan children, under the charge of Mrs. Mattoon, has also been opened near the end of the year. Both these schools are regarded as experiments.

An interesting sphere of influence was presented to Mrs. Mattoon, by the request of the king, that she and other missionary ladies at Bangkok would give instruction in English to some of the female members of the royal family. The aim of the missionaries in entering upon this work is thus described :

This was undertaken, not with the expectation that many of the pupils would persevere in their efforts to acquire the English language, so as to make it of much real and permanent value to them, but with the hope that, while gratifying the expressed wish of the king, they might have the opportunity of making known religious truth, not only to their pupils, but to many more of the thousands of females residing in the palace inclosure, who would not be likely to be reached by the Gospel in any other way. And in this they have not been wholly disappointed. They have found frequent opportunities to explain the Gospel to all classes, and to distribute books among the higher classes, who are generally able to read.

*Medical Missionary Labors.*—The services of Dr. House have, as in former years, proved of great value to the members of the mission. In order to have more time to devote to the circulation of Christian books and to other kinds of duty, he has endeavored to limit his practice among the natives, though not refusing to prescribe for them under special circumstances. There is a wide field for his labors in other departments of the missionary work.

*Missionary wanted for the Chinese.*—A large number of Chinese reside in Bangkok. Repeated requests have been made for a missionary to labor amongst them. It is again referred to in brief but decided

terms, and a painful reason is offered to awaken Christian sympathy on their behalf :

Permit us to repeat, what we have in substance said often, that we think it would be the part of true wisdom for the Board to establish a Chinese department connected with this mission. There is here a large Chinese population, and, as they freely intermarry with the Siamese, most of them are likely to become permanent residents. We are sorry to have to add that the traffic in, and use of opium among them, which has been legalized by the present king, are doing much to ruin them for time and eternity. But this should only awaken a deeper sympathy for them, and increase our exertions for their salvation.

From this review of the missionary work at Bangkok, it is apparent that there is an open door for preaching Christ among the Siamese and other inhabitants of Siam ; that there is a call for more laborers ; and that our brethren are faithfully at work, under many interesting and encouraging circumstances. Their faith does not fail ; this we learn from the concluding remarks of their report, which also suggest an important duty of the churches at home on their behalf, the offering of continual prayers for them and the people, to whom they are evangelists. They say :

Thus we have given a synopsis of what we are trying to do for the salvation of this people. We are but unprofitable servants, but we believe we are using those instrumentalities which the Lord will bless to the gathering in of his chosen. And though constrained to exclaim with the Prophet, "Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed !" still knowledge is increasing, the superstitions of ages are beginning to give way, confidence in false gods is shaken, and we wait with earnest longing, "Until the Spirit be poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness be a fruitful field." May the Lord hasten that blessed day!

## Missions in China.

### CANTON MISSION.

CANTON.—Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M.D., Rev. John B. French, and their wives; *Leung Awo*, Scripture Reader.

The missionaries at Canton are able to report, "with feelings of devout gratitude, that the health and lives of all the members have been graciously spared, and that they have been permitted to continue their labors uninterruptedly, and with greater facilities and efficiency than during any preceding year."

*Preaching.*—Religious worship has been conducted stately in two chapels. One of these is a part of the premises occupied by Mr. Happer, and is under his charge. Here five services are held each week, those of the Sabbath being attended by the scholars of the boarding and day schools, some of their parents, strangers, and patients under medical care, making an audience in the morning of from 90 to 100, and in the evening of from 40 to 55 persons. The week-day services have been attended by from 20 to 70 hearers. The other chapel, under Mr. French's care, belongs to the Southern Baptist Board of

Missions, and was occupied at the request of their missionaries during their absence. In the services held in this place of worship, Mr. French has been assisted by two native helpers, one connected with the Baptist Board, and the other with our own. This chapel has been open twice on the Sabbath and every day in the week during the year, and an additional service was held on three days of the week for about half of the year. Mr. French gives us a clear view of these chapel services :

At the hour appointed a card was hung out at the door, requesting all who feel disposed to come in and listen to the doctrines of Jesus; I also take a few tracts in my hand, and, standing at the door, personally invite passers-by to come in and hear the Gospel. In a little while the room is generally well filled. The service commences with the reading of a portion of Scripture; after which two addresses are made, one by the assistant, and one by myself, each varying from twenty to forty minutes in length. Prayer is then offered, generally by myself, and a tract is given to each individual present. Those who are at leisure are invited to remain, and hear the tract explained, and to converse on the subject of religion. About one-half or three-fourths of the audience usually accept the invitation, and quietly seat themselves to listen to the explanation of the tract, which is given partly by myself and partly by the assistant. The time spent in this informal service varies from an hour to an hour and a half, and this is often the most interesting part of the whole service.

The people almost always listen with great attention, and often after an hour spent in this way the house is better filled with hearers than at the commencement of the exercise, new hearers having come in constantly during the service. I have sometimes known persons to sit for *two hours and a half*, without moving from their seats, listening to the new doctrine, though they were at perfect liberty to leave the chapel whenever they felt disposed. As a general thing, however, the audience at the close of a long service is almost entirely changed, those who came in first having left, and new hearers having taken their place. The number of hearers at any one time varies from twenty to eighty persons, though from first to last more than double these numbers enter the chapel and listen for a short time. The people generally behave themselves with propriety. Indeed, I have often seen as attentive and respectful congregations in the chapel here as I have ever seen in America; though, as a general thing, our congregations are more noisy and changing in their character.

It must be obvious that our brethren feel encouraged in these labors, though they do not yet witness the conversion of their heathen congregations. It is obvious also that this department of their work should be enlarged. Mr. French adds to the foregoing statement this remark :

If we could get suitable chapels here, and had more perfect command of the language of the people, we think there is no place in China, or in any other part of the heathen world, which affords greater advantages for the public proclamation of the Gospel than are afforded here.

These services are not without results already visible. Mr. Happer speaks of "two attendants on public worship who had manifested great interest in the truth, who profess to have renounced their idols and to believe in Jesus, and who have requested to be baptized." And Mr. French says, "By means of preaching and tract distribution, a very general knowledge of the leading doctrines of the Gospel has been disseminated in this city and in the surrounding neighborhoods. The

groundwork is thus being laid ; the fallow ground is being broken up ; and when the Spirit is poured out from on high, we may hope for a glorious ingathering into the kingdom of Christ."

*Schools.*—The boarding school contained thirty scholars during the year, but only twenty-five remained at its close, five for various causes having ceased to be connected with the school. Some degree of restless feeling prevailed for a time among the older boys, growing out of their desire to accompany some of their acquaintances to California in search of gold ; but under judicious measures this excitement was allayed. Besides their good progress in other studies, they have acquired much knowledge of the Scriptures and the Catechisms, and their consciences have become more enlightened ; but none of them have yet become members of the church. Mr. Happer, who has the charge of the school, thus expresses his solicitude for the more advanced pupils :

It weighs very heavily upon my mind to see the boys of this advanced class so near the completion of their term of study without one of them being converted. All I can do is to commit them to the providence of God, and follow them with continued prayers. . . . I am desirous of retaining three of the oldest and most promising in the employment of the mission—one as assistant teacher in the boarding school, one in the dispensary, and one in the day school.

In two day schools, 58 scholars are enrolled. Their diligence and the regularity of their attendance are spoken of as quite gratifying. The missionaries express the opinion that the number of these schools may be increased.

*The Dispensary*, under Mr. Happer's care, has continued to present an interesting sphere of missionary influence. "On a low estimate, 12,000 were prescribed for, in which number there were probably 7,000 different individuals. . . . The patients have come from all the surrounding country, as well as all parts of this great city. Some have come a distance of three, four, and even five days' journey, to seek medical aid." Arrangements have been made lately to receive female patients of the better class. To such persons Mrs. Happer becomes an invaluable friend, and thereby enjoys the best opportunities of imparting Christian instruction. Mr. Happer reports the case of—

A young lady of a wealthy family, the only child, for whom a surgical operation was performed, in the presence of her father and mother, and a retinue of servants. She remained and her parents in the mission house for two days, and afterwards came daily for a long time, until she became well. Now that their prejudices are removed, she has acknowledged to Mrs. Happer the misgivings of heart with which she had sought relief. She had once gone to another missionary hospital dressed as a woman of the poorer class, having been told that if she went as a lady she would be retained as the foreign physician's wife, and that if she offended the foreigners she would be immediately shot by them! Again and again has she asked if we had no *guns* about us. Now these fears and prejudices are dissipated. She and her friends express unbounded gratitude. She is soon to be married into another wealthy family. May she and her friends be led to Jesus, the great physician!

During the dispensing of medicines, to small companies in a separate

room, the native assistant remains in the room where all the patients are assembled, [from 50 to 140 each day] explaining some portion of the Scriptures or Tract, or answering questions, and supplying every one who wishes it with a Tract. In the administering of medicines, three of the older pupils in the boarding school were quite useful.

An immense amount of suffering has been in this way relieved, many prejudices removed, favorable impressions made of the missionary work, and a large amount of Gospel truth lodged in minds predisposed by gratitude to give it a candid consideration.

*The conclusion* of the report of this mission expresses strong regret that more laborers have not been sent to this field :

For six years we have been pleading for an increase to our number. But no one has come to join us. No one even has come to supply the place of the Rev. W. Speer, who left us three years ago. We cannot but feel that the importance of this field is overlooked, or that the obstacles to missionary labor here are unduly magnified. The obstacles are diminishing, and there are advantages:—First—Eight years' experience leads us to believe that Canton is equally healthy for foreigners, whether missionaries or merchants, with any other port open to them in China, if not more healthy. Second—the attendance on the preaching of the Gospel is equal to what is reported at other stations. Third—Schools, both boarding and day, succeed as well here as elsewhere.

There is now especially a call for the services of a physician in connection with this mission.

How many years longer shall we have to plead before even one man comes to assist us in these arduous labors! . . . We would again request, with great earnestness, that this mission be placed as soon as possible on a more efficient basis, with four ministers, and one medical missionary. And then we would feel encouraged in our endeavors, by the grace of God, to raise up native laborers, to work with us in carrying the Gospel to these *dying millions*.

## NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO.—D. B. McCartee, M.D., Rev. Richard Q. Way and his wife, Rev. John W. Quarterman, Rev. Henry V. Rankin and his wife, Rev. Samuel N. Martin and his wife, Rev. William P. Martin and his wife, Mrs. Coulter, Miss J. M. Knight.

This mission has sustained a severe loss in the removal by death of Mr. Moses S. Coulter, who departed this life on the 12th of last December. After graduating at college, he went with his wife to China in 1848 as superintendent of the mission press, expecting to continue his studies there for the ministry of the Gospel. His labors were faithful and effective; and as he possessed excellent gifts, devoted piety, and a constitution of more than usual vigor, he had the prospect of being eminently useful for many years. During last summer, however, he was brought low by protracted sickness, and he was expecting under medical advice to return to this country on a visit, when he was called to enter into the rest that remaineth to the people of God. "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight!"

Mr. Culbertson has been transferred to the Shanghai Mission. Miss Knight arrived at Ningpo in September, and is associated with her sister, Mrs. Rankin, in the instruction of the girls' school.

In reviewing the past year, the missionaries are able to use the language of thanksgiving. They have enjoyed many proofs of the goodness of God towards themselves, and of his favor towards their work. With the exception of Mr. Coulter's lamented illness and death, they have had more than usual exemption from sickness, their friendly relations with the people and their work among them have been uninterrupted, and they have been permitted to see some of the fruits of their labors.

*Church.*—The services have been conducted by one of the missionaries as pastor, assisted by the other clerical members of the mission, and occasionally by brethren of other missions. Four natives were admitted to the communion of the church.

One of these [the missionaries write] was the aged inquirer, Mr. Wong, who had for several years steadily professed faith in Jesus as the true God and only Saviour, but whose baptism was deferred, in order to test his sincerity, and more fully to instruct him in the doctrines and requirements of the Gospel. The others were two of the more advanced pupils in the female boarding school, and one in Miss Aldersey's, each of whom gives pleasing evidence of piety. . . . We rejoice over them, and indulge the hope that the example of this old man, abandoning the idols he had served for threescore years to embrace Christianity, may have a good effect on others, and that these young females, in the relations they do now or may hereafter sustain, may exert a positive and lasting influence for good. It is with gratitude that we report the good spirit and conduct of all our converts during the past year; so far as we know, they have in walk and conversation adorned the Gospel. The present number of native communicants is seven.

*Preaching.*—The missionaries are all engaged in preaching to the Chinese. Services are held in the church, the chapel on the north bank of the river, and at five other places, twenty discourses being delivered each week. Of these, sixteen are preached to promiscuous audiences; the others to the scholars in the mission schools, servants and others, who form a regular congregation. The attendance at the former averages about forty persons; and as mostly different persons attend each service, the whole number who hear something of the gospel in these places of worship during the year is quite large. In the report of the mission, this number is estimated at some thousands, in connection with which the brethren remark:

Of all these, few go away from our services without having received some more correct views of Gospel doctrines, and more favorable impressions of the character and intentions of the foreign teachers. The force of our arguments against their system of religion is in many instances perceived, and although conviction of the truth of Christianity may not be felt, the people are led to suspect the correctness of their old systems, and their minds are better prepared to consider the question at another time. Though no conspicuous results have appeared, yet a real and important influence has been exerted on the minds of many.

*Schools.*—The number of pupils in the boys' boarding school is thirty-six. Of these boys, the missionaries say—

Their progress in studies has been on the whole respectable. We need the Holy Spirit's influences in this school. To it we must chiefly look at present for a

native ministry. A number of the boys are almost grown, and have made considerable attainments in general knowledge, and in acquaintance with the Scriptures. Their dispositions and abilities are such as, if sanctified and directed by the Holy Spirit, would make them efficient and useful preachers of the Gospel. We are confined to a spot, and encounter innumerable obstacles, peculiar to foreigners. They would be free from these, and the length and breadth of the empire is accessible to them. May it please God speedily to bring these boys to a knowledge of himself, and make them chosen vessels to bear the treasures of the Gospel to their countrymen!

Three of the boys made application for baptism; but though their conduct is praiseworthy, they have not exhibited to the missionaries satisfactory evidence of heartfelt piety, and their request has not yet been granted.

The girls' boarding school has had an average number of twenty-seven pupils. Their general progress in learning is spoken of as commendable. Religious instruction in this school, as in all the mission schools, is the chief object. Some of the scholars have at times seemed to feel solicitous about their salvation, but their serious impressions passed away, and none of the present scholars are considered as yet subjects of divine grace. Two of the scholars, whose term in the school expired during the year, have been admitted to the church, and maintain an exemplary profession. One of them has been married, and has from time to time been called to endure much reproach from her relatives for the sake of her Redeemer, which she has borne with Christian meekness. Upon each communion season she has returned to the school, and passed a few days with her missionary friends. She has thus received farther instruction, while her teachers have been gratified by her marked progress in the Christian life.

The Chinese custom of early betrothal has proved a serious obstacle to the happy working of the boarding schools. Its evil effects thus far have been chiefly apparent in the girls' school. After a girl has been several years under Christian instruction and influence, she is compelled to marry some heathen husband, to whom she was virtually sold by her parents while she was a mere child; and her subsequent life is spent under circumstances the most unfavorable to the development of Christian character. In order to guard against this evil, the mission have agreed "that no pupil should be received into either school, without having the betrothed party in the other school; or, if the pupil be not already betrothed, the betrothal must be under the control of the superintendents of the schools. This arrangement, it is hoped, will prevent pupils being married, except to persons who have also received a Christian education. It thus far seems not to be a serious obstacle in the way of getting pupils."

A day school is reported as continuing in successful operation. The other schools of this class, commenced last year, have not proved successful; but the missionaries ascribe this to causes which can be in a good degree avoided hereafter, while they are persuaded that "day schools favorably situated, and conducted with energy, are efficient



means of good, not only to the children, but to the communities in which they are placed."

*The translation and preparation of Christian books* has not been neglected. The Gospel of Luke has been translated into the colloquial language of Ningpo by members of the mission in connection with some of the English missionaries at that city. The character or alphabet employed for writing this vernacular dialect is the Roman, with some modifications. The Committee have felt at liberty to authorize a small outlay for printing the colloquial language in this character, without coming to any decision on the merits of the question. In what way the colloquial dialects can be most advantageously reduced to a written form may probably be best ascertained by actual experiment, and whether the best system has been adopted at Ningpo will appear on longer trial. The spoken or vernacular languages of the different provinces differ widely from each other, and in each the sounds to be represented in the alphabet are quite numerous. It may perhaps be found impracticable to obtain a uniform alphabet for the spoken languages of the whole country. And it is a matter of great practical difficulty to form an alphabet sufficiently comprehensive, and yet simple, to suit the demands of any given Chinese dialect. But that these dialects should be employed as means of making the masses of the Chinese acquainted with the Scriptures and other Christian books, seems to be obvious. The written language can be read and understood by every scholar in China, but Chinese scholars form a mere fraction of the whole people, and it may well be doubted whether the laboring and poorer classes will ever possess either the leisure or the pecuniary means, requisite for learning to read the present written language of their country. It would seem that the Bible must ever remain a book in a language unknown to the great mass of the Chinese people, if their spoken language be not reduced to writing, in some simple alphabet, and employed in the press as well as by the tongue.

Besides works distinctively religious, it is necessary in a heathen country to prepare others on scientific and historical subjects. Otherwise, the proper Christian education of the youth, especially those in preparation for the office of the ministry, must be conducted at a great disadvantage. Some works on the common branches of knowledge, such as geography, history, &c., brief in compass, and imbued with a Christian spirit, are already needed in the mission schools, and they will be very useful to the people at large. Of this description, a few works, prepared by members of the mission, have been published, and others are in the press.

*The Press.*—Eight native workmen and two printing presses have been constantly at work, under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Coulter. Of different works, 116,348 copies have been printed, amounting to 3,326,198 pages. The distribution of these publications is shown in the annexed table :

Distributed by members of the mission at Ningpo and vicinity,	16,098	copies.
Sent to the Shanghai mission, - - - - -	1,440	"
Sent to the Canton mission, - - - - -	24,570	"
Sold to other missionary bodies, - - - - -	28,596	"
Printed for other missionary bodies, - - - - -	25,600	"
Sent to California, - - - - -	2,901	"
Total, - - - - -	99,205	"

Concerning these issues of the press the missionaries remark in their report :

These books are the Scriptures, summaries of fundamental doctrines, catechisms, and such other works as may prove, illustrate, or enforce Scripture doctrine. In distributing them, we have been careful to give them to such persons only as could understand them to some extent. To persons from distant places, which we could not ourselves reach, we often gave several volumes, with the request that they would distribute them among their reading friends on their return home. There is an increasing desire among the people to learn something of foreigners, their customs, and their religion, which will prompt them to read our books to some extent. We pray that this bread of life, thus cast upon the waters, may be found after many days. We sow in hope.

*The Medical Department*, under the charge of Dr. McCartee, continues to be ably conducted, and to exert a happy influence auxiliary to the spiritual objects of the mission. The Dispensary was open on two days of the week, and some were received as in-door patients. Upwards of 5,000 persons were prescribed for, received medicines, or were surgically treated. Some of these were soldiers, badly wounded in an encounter with the people of some villages near Ningpo. Many tracts and portions of the Scriptures were distributed among the troops, which would be carried by them to their homes at Hangchau, Shau-hing, and other distant cities. The services of the physician to the mission families have been invaluable, but the chief interest of his labors arises from their influence on the Chinese. They become better acquainted with the character and object of the missionaries, they learn to regard the Christian religion as the source of the medical relief which is thus brought within their reach, and they receive much valuable instruction concerning the Gospel as the main remedy of the evils and sufferings of life.

*Missionary Journeys*.—The various engagements of the missionaries in the city engross their time, yet some visits have been made to neighboring places, in order to make known the way of life. An extract from Mr. Rankin's journal will show the encouragement, and prospective extent, of this kind of work :

*January 18*.—In company with two brethren, made an excursion into the country for the purpose of itinerating. . . . This is a very profitable employment. The simple-minded villagers seem so much more ready to listen to the strange doctrine of Jesus and the resurrection than the people in the city. We have far greater access to the women in the country, who, wherever we preached to-day, formed perhaps the largest part of our audiences, and in almost every instance listened with marked attention. Whatever village we entered, one of our number at least tarried for awhile to unfold the blessed truths of the Gospel, and to distribute books to whoever could read ; and I can but hope that some good im-

pression will be left. We have our Saviour's own example to encourage us in this kind of labor, and our general experience seems to be, that every day passed in the country is a profitable and pleasant one. The people generally are at leisure, and their hearts, the world over, are much more open than those in the city. It strikes me that this is eventually to be one of the most successful modes of propagating the Gospel in China. The facilities for itinerating in this land are remarkable. Perhaps there is no village in the whole circuit of country about Ningpo which may not be reached by boat, either on the river or the numerous canals which interlace this vast plain. For the sum of twenty-five or thirty cents we can hire a boat to be absent an entire day, and which is capable of holding several individuals. Thus we can be transported with our books, &c., from village to village in the most convenient manner. Our families can also readily accompany us, and in these boats, which are quite comfortable, we can pass as many days as we please. Nor is the physical advantage to the missionary to be overlooked.

The foregoing statements show that the door at Ningpo for making known the Gospel to the heathen stands widely open. The missionaries themselves remark :

The Government have evinced no disposition to interfere with our operations. We are uniformly treated with respect wherever we go, in city or country, and listened to respectfully wherever we speak, in public or private. The motives which induce the people to behave thus towards us are various; rarely, perhaps, any sincere regard for the doctrines we preach. That so wide a door of usefulness should be opened to us here, while missionaries in some other parts of China are repelled and shunned by the people, or listened to with distrust, is matter of encouragement to us and to the Church, while it calls for special prayerfulness and watching that we may faithfully improve these opportunities. Brethren, pray for us, that the Word may have free course and be glorified.

*Projected Station at Chinhai.*—Considerable attention has been given by the members of this mission to the subject of forming a station at the city of Chinhai, a few miles below Ningpo, at the mouth of the river on which that city is situated.

Chinhai is not one of the places open to foreigners, under the treaty by which their residence is permitted, unless its being in some measure the port of Ningpo would bring it within the provisions of the treaty. By judicious measures, however, the brethren believe that the permanent residence of a missionary family there could be effected; and Dr. McCartee opened a dispensing office for a time, visiting it on appointed days, as a method of obviating objections and conciliating the good will of the people.

This city contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and several thousand more are within a few minutes' walk of it; the same dialect is spoken there as at Ningpo; the place is a healthy one, being situated directly on the sea-shore, and enjoying in this respect an advantage over the other Chinese cities open to foreigners; fine opportunities would be there enjoyed for sending Christian books to other parts of the country, as all the junks trading at Ningpo, besides those too large to ascend the river to that city, must stop at Chinhai to be examined by the custom-house officers; these and other considerations seem to render it quite expedient to make the attempt, at least, of forming a missionary station at this place. But the measure is necessarily postponed for the present, owing to the want of force in the mission. The transfer of Mr. Culbert-

son to Shanghai, and the death of Mr. Coulter, make it difficult to detach any of the brethren from Ningpo to a second station. With more men, this interesting measure might be undertaken, and with the blessing of God it would prove a highly important means of extending the Gospel among the Chinese.

### SHANGHAI MISSION.

SHANGHAI.—Rev. M. Simpson Culbertson, Rev. Joseph K. Wight, and their wives.

The Rev. John Byers and his wife arrived at Shanghai in August, and entered on the study of the Chinese language. They were not permitted, however, to continue long in the missionary work. Serious pulmonary disease was developed, most unexpectedly, in Mr. Byers's case, and his health became so feeble, that in the judgment of medical advisers and of his brethren in the mission, it was considered expedient for him to return home, it being apparent that he would not be able to prosecute the arduous duties to which he had devoted himself. He was not spared to reach the end of his voyage at sea, but entered, as we confidently trust, into the rest that remaineth to the people of God, on the 8th of April. Like Mr. Coulter, Mr. Byers, when he engaged in the missionary work, appeared to enjoy unusually vigorous health. He was a man greatly respected for his gifts, scholarship, amiability, and devoted piety. The church and the heathen may mourn over the early removal of such men as Mr. Byers and Mr. Coulter; but the wise and gracious purposes of God, we may believe, will be manifested in causing these bereavements to promote the spirituality and humility of the friends of missions, and in raising up other laborers to carry forward the work to which these beloved brethren had consecrated their lives.

*Translating the Scriptures.*—Mr. Culbertson has continued to give his whole time during the week to the work of translating the Sacred Scriptures. In this work he has been associated with the Rev. Drs. Bridgeman and Boone, and others. A translation has been made and revised of the Pentateuch, and the books of Genesis and Exodus are prepared for the press.

The lamented diversity of views as to the proper term in Chinese for the name of the Divine Being, was referred to in the report of last year. As a consequence of this, two new translations of the Scriptures are in progress, differing also in some other respects from each other. On this general subject, a paragraph may be quoted here from the report of the mission:

The necessity for an accurate translation of the Scriptures has, for a long time, been deeply felt by all the missionaries in China. The translations heretofore prepared all acknowledge to be ill-adapted to general circulation, and the one now in preparation by the members of the London Missionary Society is felt by most missionaries not to be based on proper principles of translation, so that although the New Testament has been for some time prepared, nothing but the Gospels and Acts has ever been printed, except by members of their own Society. It is not to be

denied, however, that many difficulties at present lie in the way of getting another translation. Members of the committee of the oldest standing and influence have been obliged, at least for a time, to leave their field of labor, and many of the parties at first interested have withdrawn their co-operation; so that the continuance of the committee is a problem to be solved by events not yet transpired.

*Preaching.*—A small chapel has been occupied by Mr. Wight near the centre of the city. It consists of two rented rooms, holding about sixty persons, and the attendance has varied from that number down to five or ten. The nature of the service in this chapel depends very much upon the audience. Sometimes a conversational or catechetical mode of address is found to be the most profitable. At the close of the exercises, tracts or some of the Gospels are given to those who can read. Besides the services on the Sabbath, during a part of the year temples in the city and other frequented places were visited twice in the week, and preaching or conversation was held, and tracts were distributed.

A school for girls, in connection with another mission, was placed by its excellent superintendent, during her absence from Shanghai, under the charge of Mrs. Wight; but her health and domestic cares did not justify her in continuing the superintendence of it more than three or four months.

The importance of Shanghai as a missionary post is becoming more manifest every year. Its commerce, and thereby its own growth, and its relations with other parts of China and with other countries, are all rapidly on the increase. There ought to be a large missionary force at this city; and the Committee cannot forbear here to express the hope, that more laborers may soon be sent to this part of China.

Among the causes which must enlist the sympathies of all true Christians on behalf of the Chinese, the evils inflicted on that people by the opium trade continue to occupy a very prominent place. These are again set forth in the report of the Shanghai mission:

This political and moral evil has the same source of supply, the foreign commerce which gives so much prosperity to this city. It is hardly to be wondered at that the statesmen of China, seeing the evil effects of opium, in consuming over \$30,000,000 of the capital of the country annually, and in sapping the health, strength and life of its subjects, should greatly prefer to have foreign intercourse entirely cut off. They see no advantage in it sufficient to counterbalance so great an evil. They know that it is useless to attempt to prevent its consumption by penal laws. While the poison is within reach, it allures and charms while it destroys its victims. Though its effects are fully known, yet the use of it has increased until it has extended all over the empire. It can be found in Peking as well as in Canton. At least \$10,000,000 in value of it are scattered over the northern and middle portions of the empire from this port alone.

Situated as we are, where we daily see the effects of this poison on our fellow-men, we feel ourselves and the whole Christian world interested in this subject. And this for two reasons: 1st. Because all foreigners are very naturally clasped together by the Chinese, and our object and the holy religion which we profess stands condemned, because associated in the minds of this people with those who bring this drug to impoverish and destroy their fellow-countrymen. 2d. Because we feel that every friend of humanity, and especially every Christian, is bound to protest against any system which for the sake of gain is destroying his fellow-men; and especially are we bound to speak out on this subject, because the Chinese themselves are unable to proclaim their wrongs.

They lie helpless, taken as in a net, with no chance of escape. They have tried every means in their power to prevent its use. They have tried law, forbidding its sale, and have made smoking of opium a crime punishable by the magistrate. They have forbidden its introduction into the empire. They have entreated and threatened both their own countrymen and foreigners. They brought on themselves a war by attempting to exclude it, which only resulted in a wider and freer introduction where it had before been excluded. Unheeded are their complaints and struggles. They cannot control foreigners who bring it, and there is no moral power among the people to resist the temptation. Hard and helpless, therefore, is their condition. They lie wrapped as in the coils of some huge serpent; the poison is already creeping through their veins, and every struggle for life only brings still closer the huge folds and the open jaws of the monster.

But it may be asked, What is to be done? Some will say, You have the remedy, the only antidote for this poison,—preach the Gospel. But alas! what are we among so many! Not only are we few in number, but we cannot go where the poison has already gone. We are confined to five cities on the coast, while in every city and village opium can be bought. The serpent is before us; before we can point to the remedy, the victim is dead. True, the Gospel is the only sure corrective, but it needs to be applied to those who administer as well as to those who receive the poison. They need to be warned who now hold the scourge, lest it one day be turned upon them. God once used Babylon as his battle-axe, with which he broke in pieces the nations and destroyed kingdoms, and afterwards he stretched out his hand against her, and brought her down from among the rocks, and made her as a burnt mountain. Such may be the end of those who now glory in their strength and prosperity. Certain it is that there can be no permanent prosperity which is the fruit of sin.

The public conscience needs to be enlightened and aroused on this subject, until this trade shall be seen in its true light, as inflicting a scourge on China scarcely less destructive to human life and happiness than ever was the slave trade to Africa. It ought also to be aroused to repentance, until no Christian government shall in any way be connected with the traffic, until the time shall come when the British government, instead of deriving a revenue of three millions sterling from the cultivation of, and duties on, opium, shall exert herself as nobly in cleansing away and putting a stop to the evil, as she has to rid Africa of her curse. If England will only say the poppy shall no longer be cultivated in British India, the great and at present only source of supply will be cut off. Above all, let it be the earnest desire of all Christians to repair as far as possible the evil which has been done, and to prevent the farther continuance and spread of it, by lifting up a standard against it, and by causing the truth to be seen and known as widely as the evil and the curse.

## Mission to Chinese in California.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Rev. William Speer and his wife.

In the last Annual Report a brief reference was made to the Chinese in California, and the importance of missionary labor for their benefit. This subject was brought under the consideration of the Committee, not only by its public interest, but also by a memorial of the Presbytery of California. The leadings of Providence seemed to make the question of duty plain, although some hesitation was felt on account of the considerable expense involved in forming the proposed mission; and now the Committee are able to report that the mission is fully commenced, and that its prospects are decidedly encouraging.

The Rev. W. Speer, formerly of the Canton Mission, and his wife, having been appointed to this sphere of labor in June, embarked in

October and arrived at San Francisco in November. They were cordially received by Christian friends at that city, and much interest was expressed in their object by the community at large. By the Chinese, also, Mr. Speer was welcomed as a friend. Opportunities of useful labor were immediately set before him, the Chinese inmates of the Hospital being delighted to receive his visits, and others being found quite willing to converse with him on religious subjects, and to accept Christian tracts and the Sacred Scriptures. A man of considerable influence among the Chinese at San Francisco, as the head of a company, who would probably have been hostile to missionary efforts, was obliged to return to China on account of his health, and his successor is a young man of fine abilities and promise, who was educated in one of the mission schools in his own country. Another young man, educated in the same way, and one from whom much may be expected, is spoken of as "touched by the Spirit of grace, and feeling deeply on the subject of his own salvation." Mr. Speer had heard of thirteen others, who had been scholars in the missionary schools in Canton and its vicinity.

The station to be occupied was left to Mr. Speer for decision, after consultation with brethren of the Presbytery and other Christian friends. It became obvious, after inquiry, that San Francisco is the best place at present for the seat of the mission, containing a larger number of resident Chinese than any other place, and being the gateway through which they enter and depart from California. A chapel, fitted up with seats for two hundred hearers, was occupied in February, and an evening school was commenced about the same time.

Before the chapel was opened, a most interesting public meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. A. Williams is the minister, which was attended by a large audience of Americans and Chinese. The object and plans of the mission were then fully unfolded, and appeared to awaken feelings of warm interest in all who were present. A liberal collection was taken, to which the Chinese very freely contributed. Eventually, and perhaps soon, it may become necessary to provide permanent buildings for the use of the mission—a place of worship and school-room, if not also a house for the missionary, to save the heavy expense of house rent; but so hearty and general has been the expression of interest in this mission among the citizens of San Francisco, that it is expected their liberality will furnish these local but important auxiliaries to the missionary work among their Chinese neighbors.

The immigration of Chinese to this continent is one of the remarkable events of the age. We may not be able to foretell their future part in the industrial, social, civil, and religious interests of our own country; but we can and should contemplate them as sinners now in need of the Gospel, and as brought into circumstances in which the missionary can gain favorable access to them. They are now the foreigners, and our missionary on his native soil bids them welcome to the advantages, temporal and spiritual, of his country. Thus their

relations are completely reversed from those in which they stood a few years ago in the province of Canton ; for it is a fact eminently worthy of note that most of the Chinese in California are from that province, the same in which their missionary studied their language, usages and character. In all this we see the wonderful ordering of Divine Providence, and it awakens the hope that God in his grace has great things in store for the Chinese, and through them for the vast multitudes of the land of Sinim.

The future course of this new mission must be left to Providence. All things at present seem to concur in showing that it should be carried on with vigor. The Chinese element in our population will probably become a large one. The Chinese may be considered an emigrating people, not less than the Irish or the Germans. Their impoverished condition, their want of employment, their hopeless prospect of a better lot in their own country, are strong reasons for their seeking a home in a foreign land. Hundreds of thousands of them are found in the countries in the east within reach of China, where they are permanent residents. They now find it easy to reach our shores, and their keen practical thirst for gain, in addition to the causes mentioned already, will probably bring large multitudes of them here, unless powerful causes should arrest their course. Such causes we do not now see. The views commonly prevailing amongst our citizens favor the emigration of people from every country. And it will probably be found for our great advantage to invite them to come. They will prove a better class of emigrants than many who come from Europe. They will not soon fill our poor-houses and prisons. On the contrary, their industry, and their peaceful minding of their own business, will make them a very valuable class of our population. But however all this may be, we would still think of them as sinners, lost and perishing. What they want is the Gospel. Has not God brought them here to receive it ?

### **Missions among Romanists.**

The Committee have continued to direct their attention to the spread of the Gospel among Roman Catholic populations.

In regard to the Romanist nations of this continent, they have been watchful to observe the doors opened by Providence for missionary labor, and at the same time to find men of suitable qualifications for the work. It is with regret that they have to report no missionaries yet in the field ; although important posts wait to be occupied, on the borders of Mexico, in the Isthmus of Panama, and perhaps in other quarters. Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, for the Mexicans, and Panama or Aspinwall, for the inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama, and eventually for the people of Central America, as well as of New Granada, may be pointed out as stations of great and immediate importance. Men of piety, energy, and prudence, at these points, might



hope, with the blessing of God, to do a most important work for Christ and for their generation.

The readiness with which these places can be reached ; the increasing intercourse between our citizens and the people of the Spanish American States ; the growth of intelligence and the liberality of views amongst many of our Central and South American neighbors, a most signal example of which has been shown lately in the complete overthrow of Jesuit power in New Granada ; and, above all, the solemn spiritual interests of our fellow-men, should all serve to call forth the missionary zeal of our churches on behalf of these Roman Catholic nations. No open door should be left long unentered.

In Europe, the same line of effort has been followed which has been reported in former years. And the funds which have been remitted to correspondents at Geneva and other places, the Committee have every reason to believe have been faithfully and judiciously expended in the advancement of the cause of Christ.

A re-actionary political movement, largely promoted by the agents of the Papal power, has been very manifest among the nations on the Continent, and the power of the priest and even of the Jesuit appears to be, for the time, in the ascendant. Our Protestant brethren in some quarters have met with barriers to their missionary progress, interposed by local magistrates at the instigation of the Romanist ecclesiastics ; in some instances the hand of persecution has fallen heavy on the witnesses for Christ ; and in most places, the work of evangelization has been prosecuted under a feeling of uncertainty and apprehension as to the continued enjoyment of religious liberty and the rights of conscience.

In France, Belgium and Italy, the countries in which the funds remitted by the Board during the last year have been chiefly expended, a determined conflict is now waging between the powers of darkness and the children of light. On the one hand we see arrayed numbers, wealth, political influence, all largely controlled by a numerous, bigoted, unscrupulous priesthood, and directed by the great enemy of God and man ; on the other hand, we see a handful of the ministers of Christ, and some little flocks of his people—but the Lord is on their side. It may please him to permit the powers of darkness to retain for a season the ascendancy in these lands, for the punishment of the sins of their inhabitants ; but in the meantime he is gathering into his fold his elect people, and eventually he will surely “destroy the man of sin” and the kingdom of Satan. In this faith our Protestant brethren labor and suffer, and pray and hope. They appear to be redeeming the time, because the days are evil. Their devotedness is exemplified in the conduct of an evangelist in France. He was falsely accused of being implicated in some political movements, placed under arrest, then imprisoned, afterwards conducted from one city to another chained to a malefactor ; but like the primitive evangelists, he was kept in peace, and enabled to fulfil his chosen work. He thus spoke of that work under these trying circumstances :

In prison, on the route, in the midst of the soldiers, I had not the least fear, and,

forgetful of my sad situation, I preached the Gospel to two Catholic soldiers who were at my side, with as much liberty as if I had been simply a fellow-traveller with them. I can add that the words which I was enabled to speak to them have not been in vain; for during all the time we were in garrison at B——, they attended Protestant worship. They have come to see me since my liberation, and I believe that, as they have themselves said, their eyes have been opened to see the light of the Gospel. May the Lord finish this good work in their hearts, so that when their time of service is ended, they may carry, the one into Sarthe, the other into Seine and Oise, the light which shines in darkness, and may become instruments, in the hands of the Lord, of great blessings to their parents and their friends.

The Committee cannot present in the brief limits of this Report the practical details of the work of evangelization in these Papal countries; nor is it necessary to furnish such details, as the nature of that work will be readily understood without them. A few things may be referred to, however, as showing the darkness in which Romanism envelops its subjects. For example, one of the evangelists supported in France—

Meeting one day a Catholic woman, asked her if she had a Saviour. She answered at first she had none; but after a moment's reflection she added: "Oh yes, I remember now, it is the Good Holy Lady and St. Joseph." Another day a priest, preaching on the parable of the Prodigal Son, was attempting to prove that "it was by works of penitence, and by walking back barefooted to his father's house, the prodigal son merited and gained the favor of him against whom he had sinned." He added that the father represented the priest, and the prodigal son the penitent; that this parable ought to teach his parishioners to come to the confessional, there to be clothed with the garment of absolution, &c.

Another evangelist met with a Jansenist lady, who took pleasure in reading the Sacred Scriptures. Speaking of their instructions, she said to the missionary:

These strengthen our faith and do good to the soul; but what good can one expect, she added, from things like the following, which I have read in a book of my servant's: "When Jesus Christ, in his severity, will not permit poor sinners to enter heaven, his kind mother, ever full of tender sympathy, opens another door for them, so that they, notwithstanding, may come in."

The evangelist, Mr. C——, supported by the Board, mentions that—

On visiting a family to whom I had furnished a New Testament, I inquired if they read it. "Alas," replied a lad of thirteen, "it is gone. The priest came a few days ago, and perceiving my New Testament, he was very angry, and said if I did not throw the book into the fire, I should not be admitted to first communion, (confirmation,)—then snatching the volume out of my hand, he threw it into the oven himself."

Similar proofs might be largely cited from the journals of evangelists and colporteurs, showing the sad religious state of the common people, and the blindness of their spiritual guides. In the view of such statements, no one can call in question the importance of all judicious efforts to spread abroad in these lands the light of the Gospel. And it is encouraging to see that such efforts are attended with the Divine blessing. One of the evangelists in France thus describes the work of grace in one of his hearers:

A man of thirty-five years of age, an engineer in a factory, came to me several times lately, to speak about the Word of God, which he possesses, reads, and has taken as the rule of his conduct. Some years ago, this man spent six months at the hospital, in consequence of an accident. During that time he reflected on his past life. His sins, his forgetfulness of God, presented themselves to his conscience; he understood that he was worthy of condemnation, and that a change was absolutely necessary. He resolved seriously to devote himself to piety; and knowing no better, he followed the directions of Roman Catholic priests, and gave himself to the practices of his church. But he soon felt doubts about the doctrine of Rome. He endeavored to acquire some light, and being acquainted with a member of our flock, he got a New Testament, read it with zeal, and with a serious purpose of conforming to the instructions that he should find in it. He appears to me to be decided on joining us. His conscience is remarkably upright; he has a strong desire to do the will of God, whatever it may cost him, and his candor is admirable.

The evangelist mentioned above as having been placed under arrest, and preaching the Gospel to his keepers, relates an interesting narrative of the piety and devotedness of one of the younger members of his flock:

Among those lately brought to the faith is a young woman, who has for a long time felt a desire to partake of the communion; but before being received, she had to undergo a severe trial of her faith. An aged and bigoted woman, by promises and menaces, endeavored to prevent her attending our worship. Two of the nuns were brought from Lyons, who threatened her with being disinherited and abandoned by her parents, otherwise willing to make an ample provision for her future comfort. But nothing caused our new sister to hesitate. She said to them, that having heaven as her inheritance and God as her protector, she was rich enough; and when they did not cease to threaten her, she said, "It is all in vain; I have given my heart to God, and wish to leave it with him; far from hating you, this religion which you detest makes me love you more, and every day I pray that the Saviour would open your hearts to his love, as he has mine." It was after these trials that she came again to request that she might make a public profession of her faith, and thus glorify the name of her Saviour.

An evangelist in another department describes with tender feeling the last testimony of a female member of the church, one of the first fruits of his ministry:

She has been a model of piety. The poor lost in her a true benefactor. . . . At first, in the prospect of death, she was distressed at the thought of leaving her three children; but on my telling her not to forget the promises of God, who will be the orphan's father, she was comforted. Then she spoke to her children—"Listen, my dear children, I have long felt anxious about you; I would love to live some time longer to watch over and instruct you; but God has ordered it otherwise, and I commit you to him; his compassions are infinite, and now I am free from any fear." She then gave them a tender charge not to neglect the Saviour, but to profit by the means of grace; and soon afterwards she slept in Jesus. Her dying exhortations were followed by the conversion of her two daughters; and one of these was herself soon called to rejoin her mother. The last words of this young disciple were, "See, the Saviour, in company with my mother, comes to call me, and I am going to be with them. Let us go—farewell."

Thus is God accomplishing the number of his elect. Thus is it manifest that the labors of his servants are not in vain.

Besides the ordinary means aided in the work of evangelization in Europe, the Committee were enabled to appropriate some moneys

towards the completion of a Protestant church in Turin, ecclesiastically in connection with the venerable Church of the Waldensians. This donation called forth a warm expression of thanks from the brethren, one of whom has communicated quite interesting information concerning the work of God in Italy. A Catholic newspaper had reported "some thousand proselytes" made by the Protestants. Concerning this our correspondent says, "It has means of knowing what is passing in its own church that we do not possess," and then he adds :

All that we know is, that our chapel is filled with Roman Catholics three times on Sunday, and well attended every evening during the week; that there are always fifty or sixty adult catechumens, and a large and increasing number of communicants: that the Protestant weekly newspaper and Protestant books circulate freely; that the Bible is sold publicly; that there are few large towns that are not in communication with us; that even in the country the Gospel makes progress, and that there is a rising church in Genoa.

### *Mission to the Jews.*

NEW YORK.—Rev. John Neander. Mr. Julius Strauss, Licentiate Preacher.

PHILADELPHIA.—Rev. Bernard Steinthal.

BALTIMORE.—Rev. Frederick J. Neuhaus.

Mr. Neuhaus was ordained by the Presbytery of Baltimore. Mr. Strauss was licensed by the same body, and upon their recommendation was appointed as an assistant missionary; his appointment being, however, a temporary one.

These brethren appear to have been faithfully employed in their work among their kinsmen according to the flesh. Their monthly reports exhibit daily visits to Jewish families, and numerous conversations with Jews of all classes. They meet with Jews from Russia, Poland, Portugal, Spain, France, and England; but most are from the German States, and speak the German language, which is the native tongue of the missionaries. They have occasionally enjoyed opportunities of speaking to the rich, but far more frequently to the poor. They have delivered their message to the aged, the dying, the bereaved, the tempted. They have conversed with Jews in their stores and their workshops, intent upon gain, and with many in the streets, seeking business or pleasure. They have spoken to many Jewesses, many of them mothers of families, and often to Jewish children. They have visited Israelites in prison, though happily but few have been found there, and also in the hospital and the asylum. They have met with the greatest diversity of religious and irreligious views among this people. Most are self-righteous, many are skeptical, still more are careless of these things, and multitudes are very ignorant; Talmudists and "Modern Jews" are the chief divisions, but scoffing infidels have been met with, and even an atheist, and a pantheist! Yet there have been some who appeared to be honestly inquiring into the meaning of the prophecies, others who avowed their respect for the character of Jesus, and some who professed their belief in him, "but secretly, for fear of the Jews."

In various ways does persecution fall upon those who evince a disposition to embrace Christianity. Instances are mentioned, in which the loss of employment, exclusion from mutual benefit institutions, bitter reproaches, and the more trying distress of revered friends and relatives, have stood in the way of persons inclined to seek instruction from the missionaries. There have been also professed inquirers, influenced by motives of temporal advantage. Two persons of this class whose applications for baptism were refused by our brethren, were immediately baptized by other parties.

Great as the variety of classes and individuals has been, the missionaries have endeavored to make known to them all the unsearchable riches of Christ, and to set him forth as the hope of Israel. In their labors, they have sometimes been treated with rudeness and refused a hearing, but generally they have been well received. They lament, however, that they are not permitted to report cases of hopeful conversion; but they report signs of diminished prejudice, and of greater readiness, than in former years, on the part of many, to converse thoughtfully about the claims of Christianity.

It is still considered inexpedient to publish the letters and journals of the missionaries. If this were done, though no personal notices were given, it would tend to restrict their intercourse with their kinsmen. Some detached parts, however, of their communications may be here quoted, as showing that their labors are not altogether without encouragement. The secret dissatisfaction felt by the more thoughtful Jews with their religion is brought to view in this example :

On the day of Atonement, as I left the room of worship in a Synagogue, an aged Jew went down with me and asked me to join him in another room. After we came in, he locked the door, and then declared that he is not satisfied with the ceremonies observed this day, and wished to hear my opinion and explanation of Leviticus xvi, which was read in the Synagogue that day. I gave him a short explanation of it, which seemed to satisfy him. Having finished, he shook hands with me and invited me to call at his residence.

Another missionary speaks of—

A very well-educated Jewess, who had received from an aged Jewish convert, no longer living, a copy of the Bible, which she greatly prized. She wished to show that the difference between Judaism and Christianity is not material, the former believing in a Messiah to come, and the latter in the same as already come. This matter was explained. She spoke of having known several Jews, who had embraced Christianity,—generally those did so who studied it; but though inclined towards it herself, the doctrine of the Trinity, and the observance of the Sabbath on Sunday instead of Saturday, seem to her insurmountable obstacles. These two points are prominent in modern Judaism.

The same missionary thus mentions the circulation of a tract :

I gave a tract to a Jew about two weeks ago. To-day I asked him whether he had read it, and found that he had done so. I was much pleased to find that it had been read by many Jews, and especially by a rather well-educated Jewess, who lives in the same house. She told me that she had read it with much interest, and added that she had put a Jewish tune to the German hymn printed on the cover of the tract. Though this is no proof of conversion, it is encouraging to

notice a Jewess taking an interest in a spiritual song, which ascribes all glory and majesty to Him whom her forefathers crucified.

Another missionary writes in his journal :

Met Mr. — in — street. He is a pleasant-looking Jew. We took a little walk, and I then went with him to the Mission House, where Mr. — was waiting for me. There we had a pleasant conversation together; and to our surprise he spoke with a warm heart about Jesus, in whom he expresses his faith. We were very glad to find in him a warm-hearted Jewish brother, a brother indeed who loves the Saviour. [This gentleman, as it is stated in notices of later date, though an attendant at church, has not yet made a public confession of his faith.]

The work of the missionary and the state of the Jews are thus presented in a letter of still another of these brethren :

I know that you and all connected with the Board do not look for immediate results; but most people do, forgetting that conversions are God's prerogative alone. They reason in this way: either the case of the Jew is a hopeless one, or the missionary does not do his duty. But the missionary may be as faithful and zealous as the Apostle Paul, and yet not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors. Nor is the Jew in a hopeless condition. True it is, they are a people who have made their hearts hard as adamant; but the Lord has promised, "I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh." True it is, they are a people who seem as a multitude of dry bones, and who are saying, "Our bones are dried, our hope is lost, we are cut off for our parts;" still the Lord has declared, "O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and bring you into the land of Israel." True it is, they are a people who have been long under the displeasure of God, and scattered by him as a by-word among the nations; still Jehovah has declared, "As I thought to punish you, when your fathers provoked me to wrath, saith the Lord of hosts, and I repented not, so again have I thought to do well unto Jerusalem, and to the house of Judah; fear ye not."

And is there nothing encouraging in the fact, that their prejudices are softened; that many are willing to listen to the truth; that they begin to study their own scriptures to see "whether these things are so?"

In my daily intercourse with Jews, I often witness scenes which cannot but cheer up a desponding spirit. . . . A physician, who is a secret believer in Jesus, when I was reading to him Matthew x. 32, 33, exclaimed with tears, "No, I will not deny my Lord! But what will become of my poor family!" His wife and father-in-law are strict Jews, and very much opposed to Christianity. O how few Christians have any idea of the many difficulties to be encountered by a believing Jew. . . .

Let these few instances, to which many more might be added, suffice to prove that there is a spirit of inquiry going on among the Jews, which in the Lord's appointed time will manifest itself to the glory of his name. Faith looks forward to a brighter day, when all distinctions between Jew and Gentile shall be broken up, and all be one in Christ Jesus. All we need is "more faith, more sympathy, more fervent and persevering prayers, on the part of those who are interested in the prosperity of Zion."

. . . Mr. —, the young inquirer mentioned in my last, is still receiving instructions from me in the doctrines of Christianity. I have also under my care a Roman Catholic priest, Dr. —.

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The main object of the Annual Reports of the Committee, is to record, from year to year, God's dealings with the missionary work of the Church. Arguments in favor of this work, answers to objections, expositions of policy in the conduct of the missionary enterprise, at

home or abroad, have not heretofore occupied a prominent place in these reports. Nor would the Committee now depart from the usage of former years. They prefer to let the statements of the preceding pages make their own impression on the minds and hearts of those who read them. Yet, in concluding this narrative, two remarks may be added :

1. It is manifest that great reason exists for giving thanks unto God for the foreign missionary work of our Church. Important fields of labor have been occupied ; faithful servants of Christ are at work in them ; the churches at home, it is believed, are becoming more and more interested in this work ; and it is certain that the favor of Providence and the grace of the Holy Spirit have accompanied the labors of our missionary brethren. The preceding report contains notices of converts admitted to the communion of the church at stations among the Indians, in Africa, India, Siam, China, and Europe. The number of these converts has not been large ; perhaps this is owing to the want of faith and prayer in the Church itself ; but the fact of such conversions is a sure sign that God approves this cause, and it is also a reason of hope as to our being permitted to witness still more signal displays of converting grace. Some of the members of the missionary churches, and two of the devoted missionaries, have been called to finish their earthly course during the last year. Their happy death-beds, and their blessed portion beyond the grave, bear affecting testimony to the divine nature and the glorious end of the missionary work. By these, and especially by the grace which only can produce such fruits as these, the Church should be encouraged to go forward in this work of the Lord. Thankfulness, faith and hope should characterize her missionary zeal.

2. There is a loud call for enlarged effort in some of the missionary fields now occupied,—see particularly what is stated in the report of the Missions among the Indians, in Africa, India, Siam, and China,—and new fields might be occupied. More men are wanted. A larger amount of funds is also wanted.

Most of our missionary brethren are over-worked. Some of them are in impaired and precarious health. Their whole number is only about a fortieth part of our ministry. On any view of the widespread moral desolations around them, the open doors before them, and the resources of the body of Christians whom they represent, their number ought to be increased.

In order to this increase, very much depends on the amount of funds devoted to this cause. An increase of these is urgently required,—to secure which the only thing needful is, simply that *all our congregations* should make their offerings to the missionary treasury, as the Lord has prospered them. Is it asking too much of the Lord's people that this should be done ? As the matter now stands, a large number of churches, and a multitude of church-members, do not make any regular contribution in aid of this cause. The amount given by the churches averages hardly one cent each week to each communicant in our body.

As many who are not church-members make liberal offerings, and as many communicants give large sums, it is obvious that many do not give anything. This may be owing to erroneous views of duty, to the supposed want of opportunity in some cases, and perhaps in more frequent instances to the indifference and apathy, which result from a feeble experience in the soul of the powers of the world to come; but the effect in all is the same, to withhold from the benighted and the perishing those means, by which God is pleased in his grace ordinarily to bestow upon men the blessings of eternal life. The Committee long to see this state of things all changed; and they are encouraged to look forward to the time as not far distant, when all the ministers and members of our body will support this great cause by both gifts and prayers. They hope for this, in view of the past. The increase of pecuniary gifts to foreign missions, from the constituency now represented by the Board, is believed to have been not less than tenfold the amount supplied by the same sources in the year 1831. This was the year preceding the movement of our body as a denomination in the work of foreign missions. Without such a movement, judging by the experience of the Christian brethren with whom our churches were formerly connected in missionary action, the increase would have been only three-fold. But still there is room and urgent need for a much larger advance, as must be apparent to all from the small average amount already mentioned.

For this advance, the Committee trust in the grace of God,—humbly hoping for such a measure of divine influence to be shed down upon all the members of our Church as shall make them willing, according to the measure of their ability, to take part in this labor of love for Christ our Lord. All our hopes of success turn upon this, THAT IT IS THE LORD'S WORK. Therefore, his redeemed people cannot stand aloof from it. Therefore, laborers will be raised up and sent forth. Therefore, the means of their support will be provided. Therefore, the influences of the Spirit of Grace shall be poured out; the labors of missionaries shall not be in vain; the offering of prayers and alms shall be acceptable in the sight of God; and the great result shall be the spread of the Gospel, causing "glory to God in the highest; and on earth, peace, good will towards men." Amen.



# Financial Statement.

*Payments on Account of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, from May 1, 1852, to April 30, 1853.*

## MISSIONS.

### MISSIONS IN INDIA.

#### Expenditures on account of

Lodiana Mission, . . . . .	\$24,416.33	
Allahabad Mission, . . . . .	10,755.90	
Furrukhabad Mission, . . . . .	11,458.53	
Agra Mission, . . . . .	\$8,654.23	
Outfit of Rev. R. E. Williams, . . . . .	225.00	
Passage of " " from Boston to Calcutta, 225.00		
	<u>9,104.23</u>	
		<u>\$55,734.99</u>

### MISSION IN SIAM.

Expenditures on account of Mission at Bangkok, . . . . .	\$2,558.23
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### MISSIONS IN CHINA.

#### Expenditures on account of

Canton Mission, . . . . .	\$4,241.04	
Ningpo Mission, . . . . .	11,634.73	
Shanghai Mission, . . . . .	7,409.55	
	<u></u>	<u>\$23,285.32</u>

### MISSION TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Expenditures on account of, . . . . .	\$2,535.19	
Passage of Rev. Wm. Speer and wife from New York to San Francisco, . . . . .	657.50	
	<u></u>	<u>\$3,192.69</u>

## MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

## Expenditures on account of

Liberia Mission, . . . . .	\$2,037.03	
Settra Kroo Mission, . . . . .	217.30	
Corisco Mission, . . . . .	\$2,134.79	
Outfit of Rev. Geo. McQueen, Jr., . . . . .	175.00	
Passage of " " from New York to Corisco, 200.00		
	<hr/>	2,509.79
		<hr/>
		\$4,764.12

## MISSIONS TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

## Expenditures on account of

Chippewa and Ottawa Mission, . . . . .	\$5,894.90	
Otoe and Omaha Mission, . . . . .	3,502.74	
Iowa and Sac Mission, . . . . .	3,174.80	
Creek Mission at Tallahassee, . . . . .	\$5,738.76	
Kowetah, . . . . .	1,714.31	7,453.07
Choctaw Mission, . . . . .		9,450.84
Chickasaw Mission at Wa-pa-nucka, . . . . .	\$9,143.94	
Boggy Depot, . . . . .	1,944.75	11,088.69
Seminole Mission, . . . . .		2,891.96
		<hr/>
		\$43,457.00

## MISSIONS TO THE ROMANISTS.

Remittances to Geneva, . . . . .	\$2,000.00	
" Paris, . . . . .	1,000.00	
" Belgium, . . . . .	1,000.00	
" Turin, . . . . .	744.00	
" French Canadian Mission, . . . . .	500.00	
	<hr/>	\$5,244.00

## MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

Expenditures on account of, . . . . .	\$2,211.46
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(Total Expenditure for Missions, \$140,447.81.)

## AGENCIES.

Rev. William S. Rogers, Salary, one year, . . . . .	\$1,000.00	
Do. Travelling Expenses, " . . . . .	400.00	
Rev. Wm. H. McAuley, Salary, eight months, to Jan. 1, 1853, . . . . .	533.33	
Do. Travelling Expenses, " . . . . .	72.40	
Rev. Francis P. Monfort, Salary, eight months, to Jan. 1, 1853, . . . . .	333.33	
Do. Travelling Expenses, " . . . . .	163.17	
Rev. James Wilson, Salary, seven months, from October 1, 1852, to May 1, 1853, . . . . .	525.00	
Do. Travelling Expenses, do. . . . .	91.98	
Travelling Expenses of Officers of the Board and Voluntary Agents, . . . . .	130.41	
	<hr/>	\$3,249.62

**SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.**

One Secretary, one year, . . . . .	\$1,800.00	
One Secretary, " . . . . .	1,800.00	
Treasurer, " . . . . .	1,800.00	
Clerk Hire and Copying, . . . . .	1,208.00	
	<hr/>	\$6,608.00

**PRINTING.**

The Foreign Missionary: expense of publishing 22,750 copies monthly, including those sent free to ministers and donors, . . . . .	\$2,348.43	
Less received for subscriptions, . . . . .	1,110.80	
	<hr/>	\$1,237.13
Postage and Express charges, . . . . .	257.88	
	<hr/>	\$1,495.51
The Home and Foreign Record, proportion of deficiency, . . . . .		185.40
Fifteenth Annual Report, Expense of Publishing 4,300 copies, . . . . .	\$453.74	
Postage on do. . . . .	124.52	
	<hr/>	578.26
Printing Slips, Blanks, &c., . . . . .		8.44
	<hr/>	\$2,267.61

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Postage, . . . . .	\$224.78	
Fuel and Lights, . . . . .	90.37	
Fixtures and Furniture, . . . . .	22.50	
Library, and Binding Books, . . . . .	62.87	
Blank Books and Stationery, . . . . .	54.63	
Periodicals, . . . . .	37.77	
Taxes and Insurance, . . . . .	139.10	
Care of Mission House, . . . . .	31.38	
	<hr/>	663.40
	<hr/>	\$153,236.44

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in account current with Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treasurer. Ca.					
1863.					
April 30.	To payments as per accompanying statement,	\$153,326 44	May 1.	By balance, as per last Report,	\$586 58
	To balance to new account,	618 97	1863.	April 30.	
				By donations from churches,	85,346 20
				" " individuals and	
				miscellaneous sources,	17,402 16
				" legacies,	11,190 76
				" Synod of the Reformed Pres-	
				byterian Church,	1,800 00
				" proceeds of sales of Memoir	
				of Rev. W. M. Lowrie,	318 36
				" " Sermons, do.,	232 18
				" donations received in India,	5,754 17
				By amount received from United	122,028 88
				States Government, for the	
				Choctaw Indians,	8,000 00
				" Iowa and Sac do.,	1,540 00
				" Chippewa and Ottawa do.,	1,400 00
				" Creek Indians at Tallahassee,	4,000 00
				" " Kowetah,	1,000 00
				" Chickasaw Indians,	6,000 00
				" Ojibwa and Omaha Indians,	800 00
				" Seminole	500 00
				By American Bible Society for print-	23,240 00
				ing Bibles in Northern India,	
				" " in China,	3,000 00
				By American Tract Society for	1,000 00
				printing Tracts in North India,	40,000 00
				" " in China,	3,000 00
				" " in Siam,	500 00
					4,000 00
					<u>\$153,855 41</u>
1858.					
April 30.	By balance from old account,	\$618 97	1858.	April 30.	
				WM. RANKIN, JR., Treasurer.	
					<u>\$153,855 41</u>

The undersigned have examined the above account, and find it correct.

THOMAS PRINGLE,  
JAMES DONALDSON, } *Auditors.*

**A SUMMARY VIEW  
OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: MAY 1, 1853.**

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	First commencement of operations.	Missionaries and Asst Missionaries					SCHOLARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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**A SUMMARY VIEW  
OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: MAY 1, 1853.**

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	First commencement of operations.	Missionaries and Asst's Missionaries				Communicants.	SCHOLARS.					
			Ministers.		Lay Teachers and others.			Boarding.		Day.	TOTAL		
			American.	Native.	American.	Native.		Boys.	Girls.				
INDIAN TRIBES:	CHOCTAWS, . . . . .	1846.	3	—	5	7	—	130	—		130		
	CREEKS, . . . . .	1842.	1	—	—	1	—	16	4	•	20		
	Tallahassee, . . . . .	1849.	1	—	3	4	—	40	40		80		
	Wapamuck, . . . . .	1849.	1	—	3	7	—	40	40		80		
	CHICKSAWS, . . . . .	1852.	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	18	21		
	BECKY DEPOT, . . . . .	1848.	—	—	—	—	—	11	10		21		
	Little River, or Oak-ridge, Iowa, . . . . .	1835.	—	—	1	1	—	18	17		35		
	SEMINOLES, . . . . .	1846.	2	—	—	4	—	12	13	15	25		
	IOWAS AND SACS, . . . . .	1846.	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	13	25		
	OTOWES AND OMAHAS, . . . . .	1838.	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
CHITTEWAWS AND OTTAWAS, . . . . .	1852.	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—			
AFRICA:	Total of Indian Missions, . . . . .		11	—	15	34	4	96	227	127	46	27	427
	Monrovia, . . . . .	1842.	1	—	1	2	—	32	—	—	82	—	82
	Kentucky, . . . . .	1850.	—	—	1	—	—	33	4	—	20	—	24
	Sierra Kroo, . . . . .	1847.	1	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	•	—	—
	Sierra Kroo, . . . . .	1841.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18
	Corisco, . . . . .	1850.	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	11	10	24	—
INDIA:	Total of African Missions, . . . . .		4	—	3	3	—	110	7	11	180	—	148
	Lodiana, . . . . .	1834.	3	—	—	3	—	19	—	18	231	—	240
	Saharanpur, . . . . .	1836.	3	—	—	3	—	21	9	—	125	—	134
	Sabathu, . . . . .	1836.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Amballa, . . . . .	1848.	2	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	90	—	90
	Jalandhar, . . . . .	1847.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	167	—	167
	Lahor, . . . . .	1849.	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	239	—	239

## SUMMARY VIEW.—Continued.

FURUKHABAD,	-	-	-	-	-	1838.	4	-	-	-	4	1	7	96	18	16	582	23	639
AGRA,	-	-	-	-	-	1843.	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	-	-	216	29	216
ALLAHABAD,	-	-	-	-	-	1846.	4	-	-	-	2	1	45	67	-	-	67	36	96
	-	-	-	-	-	1839.	4	-	-	-	4	8	49	384	-	16	384	35	435
	-	-	-	-	-	1852.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	60	-	-	60	-	60
	-	-	-	-	-														
Total of India Missions,	-	-	-	-	-		24	2	-	-	20	26	255	27	50	2,161	87	2,325	*
Bangkok,	-	-	-	-	-	1840.	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canton,	-	-	-	-	-	1846.	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	58	-	83
Ningpo,	-	-	-	-	-	1844.	6	-	-	1	6	-	23	25	-	-	-	-	83
Shanghai,	-	-	-	-	-	1850.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	36	27	-	-	-	-
San Francisco,	-	-	-	-	-	1852.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-														
Total of China Missions,	-	-	-	-	-		10	-	-	1	11	1	23	61	27	58	-	-	146
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	1846.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia,	-	-	-	-	-	1850.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore,	-	-	-	-	-	1850.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-														
Stations in France,	-	-	-	-	-	1844.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Total,	-	-	-	-	-		54	2	21	-	70	31	492	322	215	2,386	114	3,045	

\* Not reported.



**Sketches of the Proceedings**  
**OF THE**  
**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,**  
**AT THE**  
**SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.**

---

THE Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held at the Mission House, New York, on the 2d of May, 1853, and concluded on the 30th of May, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., during the meeting of the General Assembly.

The following members were present :

*Ministers* :—Jacob J. Janeway, D.D., Gardiner Spring, D.D., Joseph McElroy, D.D., Charles Hodge, D.D., John Goldsmith, D.D., George Potts, D.D., John M. Krebs, D.D., James W. Alexander, D.D., Nicholas Murray, D.D., Robert Davidson, D.D., Jonathan Cogswell, D.D., Jonathan Greenleaf, Reuben Frame, James M. Macdonald, John C. Lowrie, Thomas Smyth, D.D., Horatio N. Brinsmade, D.D., John C. Young, D.D., Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., Charles C. Beatty, D.D., William L. Breckinridge, D.D., John McDowell, D.D., Alexander Macklin, Robert Steele, D.D., David Elliott, D.D., D. V. McLean, D.D., lancthon W. Jacobus, D.D.

*Laymen* :—James Blake, Silas Holmes, Walter Lowrie, Robert L. Stuart, Robert Carter, William Rankin, Jr., Matthew Newkirk, Alexander W. Mitchell, John M. Sherrerd, Kensey Johns, John Fine, H. Ayres, G. H. Van Gelder, and William S. Martien.

The Sessions of the Board were opened and closed with prayer.

At the meeting of the Board, held in the Mission House, the Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Account, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board, and were referred to Committees—the Missions in each general field of labor being placed in the hands of a separate Committee. Upon their recommendation the Board approved of the Report of the Executive Committee, and directed it to be presented to the General Assembly.

On Sabbath evening, the 22d of May, the Annual Sermon was preached before the General Assembly by the Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., in the Central Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, from Romans x. 13—15: "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved," &c.

The Rev. John C. Backus, D.D., was elected to preach the next Annual Sermon, and the Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D.D., was chosen Alternate.

The Board adjourned to meet in the Mission House on the second Monday of May, 1854, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

### *Action of the General Assembly.*

ON Saturday, May 21st, the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly, and was referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. T. Smyth, D.D., J. Newton, J. L. Wilson, D. R. Campbell, J. H. Rice, J. A. McKee, and Messrs. A. W. Page, D. Weir, G. Todd, and W. Blynn. On Tuesday, May 24th, this Committee reported a Minute, with a series of resolutions, which received the consideration of the Assembly. The Assembly approved the Report of the Board, and adopted the following resolutions, viz.:

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, have earnestly and prayerfully considered the same. This they have done, under a deep sense of responsibility to this body, and to Him who is the head of His body, the Church, "over all, God blessed for ever." The business which this Report brings up they regard as one of the most solemn and imperative that can come before us, and this Report as one of the most interesting and important documents to which our attention can be directed. "The field," of which God is the husbandman, Christ the purchaser, and His Church the cultivator, is "THE WORLD," "ALL THE WORLD," and "EVERY CREATURE IN ALL THE WORLD." To preach the Gospel,—to all within this field,—to disciple, instruct and supply them with the means of grace,—is the end and object for which the Church was organized, commissioned, and made perpetual. And while it is necessary, for convenience and efficiency, to give separate attention to the Home and Foreign Departments of this field, and to further every good work, yet we should never forget that all that is aimed at by our various Boards, Institutions, and Churches, is the glory of Christ, in the salvation of souls, the edification of believers, and the extension of His kingdom.

Your Committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That this General Assembly approve the zealous, self-denying, and economical manner in which the Board, and especially the Executive Committee and Officers, have conducted the Foreign Missionary operations of our Church during the last year; and pray to God that life, health, and every spiritual help, may be imparted to them in their continued labors.

2. Resolved, That the Report be commended to the prayerful examination of

our Ministers, Elders, and Churches, that they may be more perfectly acquainted with all that our Church is doing, and still further desirous of doing, for the propagation of the Gospel among the unevangelized nations of the earth; and that their own hearts may be zealously affected towards this good work, and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

3. Resolved, That the Assembly rejoice, and give God thanks, that as a Church we are now united in the recognition of our first great and primary duty—to be a Missionary Church; that the blessing promised to the Church, while faithful in this duty, has been so manifestly poured out upon us in the efficiency of our Ministry, the multiplication and enlargement of our churches, the success of all our enterprises, the increase of pecuniary gifts to Foreign Missions, tenfold since 1831, and in the gradual increase among us of a missionary spirit.

4. Resolved, That while there is much for which, as a Church, we are glad, and ought to bless God in the prosperity of our Missions abroad, and the increasing spirit of Missions at home, nevertheless there is much to humble and admonish us in the apathy of many of our churches, and the total neglect of their duty towards this cause by a large number of others, and by a multitude of church members; that while many connected with our body, who are not members, make liberal contributions, and many communicants give large sums,—nevertheless, the whole amount given during the past year should scarcely average one cent each, each week, to each communicant; and that more than one-half of all the churches, under the care of more than one-fourth of the ministers, with nearly one-third of the church members, have given nothing through this Board in aid of Foreign Missions for the last year—this, surely, is cause for deep humiliation and dread of the Divine displeasure, since the presence of our Divine Head is promised only in connection with fidelity to this duty.

5. Resolved, That, as a General Assembly and representative of our churches, we would now solemnly, earnestly, and affectionately call the attention of our Synods, Presbyteries, Churches, and individual members to this delinquency, and invoke them to take such measures as may rectify the evil. And as this neglect of plain and paramount duty must arise from defective views of obligation, or from want of information, and proper efforts on the part of Pastors and Elders, we would earnestly recommend Pastors to indoctrinate their people, both by special discourses, and by frequent incidental observations, on the subject of Missions,—to interest and secure the efforts of the children and youth in this cause,—to maintain the regular observance of the monthly concert of prayer and contribution, either on the Sabbath morning, or some suitable time, and to promote among their members the circulation and reading of the Foreign Missionary, and the Home and Foreign Record.

6. Resolved, That as very much depends upon the course pursued on this subject by Presbyteries, it be specially recommended to them to inquire of every Pastor and Elder what measures are adopted for interesting their churches in this cause, and to endeavor, by Presbyterial visitation, or the exchange of pulpits, to have the duty, the privilege, and the advantages of a faithful co-operation in the work of Foreign Missions brought before all their churches, until all are led to contribute to this great and growing cause. They would further suggest to our several Synods the expediency of adopting as a rule, what has been found very profitable in some, namely, the delivery of a missionary discourse during their sessions by some member of the body previously appointed.

7. Resolved, That in rejoicing over the fact, that during the past year important fields have been opened up and occupied—that the favor of Providence and the grace of the Holy Spirit have everywhere accompanied the labors of our missionary brethren; and that converts have been admitted to the communion of the Church at most or all of our stations, we cannot but recognize in all this the loud call for enlarged efforts, greater liberality, and more earnest and persevering prayer, that the Lord of the harvest may raise up, qualify, and send forth many more laborers into the harvest, and that thus our Committee may be enabled to prosecute, with increasing efficiency, all our missions, and especially among our Indian tribes, in India, Africa, among Romanists at home and abroad, and among the Chinese, including the branch mission in California.

8. Resolved, That the General Assembly approves of the efforts of the Board to bring the ancient people of God to the knowledge of the Gospel, and recommends that the Board avail themselves of all the openings of Divine Providence to labor in that field.

## Members of the Board of Foreign Missions, WITH THEIR TIME OF SERVICE.

May, 1854.

### *Ministers.*

John C. Young, D.D.,  
John T. Edgar, D.D.,  
Charles Hodge, D.D.,  
Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
John C. Backus, D.D.,  
Henry A. Boardman, D.D.,  
Robert Steele, D.D.,  
Matthew Brown, D.D.,  
John N. Campbell, D.D.,  
William D. Howard,  
Henry R. Weed, D.D.,  
Francis Herron, D.D.,  
Charles C. Beatty, D.D.,  
William Neill, D.D.,  
Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.

### *Laymen.*

James Adger,  
James Agnew,  
John H. Hill,  
J. S. Copes, M.D.,  
Hugh Auchinclose,  
A. G. McIlvaine,  
Thomas Moodie,  
Walter Lowrie,  
Jasper Corning,  
William Shear,  
William Steele,  
H. H. Leavitt,  
James Donaldson,  
William H. Crane,  
James Stonestreet.

May, 1855.

David Elliott, D.D.,  
James Hoge, D.D.,  
Robert Davidson, D.D.,  
Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D.,  
Benjamin H. Rice, D.D.,  
John M. Dickey, D.D.,  
John B. Adger,  
Samuel S. Davis, D.D.,  
Daniel V. McLean, D.D.,  
Reuben Smith,  
John C. Lowrie,  
Horatio N. Brinsmade, D.D.,  
James M. Macdonald,  
John Stockton, D.D.,  
Jonathan Cogswell, D.D.

James Lenox,  
Harvey Childs,  
James N. Dickson,  
Nathaniel Ewing,  
James H. Fitzgerald,  
Robert Carter,  
John G. Miller,  
Lebbeus B. Ward,  
William Rankin, Jr.,  
Hugh Macdonald,  
Samuel B. Findlay,  
David Comfort,  
James Sandford,  
Alexander Laughlin,  
J. H. Lindsay.

May, 1856.

Jacob J. Janeway, D.D.,  
George W. Janvier,  
John Johnson, D.D.,  
Joseph H. Jones, D.D.,  
John M. Krebs, D.D.,  
Joseph McElroy, D.D.,  
William W. Phillips, D.D.,  
John Goldsmith, D.D.,

William McIlvaine,  
Benjamin McDowell,  
Thomas McKean,  
George Morris,  
Matthew Newkirk,  
Joseph Patterson,  
John M. Sherrerd,  
James P. Means,

*Ministers.*

Nicholas Murray, D.D.,  
Jonathan Greenleaf,  
Thomas L. Janeway, D.D.,  
John McDowell, D.D.,  
Melancthon W. Jacobus, D.D.,  
Allan D. Campbell, D.D.,  
Alexander T. McGill, D.D.

*Laymen.*

James T. Soutter,  
Gassoway B. Lamar,  
George McQueen,  
William Rankin,  
William S. Martien,  
Charles A. B. Kemper,  
William M. Halstead.

**May, 1857.**

Daniel McKinley, D.D.,  
William S. Plumer, D.D.,  
George Potts, D.D.,  
James W. Alexander, D.D.,  
John N. C. Grier, D.D.,  
Edward D. Smith, D.D.,  
Thomas Smyth, D.D.,  
Gardiner Spring, D.D.,  
Elisha P. Swift, D.D.,  
William D. Snodgrass, D.D.,  
John Gray, D.D.,  
John Y. Yeomans, D.D.,  
Reuben Frame,  
William T. Hamilton, D.D.,  
Alexander Macklin.

Alexander W. Mitchell,  
Thomas Pringle,  
Ebenezer Platt,  
Kensy Johns,  
Reuben H. Walworth,  
Samuel Winfree,  
John D. Thorpe,  
John Fine,  
Robert L. Stuart,  
Henry McKeen,  
H. Ayres,  
G. H. Van Gelder,  
Stacy G. Potts,  
Samuel Burtis,  
J. Harmon Brown.

**Officers of the Board.**

On the 2d of May the following officers were elected, viz. :

*President.*

GARDINER SPRING, D.D.

*Vice-Presidents.*

MR. SILAS HOLMES,  
" GEORGE BROWN,  
" KENSLEY JOHNS,  
" SIDNEY A. BAXTER,  
" NATHANIEL EWING,  
" ALEXANDER C. HENDERSON,

MR. JAMES BLAKE,  
" JOHN T. McCOUN,  
" JOHN M. McCALLA,  
" GEORGE W. STRONG,  
" WALTER H. LOWRIE,  
" MATTHEW NEWKIRK.

*Executive Committee.*

REV. WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D.D.,  
" JACOB J. JANEWAY, D.D.,  
" GEORGE POTTS, D.D.,  
" JAMES MACDONALD,  
" HORATIO N. BRINSMADE, D.D.,  
" JOHN C. LOWRIE, *ex off.*

MR. JAMES LENOX,  
" ROBERT CARTER,  
" ROBERT L. STUART,  
" LEBBEUS B. WARD,  
" WALTER LOWRIE, *ex off.*  
" WM. RANKIN, Jr., *ex off.*

*Corresponding Secretaries.*

MR. WALTER LOWRIE,

REV. JOHN C. LOWRIE.

*Recording Secretary.*

REV. JAMES M. MACDONALD.

*Treasurer.*

MR. WILLIAM RANKIN, JR.

*Auditors.*

MR. JAMES DONALDSON,

MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.

On the 30th of May the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson was elected a Corresponding Secretary of the Board.



# APPENDIX.

## Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Total received by the Board of Foreign Missions during the Year ending April 30th, 1853, \$122,028.83, from the following sources :

Note.—For particulars, see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.		SYNOD OF BUFFALO.		Parma and Greece	
<i>Pby of Londonderry.</i>		<i>Pby of Ogdensburg.</i>		Clarkson	15 74
Newburyport 1st	10 00	Hammond	11 50		12 00
Do 2d	116 43	Oswegatchie 1st	109 00		
Bedford	10 00	Do 2d	16 25		
Miscellaneous	7 60	Morristown	12 00		
		Miscellaneous	5 00		
	143 93		153 75		368 65
<i>Pby of Troy.</i>		<i>Pby of Steuben.</i>		SYNOD OF NEW YORK.	
Troy 2nd Street	361 26	Bath 1st	35 00	<i>Pby of Hudson.</i>	
Waterford	395 00	Sparta 2d	21 15	Goodwill	47 37
Cambridge	100 00	Vienna	3 46	Goshen	225 34
Malta	10 00	Portageville	13 42	Liberty	10 00
Stillwater	100 00		73 08	Coshecton	15 00
Lansingburg	126 71			West Town	35 50
Kingsbury 1st	16 69			Rockland Lake	4 35
	1109 56			Scotchtown	83 00
<i>Pby of Albany.</i>		<i>Pby of Wyoming.</i>		Hempstead	9 36
Mayfield Central	23 00	Sparta 1st	15 00	Hamptonburg	65 48
Albany 1st	700 75	Wyoming	36 00	Florida	28 50
Do 2d	594 25	Caledonia	25 00	Centreville	25 00
Do 3d	44 97	Moscow	16 00	Monroe	5 38
Schenectady	150 00	Scottsville	36 00	White Lake	11 00
Broadalbin	2 00	East Bethany	20 00	Milford	14 00
West Milton	51 50	Warsaw	13 00	Deer Park	67 00
Ballston Spa	42 00	Tuscarora	8 25	Hopewell	37 78
Ballston	42 15		169 25		674 06
Galway	26 33			<i>Pby of North River.</i>	
Princtown	50 43			Newburg	20 00
Northampton	18 00			Fishkill	13 00
Hamilton Union	7 22			Matteawan	10 00
Charlton	16 00			Wappingers Falls	43 38
Tribes Hill	10 00			Jefferson	2 15
	1778 60			Smithfield	33 81
<i>Pby of Columbia.</i>		<i>Pby of Buffalo City.</i>		Marlborough	66 17
Lexington	56 00	Buffalo Central	156 74	Rondout	259 00
Windham 2d	12 00	Bethany Centre	13 50	Highlands	15 00
	68 00	Aurora 1st	14 00	Wappingers Creek	12 00
<i>Pby of Mohawk.</i>			184 24		474 51
Westminster Utica	38 70			<i>Pby of Bedford.</i>	
Little Falls 1st	23 00			South East	130 00
	61 70			Yorktown	6 50
				Red Mills	37 50
				Fatterson	19 75
				White Plains	26 14
				Foundridge	30 00
				Rye	45 93
				South Greenburg	33 25
				South Salem	298 51
				Croton Falls	59 54
				Bedford	202 92
				North Salem	41 25



### ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Mount Kisco	15 08	Elizabethtown 1st	480 00	Stillwater 1st	22 00
Gilead	26 50	New Vernon	20 00	Lower Mt. Bethel	53 00
		Liberty Corner	29 00	Oxford	15 00
	972 87	Rahway 1st	128 00	German Valley	25 00
<i>Pby of Long Island.</i>		Baskinridge	86 75	Blairstown	21 00
Huntington	51 48	Elizabethport	22 00	Knowlton	26 00
Southampton	62 08	Westfield	43 00	Stewartsville	96 00
Bridge Hampton	20 00	Woodbridge 1st	53 00	Fox Hill	13 00
Middletown	10 00	Woodbridge 2d	25 00	Belvidere	71 00
West Hampton	4 00	New Providence	79 00	Upper Mt. Bethel	16 50
East Hampton	115 50	Rahway 2d	60 00	Harmony	26 53
Hempstead	30 00	Miscellaneous	2 00	Hardwick	20 48
Brookfield	3 00			Mansfield	15 00
Smithtown	32 56		1183 75		
White Haven	1 00	<i>Pby of Passaic.</i>		<i>Pby of Raritan.</i>	670 47
	329 62	Newark 3d	466 77	Amwell United 1st }	26 00
<i>Pby of New York.</i>		Morristown 1st	4 00	Amwell 2d }	29 00
Brick	776 86	Connecticut Farms	50 00	Lambertville	10 00
Wallabout	42 27	Springfield	23 00	Pleasant Grove and }	25 00
New York 1st	4032 68	Patterson 1st	88 00	Low. Ger. Valley }	12 00
Newtown	70 00	Chester	20 00	Clinton	25 00
Greenbush	3 50	Mount Freedom	10 00	Milford	21 00
University Place	1873 95		661 77	Kingwood	15 13
5th Av. & 19th-st.	4533 07	<i>Pby of New Brunswick.</i>		Frenchtown	12 37
Brooklyn 1st	454 56	Ewing	53 00	Amwell 1st	18 00
Do 2d	402 18	New Brunswick 1st	273 97	Solebury	12 00
Rutgers-st	378 30	Do 2d	25 00		169 10
Chelsea	349 25	Cranberry 2d	50 00	<i>Pby of Susquehanna.</i>	
Astoria	177 55	Freehold	47 48	Warren	11 40
Fifteenth-st	347 25	Pennington	52 00	Friensville	5 00
Jersey City	344 09	Princeton 1st	108 00	Silver Lake	32 00
Yorkville	110 38	Do colored	5 00	Towanda	23 03
Nyack	15 00	Dutch Neck	12 00	Wyalusing	10 00
Brooklyn Central	60 00	Nottingham	13 00	Canton	6 50
Forty-second-st	232 97	Trenton 2d	22 00	Orwell	17 50
Jamaica	42 68	Do 3d	43 38	Troy	8 00
Madison Av	505 25	Freehold Village	120 00	Athens	10 00
Westminster	22 00	Squan Village	28 59	Rome	19 00
Williamsburg	278 50	Lawrence	137 42	Monroeton	13 02
	15,050 29	Trenton 1st	162 54	Wysox	14 50
		Princeton 2d	10 00	Burlington	5 00
		Miscellaneous	10 00	Forest Lake	2 00
<i>2d Pby of New York.</i>			1173 38		172 05
Scotch	1208 57	<i>Pby of West Jersey.</i>		<i>Pby of Luzerne.</i>	
Canal-st	53 16	Pittsgrove	20 50	Wilkesbarre	75 00
Peeckskill	96 25	Greenwich	50 00	Wyoming	35 00
Mount Pleasant	105 93	Woodbury	81 00	Summit Hill	11 00
Mount Washington	80 66	Blackwoodtown	12 00	Tamaqua	5 00
West Farms	22 50	Cold Spring	51 00	Kingston	7 21
	1567 07	Bridgeton 1st	641 00	Newton	2 00
<i>Pby of Connecticut.</i>		Do 2d	51 00	Lackawanna	13 00
Thompsonville	48 00	Salem	169 00		147 21
Hartford	13 50	Deerfield	56 00	<i>Pby of Burlington.</i>	
		Cedarville	48 82	Burlington	52 52
	61 50	Camden	129 82	Miscellaneous	200 00
<i>Pby of Ningpo.</i>		Gloucester	2 50		252 82
Ningpo	15 00	Cape Island	7 58		
		Williamstown	6 00		
		Mays Landing	30 00		
		2d ch Cape May co	3 00		
			1059 22		
SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.		<i>Pby of Newton</i>		SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.	
<i>Pby of Elizabethtown.</i>		Newton	117 11	<i>Pby of Philadelphia.</i>	
Plainfield	24 00	Greenwich	80 00	Spring Garden	25 00
Lamington	92 00	Musconetcong Valley	14 00	2d Philadelphia	327 00
				4th "	5 00

## iii

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Connellsville	63 50	Evansburg	5 44	<i>Pky of Steubenville.</i>	
Greensburg	39 25	Sturgeonville and Fairview	32 00	Steubenville 1st	313 49
Rehoboth	65 70			" 2d	158 26
Sewickley	12 00	Mercer	14 50	Wellsville	17 10
Spring Hill	10 00	Sandy Lake	2 00	East Springfield	52 00
Round Hill	11 00	Cool Spring	4 00	Two Ridges	14 25
New Providence	15 00	Concord	1 50	Kilgore	10 00
Fairmount	6 00	Salem	7 75	Ridge	17 00
		Franklin	19 00	New Hamburg	3 78
	568 27	Meadville	45 00	Uhricksville	5 00
		Miscellaneous	5 25	Carrollton	17 83
			152 44	Fairmount	10 23
<i>Pky of Ohio.</i>		<i>Pky of Clarion.</i>		Chesnut Ridge	4 00
Long Island	5 84			Harlem	6 00
East Liberty	132 67	Licking	20 33		628 94
Bethel	49 00	Leatherwood	30 00	<i>Pky of New Lisbon.</i>	
Canonsburg	55 00	Clarion	33 50	Rehoboth	14 81
Lawrenceville	50 00	New Rehoboth	32 25	Deerfield	92 00
Manchester	331 19	Callensburg	34 00	Newton	31 00
Pittsburg 1st	229 60	Concord	6 50	Yellow Creek	70 00
" 2d	38 02	Richland and Rockland	8 00	Poland	91 57
Alleghany City 2d	56 50	Brookville	10 25	Clarkson	18 00
Racoon	15 00	Bethesda	18 72	Hubbard	7 34
Sharpsburg	10 00			Niles	6 00
Valley	25 00			Pleasant Valley	6 33
Lebanon	8 69			Madison	15 56
Hopewell	97 00			Liverpool	6 31
Sewickley	20 50			Hanover	6 00
Highlands	17 03			Bethesda	8 00
Millers Run	49 12			Longs Run	32 00
Bethany	18 00			Bethel	10 14
Fairmount	40 00			Coitsville	3 00
Miscellaneous				Canfield	29 25
	1263 16				447 31
<i>Pky of Alleghany.</i>		<i>SYNOD OF WHEELING.</i>		<i>Pky of Columbus.</i>	
Centre	29 00	<i>Pky of Washington.</i>		Columbus	223 73
Butler	64 00	Lower Ten Mile	5 50	Worthington	20 00
Tarentum	22 00	Forks of Wheeling	63 00	Lancaster	66 00
Bull Creek	9 47	Wheeling 1st	242 54	Lithopolis	28 15
Plain Grove	31 00	" 2d	221 27	London	30 00
Portersville	10 00	" 3d	5 06	Mount Sterling	6 70
Brady's Bend	4 00	Cross Creek	92 44	Scioto	6 86
Ebenezer	4 00	Wellsburg	10 00	Truro	66 10
Middlesex	13 00	East Buffalo	20 00	Amanda	4 09
North Butler	19 00	Upper Buffalo	27 31	Tarlton	9 81
Mount Nebo	9 50	West Union	4 00	Congo	7 75
Clintonville	8 00	West Liberty	27 00	Mount Pleasant	72 00
New Salem	5 00	Mill Creek	12 00	Hamilton	6 12
		Lower Buffalo	11 30	Hopewell	4 00
	227 97	Washington	215 00	Blendon	7 25
<i>Pky of Beaver.</i>		Fairview	68 00	Miffin	6 26
Mount Pleasant	18 16	Ritchietown	23 50	Circleville	22 78
Newport	11 00	Burghettsstown	20 00	Lower Liberty	9 13
Little Beaver	22 00	Mount Prospect	31 82		596 22
Neshanock	27 00	Frankfort	31 00	<i>Pky of Marion.</i>	
New Castle	65 00	Cross Roads	68 37	Iberia	20 00
Westfield	39 00	Pine Creek	39 00	Pisgah	12 00
Pulaski	16 00	Elizabethtown	11 00	Richland	7 70
Bridgewater	61 00	Miscellaneous	25 00	Bowling Green	1 00
West Middlesex	29 82			Liberty	42 28
Clarkesville	33 00			Mount Gilead	1 60
Beaver	40 00			Marysville	16 35
Unity	24 33			Caroline	1 00
Slippery Rock	9 00			Little Mill Creek	4 00
New Salem	16 10			Kingston	3 00
Hopewell	10 00				
	421 41	<i>Pky of St. Clairsville.</i>			
<i>Pky of Erie.</i>		Crab Apple	7 00		
Georgetown	8 25	Martinsville	16 40		
Irifield	7 75	Wheeling Valley	17 25		
		Mount Pleasant	270 73		
		Rockhill	116 10		
		Cadiz	50 29		
		Morristown	20 51		
		East Woodsfield	1 00		
		St Clairsville	49 00		
		Beech Spring	20 63		
		Pipe Creek	4 00		
		Grandview	8 00		
		Brownsville	3 00		
			583 91		

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

V

Bucyrus	16 35
York	3 90
Delaware	19 25
Upper Sandusky	16 00
Milford Centre	20 00
Marion	30 00

214 43

*Pby of Zanesville.*

Centre	18 35
Norwich	53 72
Cambridge	41 90
Mount Zion	7 50
Buffalo	68 00
Washington	82 76
Olive	29 00
Brownsville	23 00
Zanesville 1st	96 00
Salt Creek	30 03
Blue Rock	6 00
Deerfield	35 00
Uniontown	5 00
Bristol	14 42
Zanesville 2d	30 00
Rush Creek	30 52
Newark	68 89

631 09

*Pby of Richland.*

Belleville	4 65
Milford	26 48
Loudonville	9 67
Perrysville	37 58
Martinsburg	30 00
Hopewell	13 88
Orange	22 87
Ashland	79 22
Fredericktown	56 58
Waterford	132 35
Sharon	4 00
Lake Fork Cross Roads	15 05
Mansfield	49 14
Jermesville	23 03
Lexington	9 00
Pleasant Hill	30 00
Mount Vernon	64 06
Mount Pleasant	18 05
Utica	38 00
Chesterville	16 85
Harmony	9 37
Haysville	57 71
East Union	10 00
Danville	6 00
Savannah	13 50
Bloomfield	4 28
Clear Fork	20 67
Shelby	14 50
Mifflin	3 00
Olivesburg	21 00
Bloomingsburg	6 00

836 47

*Pby of Wooster.*

Sugar Creek	30 00
Springfield	13 00
Guilford	66 10
Chippewa	40 00
Congress	30 32
Mount Hope	41 09
Jackson	34 92

Northfield	56 67
Fulton	24 35
Marshallville	22 90
Wooster	100 89
Gilead	2 00
Greene	4 23

466 47

*Pby of Coshocton.*

Berlin	59 78
Millersburg	10 75
Clarke	10 00
Apple Creek	30 00
West Carlisle	10 00
Valley	3 63
Jefferson	3 00
Keene	22 70
Uhricksville	6 68
New Philadelphia	14 76
Coshocton	34 37
Linton	11 50
New Comerstown	75
Benton	13 66
Nashville	5 00
East Hopewell	6 00
Miscellaneous	46 43

289 01

*Pby of Hocking.*

Alexander	14 00
McConnellsville	60 00
Athens	69 20
Milfield	4 00
Barlow	5 35
Miscellaneous	3 00

155 55

## SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

*Pby of Chillicothe.*

Greenfield	10 00
Sinking Spring	11 73
Cynthiann	10 27
South Salem	279 25
Marshall	28 17
Rocky Spring	9 00
Washington	25 00
Union	10 00
Chillicothe	100 00
Hillsborough	147 80
Miscellaneous	1 00

632 22

*Pby of Miami.*

Lebanon	79 95
Dayton	288 30
Middletown	12 00
Springfield	214 63
Xenia	44 00
Muddy Run	20 45
Dicks Creek	34 00
Washington	9 46
Honey Creek	1 00
Bath	6 10
Harmony	50 00
Miscellaneous	18 05

777 94

*Pby of Cincinnati.*

Cincinnati First	441 69
" Seventh	525 82
" Central	140 00
" High-st	1 61
Williamsburg	21 00
Reading	11 00
Pleasant Ridge	31 74
Somerset	11 12
Bethel	25 60
Springfield	17 10
Cheviot	2 60
Monroe	8 30
Mount Carmel	6 25
Miscellaneous	100 75

1843 38

*Pby of Oxford.*

Bethel	77 99
Venice	33 50
North Providence	1 00
Riley	14 00
Salem	36 90
Winchester	13 33
Oxford First	60 55
" Third	44 00
Hamilton and Roseville	135 00
Harmony	30 00
Lexington	2 51
South Providence	2 50

451 19

*Pby of Sidney.*

Piqua	60 00
Urbana	20 10
Buck Creek	40 00
Stony Creek	46 75
Sidney	55 60
Newton	15 00
Bellefontaine	6 00
Covington	12 00
West Liberty	28 00
Troy	10 00

292 85

*Pby of Findlay.*

Blanchard	2 00
Findlay	80 96
Enon Valley	9 38
Lima	31 00
Little Grove	4 40
Rockport	1 60
Truro	5 75
Kenton	23 37
Delphos	13 00
Van Buren	15 00

186 45

## SYNOD OF INDIANA.

*Pby of New Albany.*

Charlestown	44 50
Cannelton	4 00
Paoli	30 00
Orleans	23 35
Livonia	3 65
Utica	5 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

New Philadelphia	6 05	Peru	23 75	Greenville	9 00
New Albany 1st	187 86	Monticello	20 00	Edwardsville	7 20
		Dayton	12 00	Rattan's Prairie	3 00
	304 41	Rossville	20 00		37 70
<i>Pty of Vincennes.</i>		Lexington	40 00		
Indiana and } Upper Indiana	60 00	West Union	1 00	<i>Pty of Sangamon.</i>	
Hopewell	1 00	Lafayette	75 56	Springfield 3d	50 00
Vincennes	33 75		278 31	Petersburg	26 00
Washington	2 50	<i>Pty of Lake.</i>		Sangamon North	23 25
Union	6 05	Sumptions Prairie	16 00	Union	10 00
Bruceville	8 10	Crown Point	7 42	Miscellaneous	3 00
Petersburg	7 90	Valparaiso	46 00		112 25
Honey Creek	1 50	Salem	25		
West Salem	2 00	Rolling Prairie	32 75	<i>Pty of Schuyler.</i>	
Carlisle	13 24	La Porte	16 15	Macomb	37 10
Princeton	92 45	South Bend	50 37	Vermont	5 00
New Hope	15 75	Constantine	11 00	Camp Creek	45 65
	244 24	Elkhorn	1 15	Oquaka	24 50
			181 09	Pleasant Prairie	5 50
<i>Pty of Madison.</i>		<i>Pty of Fort Wayne.</i>		Fountain Green	11 00
Pleasant Township	76 96	Flat Rock	31 50	Hopewell	10 00
Vernon	21 53	Bluffton, New Lancas- } ter, and Pleasant	7 00	Miscellaneous	6 80
Hanover	103 50	Ridge,			145 55
Madison	50 00	Fort Wayne	60 50	<i>Pty of Peoria.</i>	
New Lexington	5 00	Fort Wayne German	5 00	Peoria	227 27
New Washington	9 00	Albion	5 12	Lewistown	100 00
Bethel	9 26	Haw Patch	1 50	Osceola	2 00
	275 25	Wabash	15 18	Canton	12 50
<i>Pty of Indianapolis.</i>		Roanoke	1 00	Crow Meadow	5 25
Franklin	55 00		126 75	Bloomington	68 06
Shelbyville	12 80	<i>Pty of Crawfordsville.</i>			416 10
Georgetown	4 00	Frankfort	30 00	<i>Pty of Rock River.</i>	
Knightstown	23 63	Jefferson	13 50	Princeton	14 64
Bloomington	74 25	Rockville	23 00	Lower Rock Island	9 25
Indianapolis 3d	30 09	Bethany	14 00	Sterling	4 00
	199 77	Bethel	7 70	Rock Island 1st	3 00
<i>Pty of White Water.</i>		Thornton	3 25	Freeport	5 60
Rushville	7 75	Prairieville	4 35	Galena South	69 32
Greensburg	30 90	Crawfordsville	30 00	Willow Creek	45 50
Connersville	15 00	Putnamville	24 00		151 31
Rising Sun	5 00	Greencastle	15 00		
Lawrenceburg	8 00	Lebanon	8 80	<i>Pty of Chicago.</i>	
Richmond	5 43	Poplar Spring	10 00	Chicago North	300 00
Kingston	12 20	Waveland	123 62	Marengo	4 66
Mount Carmel	84 00	Covington	4 00	Roscoe	4 50
Dunlapville	8 00	Indian Creek	3 15		209 16
Miscellaneous	5 00	Darlington	7 00		
	190 28	New Hope	12 65	<i>SYNOD OF IOWA.</i>	
<i>Pty of Palestine.</i>		Rossville	5 00	<i>Pty of Iowa.</i>	
Wabash	8 50	Jamestown	1 50	Unity	7 00
Grandview	80 50	Miscellaneous	5 00	West Point	9 85
Hebron	7 00		345 52	Mount Pleasant	14 75
Paris	34 00	<i>Pty of Muncie.</i>		Trenton	14 60
Palestine	13 38	Union	8 21	Burlington 1st	57 15
Decatur	14 00	Indianapolis 1st	269 59	Charleston	5 00
	152 38	Prospect	1 85	Middletown 1st	3 70
<i>SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.</i>			279 65	Miscellaneous	3 65
<i>Pty of Logansport.</i>		<i>SYNOD OF ILLINOIS</i>	20 00		
Logansport	30 00	<i>Pty of Kaskaskia.</i>			
Delphi	56 00	Chester	18 50		115 70

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

vii

<i>Pty of Cedar.</i>		<i>Pty of Potost.</i>			
Iowa City	4 00	Apple Creek	21 75	Nicholasville	93 10
Tipton	18 25	Pleasant Hill	19 40	Winchester	6 00
Davenport	23 00			Union	5 00
Dubuque	82 10			Georgetown	38 96
Postville	3 00		41 15	Frankfort	186 83
Marion and Linn	17 88	<i>Pty of Upper Missouri.</i>		Horeb and Hopewell	70 00
Miscellaneous	1 45	Lexington	27 00	Cherry Spring	27 20
	148 18	Independence	20 00	Versailles	20 00
<i>Pty of Des Moines.</i>		Bethel	75	Bethel	25 50
Fairfield	18 00	Hopewell	8 75	Pisgah	58 10
Washington	20 60	Prairie	10 00	Walnut Hill	10 00
Union	16 45		68 50		958 21
Washington Prairie	4 00			<i>Pty of Ebenezer.</i>	
Canton	1 50			Covington First	111 48
	60 55	SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.		Sharpsburg	10 55
SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.		<i>Pty of Louisville.</i>		Springfield	3 50
<i>Pty of Dane.</i>		Louisville First	378 94	Paris	89 00
Richland City	1 00	" Second	297 63	Flemingsburg	40 30
Oakland	4 00	" Third	33 00	Washington	42 80
Verona	1 50	" Fourth	60 50	Murphysville	23 36
Westminster	11 60	" Chestnut-st	445 20	Newport	1 50
	18 10	Owensboro	60 35	Bethesda	7 00
<i>Pty of Milwaukee.</i>		Shilo and Olivet	83 50	Carlisle	11 00
Milwaukee North	16 25	Mulberry	83 19	Concord	13 75
Waukesha	30 62	Pennsylvania Run	5 00	Mays Lick	13 70
Lynn and Hebron	5 00	Big Spring	54 35	Richwood	13 00
Grafton	3 00	Bardstown	62 10	Mount Sterling	8 10
	54 87	Shelbyville	186 20	Maysville First	106 00
<i>Pty of Winnebago.</i>		Cloverport	18 00	Crittenden	6 00
Winnebago Rapids	10 00	Simpsonville	5 00	Miscellaneous	10 00
Fort Winnebago	59 70	Pisgah	26 70		511 04
Proscheron (Welsh)	7 30	Hawesville	6 00	SYNOD OF VIRGINIA	
	77 00	New Castle	12 00		87 71
SYNOD OF MISSOURI		Elizabethtown	12 85	<i>Pty of Greenbrier.</i>	
<i>Pty of Missouri.</i>		Miscellaneous	43 00	Lewisburg	80 70
Booneville	90 00		1872 51	Mount Pleasant	5 00
Round Prairie	9 25	<i>Pty of Muhlenburg.</i>			85 70
Millersburg	5 75	Princeton	14 30	<i>Pty of Lexington.</i>	
	105 00	Oakland	6 20	Union	25 00
<i>Pty of St. Louis.</i>		Henderson	82 30	Bethel	26 88
St Louis Second	450 00	Greenville	22 50	Fairfield	23 00
" Central	108 34	Mount Zion	2 60	Staunton	55 22
" Westminster	75 00	Bowling Green	65	Timberidge	15 00
Carondelet	21 60	Marion	6 00	Waynesboro	72 24
Eagle Fork	12 75	Hopkinsville	42 45	Tinkling Spring	43 25
Miscellaneous	15 00	Miscellaneous	10 00	Old Oxford	5 00
	682 69		187 00	Mossy Creek	12 50
<i>Pty of Palmyra.</i>		<i>Pty of Transylvania.</i>		Harrisonburg	2 00
Mount Prairie	7 50	Perryville	40 00	Rocky Spring	4 25
Bowling Green	3 00	Danville	738 06	New Providence	74 00
	10 50	Harrodsburg	150 10	Bethesda	6 50
<i>Pty of West Lexington.</i>		Lebanon	40 80	Carmel	13 00
Lexington First	137 43	Paint-Lick	52 45	Miscellaneous	8 50
" McChord	280 10	Lancaster	64 15		386 34
		Springfield	61 65	<i>Pty of Winchester.</i>	
		Providence	30 50	Romney	40 00
		Hanging Fork	44 00	Fredericksburg	27 92
		Glasgow	2 00	Winchester	20 00
		Richmond	85 38	Miscellaneous	96 25
			1307 08		184 17

<i>Pky of West Hanover.</i>		Spring Hill	25 00	<i>Pky of Knoxville.</i>	
College	33 60	Red House	10 00	Knoxville First	46 00
Buffalo	20 00	Harmony	4 00	Madisonville	4 00
Cumberland	29 05	Pittsboro'	12 00		50 00
Farmville	29 40	Oxford	5 00		
Old Concord	20 00	Miscellaneous	40 50		
Little Concord	11 55		741 03		
Bethlehem	5 10			<i>Pky of Tuscumbia.</i>	
South Plains	33 32	<i>Pky of Fayetteville.</i>		Tuscumbia	28 60
Providence	1 00	Wilmington	105 50	Florence	74 00
Byrd and Hebron	60 00	Sardis	6 80	Somerville	7 00
New Store	7 50	Fayetteville	87 65	Courtlandt	26 00
New Concord	7 00	Antioch	10 87		135 60
Roanoke	22 00	Philadelphus	6 35		
Orange and Madison	10 00	Bluff	14 35		
Lynchburg	44 00	Bethel	16 60	SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA	22 86
Village	59 38	Laurel Hill	14 50		
Ebeneser	2 09	Centre	21 70	<i>Pky of South Carolina.</i>	
Patrick C H	4 25	Elizabethtown	5 00	Willington	100 00
Maysville	23 70	Brown Marsh	15 00		
Lebanon	24 65	Buffalo	10 62	<i>Pky of Bethel.</i>	
Miscellaneous	15 85	Grove	7 40	Bethel	149 00
	462 92		322 24	Bullocks Creek	3 20
<i>Pky of East Hanover.</i>		<i>Pky of Concord.</i>		Beersheba	15 40
Nottoway	70 50	Mallard Creek	19 37	Hopewell	25 00
Norfolk	271 48	Ramah	13 00	Bethesda	110 00
Richmond First	166 98	Unity (Lincoln)	34 37	Yorkville	50 20
" Second	139 90	Machpelah	17 00	Concord	9 00
Petersburg First	426 84	Concord	42 00	Catholic	70 00
Bethlehem	16 20	Charlotte	100 00	Ebeneser	100 00
Powhattan	10 00	Steel Creek and Pleasant Hill	77 40	Unity	10 00
Miscellaneous	16 00	Bethel	12 00	Fishing Creek	33 22
	1116 90	Salisbury	39 00	Cedar Shoal	3 63
<i>Pky of Montgomery.</i>		Poplar Tent	13 00	Purity	20 00
Falling Spring	20 00	Bethpage	7 00	Shiloh	2 00
Fincastle	7 00	Sugar Creek	47 70	Fair Forest	10 00
Christiansburg	5 00	Providence	15 00	Waxhaw	4 00
Wytheville	10 00	Sharon	16 00	Six Mile Creek	17 00
Mountain Union	8 00	Philadelphia	9 00	Lancasterville	60 00
High Bridge	20 50	Bethlehem	3 00	Mount Zion	16 00
Locust Bottom	45	Siloam	6 00	Miscellaneous	10 00
Salem	37 00	Salem	28 01		707 65
Miscellaneous	3 00	Morgantown	11 00		
	110 95	Statesville and Bethesda	28 00	<i>Pky of Harmony.</i>	
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.		Wilkesboro'	1 11	Darlington	63 00
<i>Pky of Orange.</i>		College	25 00	Hepzibah	9 50
Chapel Hill	55 00		563 96	Mount Zion	99 00
Lexington	5 00	SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.		Midway	5 00
Bethlehem	44 00	<i>Pky of Manry.</i>		Lambertville	86 50
Clarksville	25 00	Piedmont	5 00	Concord	20 00
Spring Grove	4 00	Zion	131 60	Scion	115 00
Raleigh	155 62	Bethesda	13 00	Salem (B R)	90 00
New Hope	5 00	Mount Pleasant	6 20	Bishopville	12 00
Newbern	25 00	Salem	3 00	Bethesda	163 40
Spring Garden	23 00	Miscellaneous	3 50	Lebanon	21 00
Madison	25 10		162 30	Salem (L R)	31 50
Shiloh	21 00	<i>Pky of Nashville.</i>		Miscellaneous	2 00
Nutbush	20 00	Nashville 2d	182 70		717 90
Milton	50 00	Smyrna	18 87	<i>Pky of Charleston.</i>	
Greensboro'	138 66	Clarksville	179 95	Bethel	35 00
Cross Roads	3 00	Nashville 1st	336 73	Charleston 2d	593 74
Hawfields	16 00		718 23	" Globe-st	125 00
Kno and Fairfield	12 00			" Anson-st	8 18
Buffalo	11 90			James Island	113 56
Bethel	6 25			Columbia 1st	87 11
				Wilton	23 00
				Beach Island	25 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

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Stony Creek	75 00	<i>Pky of Cherokee.</i>		<i>Pky of Talladega.</i>	
John's Island	21 25	Roswell	179 65	Mount Piagah	13 50
Bowling Spring	6 00	Sammerville and Pleasant Green }	45 00	Talladega	75 10
Miscellaneous	6 00	Rome	96 10	Marble Spring	44 00
	1430 78	Chickamauga	26 00	Lafayette	70 91
SYNOD OF GEORGIA	87 10	Pea Vine	14 50	Mardisville	22 00
<i>Pky of Georgia.</i>		Adairsville	6 50	Mount Zion	22 81
Savannah 1st	217 42	Cassville	6 95	Hebron	3 50
St. Mary's	3 00	Mars Hill	7 00		251 82
White Bluff	20 00	Marietta	96 00		
Walthousville	16 92	Dahlonega	18 80	SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.	
Liberty County	46 50	Bethel	21 35	<i>Pky of Mississippi.</i>	
Jonesville	14 50	Dalton	10 23	Port Gibson	208 26
Flemington	27 77	Canton	13 50	Pine Ridge	100 00
Dorchester	13 85	Sardia	32 10	Natchez	1534 75
Mount Vernon	27 00	Carmel	6 45	Union	18 00
	336 96	Lafayette	26 25	Ebenezer	29 25
<i>Pky of Hopewell.</i>		Carthage	2 00	Vicksburg	31 81
Athens	71 75		609 68	Hopewell	34 10
Greensboro	134 52	SYNOD OF ALABAMA.		Sharon	4 50
Mount Zion	21 50	<i>Pky of South Alabama.</i>		Rodney	5 00
Woodstock	54 15	Shell Creek	18 00	Bethel	45
Milledgeville	195 35	Selma	39 55	Jackson	116 00
Augusta	431 87	Valley Creek	141 00	Miscellaneous	3 15
Eatonton	12 50	Blacks Bend	10 00		2085 26
Clarksville	44 83	Centre Ridge	25 00		
Thyatira	47 25	Piagah	22 00	<i>Pky of Louisiana.</i>	
Macon	321 10	Mount Pleasant	48 00	Comite	10 00
Madison	10 30	Newbern	17 00	Carmel	137 10
	1345 22	Marion	30 00	Baton Rouge	12 50
<i>Pky of Flint River.</i>		Fairview	50 00	Woodville	22 50
Alcovia	3 80	Mobile 2d	200 00	New Orleans 1st	756 00
Fairview	53 10	Mobile Government-st	225 00	" 3d	80 00
Goshen	4 80	Mobile Bethel	19 00	" Prytanee-st	317 98
Muscogee	8 95	Miscellaneous	10 00	Berean Covington	95 75
Emmaus	7 00		854 55	Plaquemine	193 25
Mount Tabor	4 00	<i>Pky of Tuscaloosa.</i>		Madisonville	17 00
Americus	31 00	Oak Grove	16 50	Liberty	18 60
Ephesus	66 25	Mount Zion	42 55	Miscellaneous	10 00
Bethany	32 00	Gainesville	170 00		1670 68
Smyrna	5 00	Tuscaloosa	44 00	<i>Pky of Tombekbee.</i>	
Griffin	30 00	Eutaw	82 10	Bethsalem	10 75
Hopewell	20 00	Hebron and Ebenezer	26 11	Miscellaneous	47 92
Columbus	327 47	Greensboro'	95 25		58 67
Pachitla	30 75	Livingston	10 00		
Albany	10 00	Pickensville	10 00	SYNOD OF MINNESOTA.	
Fellowship	3 50	Union	1 50	<i>Pky of Western District.</i>	
West Point	9 30	Mount Olivet	6 00	Denmark	101 50
Brainerd	3 50	Bethel	35 00	Jackson	116 25
Newnan	57 15		540 21	Brownsville	86 35
Cuthbert	18 00	<i>Pky of East Alabama.</i>		Trenton	10 70
Perry	10 00	Auburn	14 00	Zion	6 30
Decatur	46 30	Bethel	30 50	Union	58 00
Fort Gaines	6 50	Calebee	7 00	New Shiloh	5 00
La Grange	23 15	Enfaula	15 50	Mount Carmel	15 00
Miscellaneous	219 32	Montgomery	25 00		399 10
	1030 64	Palmyra	33 00	<i>Pky of Chickasaw.</i>	
<i>Pky of Florida.</i>		Pea River	34 35	Bethany	11 00
Monticello	10 00	Taskegee	30 00	Monroe	2 75
Tallahassee	69 00	Miscellaneous	12 55		
Miscellaneous	5 00		202 00		
	84 00				



## ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Zion	5 00	<i>Pby of Creek Nation.</i>		SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC.	
Ripley	50 05				
College	57 12	Tallahassee	516 94	<i>Pby of California.</i>	
Edimiston	1 50	Kowetah	84 00		
Panola	8 75			San Francisco	615 00
Oxford	51 22		600 94	<i>Pby of Oregon.</i>	
Water Valley	12 00	<i>Pby of Memphis.</i>			
Sand Spring	6 00			Clatsop	35 79
Lebanon	7 00			SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIA.	
Sarepta	2 00	Emmaus	99 95	<i>Pby of Lodiana.</i>	
Holly Springs	90 00	Mount Carmel	216 55		
Pontotoc	16 40	Memphis 2d	136 08	Lodiana	27 80
Harmony	9 25	Germantown	20 25	Jalandar	1 86
New Albany	1 00	Salem	29 50		29 66
Hebron	1 00	Sommerville	72 10		
Chulahoma	1 00	Hickory Withe	25 90		
New Hope	5 20	Macon	23 05		
	338 24	Raleigh	49 00		
<i>Pby of Arkansas.</i>		Mount Bethany	38 95		
		Portersville	26 83		
		Shiloh	14 50		
			752 68	<i>Pby of Allahabad.</i>	
Batesville	14 55			Allahabad	11 81
Helena	12 00	SYNOD OF TEXAS.			
	26 25	<i>Pby of Brasos.</i>		SYNOD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.	1,800 00
<i>Pby of Indian.</i>				LEGACIES	11,190 76
		Houston	189 60	SEMINARIES	273 48
		Galveston	12 00		
			201 60	MISCELLANEOUS	17,644 22
Wheelock	50 00	<i>Pby of Western Texas.</i>		Donations received in	
Fort Towson	24 00			Northern India	5,764 17
Spencer Academy	91 00				
Wa-pa-nucka	69 50	Victoria	19 00		
	234 50				

# SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO OF THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1852.

	From May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1852.	From May 1, 1852, to April 30, 1852.		From May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1852.	From May 1, 1852, to April 30, 1852.
<b>SYNOD OF ALBANY.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.</b>		
Pby of Londonderry	88 00	143 93	Pby of Blairsville	1071 41	855 90
Troy	1008 31	1109 56	Redstone	478 98	568 27
Albany	1319 22	1778 60	Ohio	2515 87	1263 16
Columbia	236 70	68 00	Alleghany	983 51	227 97
Mohawk	43 05	61 70	Beaver	494 21	421 41
	2695 28	3161 79	Erie	231 63	152 44
			Clarion	595 69	193 55
				6371 20	3682 70
<b>SYNOD OF BUFFALO.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF WHEELING.</b>		
Pby of Ogdensburg	109 90	153 75	Pby of Washington	1329 93	1274 11
Steuben	182 39	73 03	St. Clairsville	392 18	583 91
Wyoming	137 71	169 25	Stebenville	1140 60	628 94
Buffalo City	199 26	184 24	New Lisbon	1065 82	447 31
Michigan	15 75	28 30		3928 53	2934 27
Rochester City	162 86	368 65			
	807 87	977 22			
<b>SYNOD OF NEW YORK.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF OHIO.</b>		
Pby of Hudson	590 36	674 06	Pby of Columbus	575 01	596 22
North River	938 73	474 51	Marion	49 75	214 43
Bedford	543 72	972 87	Zanesville	670 74	631 09
Long Island	617 16	329 62	Richland	582 65	836 47
New York	9736 86	15060 29	Wooster	103 23	466 47
" 2d	2794 41	1567 07	Coshocton	111 08	289 01
Connecticut	10 00	61 60	Hocking	238 20	155 56
Ningpo		15 00		2300 66	3188 24
	15,130 74	19144 92			
<b>SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.</b>		
Pby of Elizabethtown	1424 26	1133 75	Pby of Chillicothe	747 31	632 22
Passaic		661 77	Miami	951 40	777 94
New Brunswick	1284 35	1173 38	Cincinnati	1284 71	1343 38
West Jersey	591 57	1059 22	Oxford	501 05	451 19
Newton	227 17	670 47	Sidney	221 58	292 85
Raritan	353 55	169 10	Findlay	188 15	186 45
Susquehannah	105 59	172 05		3874 20	3684 03
Luzerne	180 00	147 21			
Burlington	54 18	252 82			
	4210 67	5439 77			
<b>SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF INDIANA.</b>		
Pby of Philadelphia	3618 24	3818 84	Pby of New Albany	397 31	304 41
" Second	643 87	516 50	Vincennes	141 76	244 24
New Castle	867 13	1154 63	Madison	321 90	275 25
Donegal	681 89	443 88	Indianapolis	179 44	199 77
Baltimore	2653 82	2641 25	White Water	216 25	190 28
Carlisle	2305 02	1803 17	Palestine	121 32	152 38
Huntingdon	1716 59	1409 73		1377 98	1366 33
Northumberland	755 14	744 41			
Eastern Shore	27 25	34 00			
	13,218 95	12566 41			
			<b>SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.</b>		
			Pby of Logansport	194 13	278 31
			Lake	160 01	181 09
			Fort Wayne	56 75	126 75
			Crawfordsville	253 41	345 52
			Muncie	176 10	279 65
				852 40	1211 32

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING STATEMENT.

	From May 1, 1881, to May 1, 1882.	From May 1, 1882, to April 30, 1883.		From May 1, 1881, to May 1, 1882.	From May 1, 1882, to April 30, 1883.
<b>SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.</b>	6 50	20 00	<b>SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	151 00	22 85
Pby of Kaskaskia	32 75	37 70	Pby of South Carolina	386 61	100 00
Sangamon	362 28	112 25	Bethel	662 50	707 68
Schuyler	138 06	146 65	Harmony	1411 17	717 90
Peoria	513 34	416 10	Charleston	1508 82	1450 78
Rock River	134 05	151 31		4019 99	2979 18
Chicago		209 16	<b>SYNOD OF GEORGIA</b>	108 50	87 10
	1176 92	1091 07	Bby of Georgia	203 17	386 96
<b>SYNOD OF IOWA.</b>			Hopewell	754 69	1345 22
Pby of Iowa	112 65	115 70	Flint River	180 76	1030 64
Cedar	65 60	148 18	Florida	95 00	84 00
Des Moines		60 55	Cherokee	172 00	609 68
	178 06	324 43		1514 12	3543 60
<b>SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF ALABAMA</b>	40 60	45 50
Pby of Dane		18 10	Pby of South Alabama	1041 26	854 55
Milwaukee }		54 87	Tuscaloosa	584 06	540 21
Winnebago }	87 25	77 00	East Alabama	561 96	202 00
			Talladega		251 82
	87 25	149 97		2237 88	1894 08
<b>SYNOD OF MISSOURI.</b>			<b>SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.</b>		
Pby of Missouri	115 00	105 00	Pby of Mississippi	1639 07	2065 26
St Louis	1002 40	682 69	Louisiana	1488 89	1670 68
Palmyra	5 00	10 50	Tombeckbee	27 05	58 67
Potosi	24 35	41 15		3155 01	3814 61
Upper Missouri	111 75	66 50			32 50
	1258 50	930 84	<b>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.</b>			Pby of Louisville	1617 78	1872 51
Pby of Louisville	1617 78	1872 51	Muhlenburg	149 65	187 00
Muhlenburg	149 65	187 00	Transylvania	1404 67	1307 08
Transylvania	1404 67	1307 08	West Lexington	1150 25	958 21
West Lexington	1150 25	958 21	Ebenezer	348 87	511 04
Ebenezer	348 87	511 04		4671 22	4535 84
	4671 22	4535 84	<b>SYNOD OF TEXAS.</b>		
<b>SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.</b>	30 00	87 71	Pby of Brazos	35 00	201 60
Pby of Greenbrier	17 65	85 70	Eastern Texas		
Lexington	532 16	386 34	Western Texas	37 45	19 00
Winchester	277 82	184 17		72 45	220 60
West Hanover	626 12	462 92	<b>SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC.</b>		
East Hanover	843 59	1116 90	Pby of California		615 00
Montgomery	70 00	110 95	Oregon	11 32	35 97
	2397 34	2434 69		11 32	650 97
<b>SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA</b>	78 92		<b>SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIA.</b>		
Pby of Orange	744 93	741 03	Pby of Lodiana	44 04	29 66
Payetteville	206 29	322 24	Allahabad		11 81
Concord	186 18	563 96		44 04	41 47
	1306 32	1627 23	<b>Total from Churches</b>	79849 28	85346 20
<b>SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.</b>			<b>SYN. REF. PRN. CHURCH</b>	1800 00	1800 00
Pby of Holston	44 00		<b>LEGACIES</b>	10162 20	11190 76
Mary	244 45	162 30	<b>SEMINARIES</b>	534 18	273 48
Nashville	850 87	718 23	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	21889 28	17664 22
Knoxville	212 45	50 00	<b>FRIENDS IN INDIA</b>	3847 96	5754 17
Tuscumbia	165 00	135 60	<b>Total</b>	\$117882 90	122028 83
	1516 77	1066 13	<b>Total number of Churches contributing</b>	1286	1353







# NOTICES.

## BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

LETTERS relating to the Missions, or other operations of the Board, may be addressed to WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., or the Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, Secretaries, Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

LETTERS relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, may be sent to WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer—same address.

PAYMENTS OF MONEYS for the Board may also be made at—

*Albany, N. Y.*, to the Rev. J. N. Campbell, D.D. ;  
*Philadelphia, Pa.*, Samuel D. Powel, 265 Chestnut street ;  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Harvey Childs ;  
*Cincinnati, O.*, John D. Thorpe ;  
*Louisville, Ky.*, Andrew Davidson ;  
*Memphis, Tenn.*, J. B. Kirtland ;  
*St. Louis, Mo.*, David Keith ;  
*Natchez, Miss.*, Thomas Henderson ;  
*Richmond, Va.*, Samuel Winfree ;  
*Charleston, S. C.*, James Adger ;  
*Augusta, Geo.*, James W. Davies.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD is published monthly for the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education, and Publication, at fifty cents a year for the Newspaper Edition, and one dollar a year for the Pamphlet Edition. Address, "Home and Foreign Record," 265 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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FORM OF BEQUEST—The Board is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The corporate name to be used is—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

CERTIFICATES of Honorary Membership, on the payment of Thirty dollars ; of Honorary directors, One Hundred dollars.











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